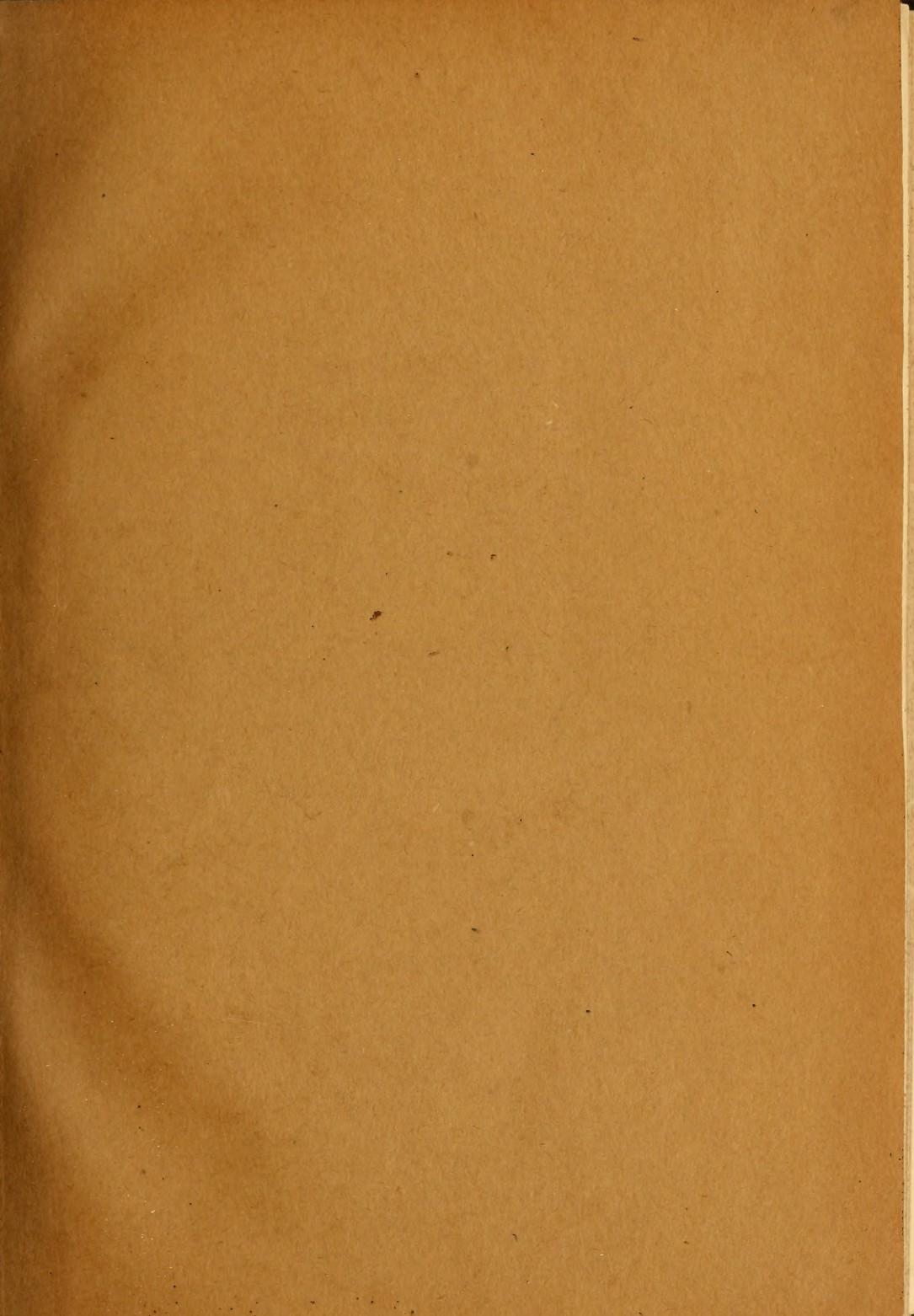
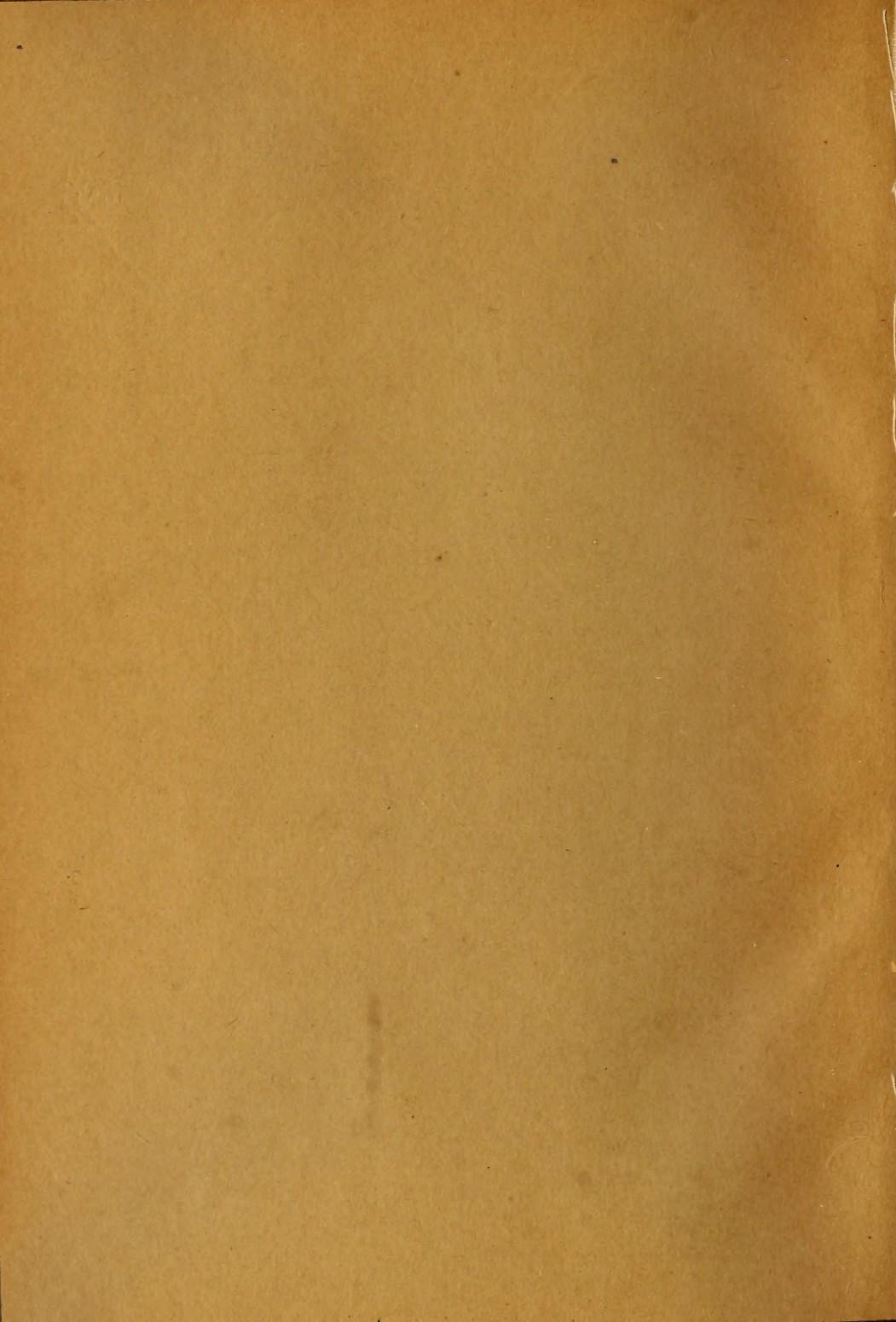




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No. XXIII

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MRS. WALTER S. BREWSTER
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THE objects of this association shall be: to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs; to share the advantages of association, through conference and correspondence in this country and abroad; to aid in the protection of native plants and birds; and to encourage civic planting.

New Year's, 1918

*We shall not see this New Year as of old
A timid infant at the gates of Time.
But as a figure beckoning sublime,
Pointing us to our destiny, unrolled
In widening fields of service manifold.
We, the strong women of the nation, now
Must put our willing shoulders to the plow,
And plant the grain that brings the harvests' gold.*

*Forget ignoble ease, for now is hurled
A challenge. Ours not only to keep bright
The olden fires, to do the quiet tasks
Of household routine. This Year coming asks
That we shall help the warrior swords to smite,
Shall clothe the naked, feed the hungry World.*

— ANNE HIGGINSON SPICER.

*SP-1
G 1915-20
1915-17
Nov. 5, 1917
(n. 23)*
"A Happy New Year" comes instinctively to our lips but finds no echo in our minds or hearts. We know this cannot be a happy year; we only pray it may be a successful one. In France gifts are exchanged at the New Year. This year, in America, we offer ours: to our Allies, help on the line and behind the line, sent in deepest gratitude and recognition of all we owe. To our new Army, support and honor for their high-hearted courage. To our Country, loyalty and all our energy, time and enthusiasm. And joined to these gifts is a hope:

We wish you a victorious New Year.

Report of the Meeting of the Council of Presidents Colony Club, New York, October 26th, 1917

Representatives of twenty-nine member Clubs were present.

The President in opening the meeting, emphasized the fact that the Garden Club of America and the Women's Farm and Garden Association were the only national organizations of women organized for agricultural work. She dwelt upon the responsibility thereby incurred and the necessity for an immediate decision as to how this opportunity should be met.

The members present agreed that some co-ordinated work should be done by the Member Clubs and various plans were suggested and discussed: training Boy and Girl Scouts for garden work, encouraging practical teaching of Horticulture and Agriculture in the schools and helping to replant the devastated regions of France and Belgium. Information in regard to the later work seemed indefinite so the matter was deferred for future consideration.

The plan finally adopted, the unit plan for women workers in agriculture, is set forth at length hereafter. This work is to be organized and initiated by a War Work Council of which Miss Delia W. Marble, Bedford Garden Club, Bedford, New York, is Chairman.

New Committees, one to encourage honest nurserymen and one to investigate what can be done to educate children in agriculture, were appointed with Miss Rose Standish Nichols and Miss Kingsbury of the Litchfield Garden Club, as their respective chairmen. The reports of these and other Committees follow.

Before adjourning, Mrs. Martin urged that the gravity of National conditions be seriously realized by every member of the Club. The time is one for sacrifice and the Garden Club of America must not fail to answer the call to service.

Report and Plans of the War Work Council

THE GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, through its Council of Presidents, has adopted as its special war work what is known as the Unit Plan for women workers in agriculture.

This plan is, briefly, to employ on the land women from the professions and from the seasonal trades — college graduates and undergraduates, teachers, milliners, workers in artificial flowers, and so on.

These women are to be gathered in camps of from ten to fifty or more, under competent leadership, and will be sent out from the camps singly or in squads to work on neighboring farms.

This plan secures proper housing, supervision and pleasant social conditions, the lack of which in the past has been the chief obstacle to the employment of women on farms.

We are all aware of the acute and urgent need for agricultural workers. Unless effective steps are taken to meet this need, the food shortage next year will be calamitous for us and for our allies.

In England 300,000 women are working on the land and have shown beyond doubt that women can substitute for men in most farming and gardening operations, to the benefit of their health and the satisfaction of their employers. Experiments in our own country confirm this result.

A short trial overcomes the prejudice of farmers against women workers, whom they find more reliable and conscientious than the average day-laborer; while out-door life, and the good fellowship of a camp are a welcome change to the city woman.

Each such camp is a centre of education for both employers and workers, and will be the starting point of other camps in succeeding seasons.

Many of the women volunteer from patriotic motives, and all work with more enthusiasm through knowing that their work is needed for the food production of the country.

Every Garden Club has the opportunity of taking an active part in this most necessary and patriotic work, by establishing such a farm unit in its neighborhood.

It is singularly appropriate that Garden Clubs should take up this task, both to increase the food crops of the country and also to bring to other women the joys and satisfactions which all true garden lovers find in working with the earth and with growing plants.

Benefits in health, in spirits and in outlook, well-tended fields, orchards and gardens, willing hands to plant and to harvest, all make this a work most worthy of the efforts of those who have loved their own gardens and have found in them help and strength.

America needs a Woman's Army on the land to raise food for the nations. Will the Garden Clubs help?

SUGGESTIONS TO THE CLUBS

The President of each Club is urged to appoint a Committee, to take charge of this work. The Chairman of this Committee is asked to communicate at once with the Chairman of the War Work Council.

To organize Farm Units this Committee should:

1st. *Secure information* concerning local conditions. This should include inquiry into the labor shortage on farms and gardens, the possible supply of workers, and the various organizations which might be called upon for assistance.

2d. *Raise money* for initial expenses and to insure against loss the first year. The amount needed will vary, according to the scale on which the work is undertaken, from \$100.00 in the case of a single small unit, to several thousand dollars where one or more large units are started and the preliminary work requires a paid secretary and field worker.

3d. *Canvass employers* to determine how many workers may be needed.

4th. *Find a suitable site*, secure house or tents and equipment.

5th. *Enroll workers* and secure a competent head, and assistants if needed.

6th. *Arrange transportation*, questions of wages, etc.

The preliminary work of publicity among farmers and workers should be begun as soon as possible.

Much help may be expected from Farm Bureaus and State Employment Bureaus, State Colleges of Agriculture, Women's Colleges and Alumnae Associations, The Woman's National Farm and Garden Association, The Young Women's Christian Association, Women's Clubs, The National Women's Farm Laborers Association and many other agencies.

Further information may be had from the War Work Council:

MRS. JOHN E. NEWELL,

MRS. ROBERT C. HILL,

MISS DELIA W. MARBLE,

Chairman, Bedford, New York.

A UNIT PLAN FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

Purpose. To increase the food supply there is great need of more labor on farms. Women have demonstrated in Europe that they are able to perform efficiently almost every kind of farm work. In this country three types of women are available for such work.

1. Educated women, such as college students and teachers, who wish to devote the long summer vacation to this form of patriotic service.

2. All-round working women, strong but unskilled, who may be turned permanently to farm labor.

3. Factory workers in the seasonal trades, thrown out of their regular employment in the summer, who would profit physically and socially as well as financially from a few months of farm work.

Most farmers in this part of the country are not used to women as farm laborers; they must be persuaded to try them and be convinced of their value. One great difficulty in the way of introducing women into this work is the impossibility of housing and feeding them conveniently in the farmer's household.

The Unit. To meet this situation the Unit Plan is proposed,—i. e., the organization of groups of women workers, numbering from about six to fifty or more, who shall live and eat together in a centre, and go out from there singly or in squads to work by the day on farms or estates in the vicinity.

Residence. The members of the Unit may live in a house, unused and loaned for the purpose, in a barn temporarily fitted up for camping, or in tents.

Food. The catering and cooking may be done by one or more dietitians or cooks, who may be members of the Unit or women hired for the purpose.

Transportation. The workers may be carried to their work by motor-cars or other vehicles owned by the Unit or loaned by neighbors or employers.

Wages. There are at least two practicable systems of arranging wages. The Unit may pay each member a regular weekly wage and board and receive from the employers all money earned by the workers; or the workers may themselves receive from their employers the pay per day or by piece work and share the expenses of the household.

Supervision. A supervisor should be in charge of the Unit. She may be one of the workers, more mature than the others and fitted for leadership, or some volunteer experienced in managing young women.

Careful bookkeeping is necessary in order that the wages and expense accounts may be properly managed. In small Units this may be done by the supervisor, or some interested volunteer from the neighborhood may undertake it.

Capital. Some capital is generally necessary to start the Unit, though the money may afterwards be refunded from the earnings of the workers.

Equipment may be purchased for a small sum, and often much of it, such as simple furniture, may be given or loaned from neighboring households.

Physical Examinations. No woman should be enrolled in the Unit unless she has been carefully examined by a physician and pronounced physically fit. All women workers sent out by the Standing Committee on Agriculture have been certified in this way.

Variations. There may be many variations of this typical Unit, according to the nature of the locality, the kind of farm work needed, the women available and the resources at hand.

For example, in a fruit country the workers may all do piece work on one farm, instead of scattering during the day. Under other conditions the Unit may be organized as a training camp, with an agricultural expert to teach the women various forms of agriculture. Occasionally it may be possible to induce the workers to go out from the centre to assist farmers' wives in household work. Sometimes it may be convenient for a small Unit to board with some family, instead of doing its own catering. Many other adaptations are possible to meet local needs and conditions.

[Issued by the Standing Committee on Agriculture of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense, 6 East 39th Street, New York City.]

SUPPLEMENTARY SUGGESTIONS

The Camps should be open from May till October if possible.

In the case of small Units of ten or twelve, the employer may provide shelter, cots, stove and cooking utensils, the workers to bring their own bedding, table utensils, and to provide their own food.

The employers should pay the prevailing local rate of wages as for men day laborers, whether by piece work or for an eight hour day.

The cost of transportation to and from work may be paid by the employers according to the usage of the locality.

The ideal large camp would probably consist of a house for kitchen, dining and living rooms, and tents for sleeping; a lake or stream nearby is a great advantage.

A convenient uniform should be worn. In one camp this consisted of blue shirt and overalls, in another middy blouse, bloomers and golf stockings were worn. One English uniform is a belted smock or long coat, knickerbockers and gaiters.

Where possible, arrangements should be made for agricultural instruction for the workers, by lectures or in a camp garden.

SOME ENDORSEMENTS OF THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED

November 14th, 1917.

Barnard College, Columbia University, New York.

The Farm Camp at Bedford Village opened June 4th with twenty girls, which number rapidly grew to sixty who, together with three or four chauffeurs, two or three dietitians, three houseworkers, a bookkeeper, an agriculturist and myself, gave us a family of over seventy. People varied in length of stay from a week to four months, about 250 individuals working at the camp in the various capacities. We had a small garden, for home consumption only, the main object being to send the girls out to work on neighboring farms. All our workers of whatever kind or grade, with a few exceptions, received \$15 a month and board. The money paid by the farmers went to the

camp, payment being at the rate of \$2 a day. The girls worked eight hours a day on the farms, in addition to various "chores" at home, such as milking, caring for chickens, and doing most of their own washing. They were delivered to the employers in our cars, going to distances within a radius of fifteen miles. They wore men's blue overalls. There was universal approval of their work among the employers, and regret when we closed, and there was universal improvement in health and enjoyment of the work among the girls.

(Signed) IDA OGILVIE,
Dean of the Camp.

"Braewold," Mount Kisco, New York.

I have your request for a statement in regard to the work of the "Farm Girls" of the Bedford Village Colony during the past season and I reply with pleasure. As President of the Bedford Farmers Club, I was glad to give an official of the National Agriculture Department an opportunity to make public inquiry of the members of the Club, at its October meeting, as to their experience with the work of these girls.

Some eight or ten who had employed them gave emphatic testimony as to the efficiency of their labor, their marked intelligence, their eagerness to learn the "reason why" of agricultural operations, their zest and steadfastness in their work and their pleasant and unexceptionable demeanor.

While they were physically too light for heavy farm work they yet accomplished such results that production hereabouts was considerably increased. I may add that my own experience with them was in accord with these statements.

If the expected labor shortage during the coming year is realized there will be an increased demand for such labor. They were paid twenty-five cents an hour for this work.

(Signed) JAMES WOOD.

WOMEN EFFICIENT IN AGRICULTURE

Orchard Farm, Ghent, N. Y.

Editor, THE GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA: In reply to numerous inquiries in relation to the work of women in agriculture and especially on my own farm I am glad to give results from a practical business standpoint.

For more than ten years, I have had experience in the employment of women on my fruit farm. This has been with college girls who have come from cities to learn the practical side of horticulture, in the propagation of plants in connection with the study of botany. A number of neighborhood girls and women have been employed in picking, assorting, and packing fruit for market.

On account of the War, through 1917 there has been a serious shortage of labor on farms and especially of harvester to gather crops after they had been largely increased to meet the needs of our own and other countries. We began early to secure women to assist in the handling of large crops of cherries, apples, pears and plums. Instruction was given them in the process of thinning apples on nearly 8,000 trees, work that much improves the fruit.

We have found from experience that women are better adapted to this work than men, for the reason that they follow instructions more closely and keep to the rule of allowing six inches of space between all apples on the branches, while most men, seeing the ground covered with apples, let up considering that the work is wasteful, when their work often has to be done over again. The motives of the men are right but their practice is not.

In assorting and packing fruit we find women are more adept,—by intuition they see more small defects, and reject more specimens that are not strictly up to the required grade. During the past season a large crop of apples was successfully harvested and sent to market, with twenty-five per cent less men than usual. A few well trained women assisted in picking and others were steadily upon the work of assorting and packing. Careful personal instruction was given to the workers in the orchards and in the packing house, railroad officials were given timely notice of the number of cars and when needed, with the result that with increased efficiency of a less number of workers the large crop of apples was secured and marketed in fifteen days less than usual, while over a wide section, much injury was sustained by the freezing of apples and potatoes before they could be gathered.

In meeting Farmers Clubs, the members of which in a few instances have employed groups of college girls the past year, much satisfaction has been expressed and favorable opinion given upon the efficiency of their work.

The problem of labor in food production in 1918 is far from certainty or satisfaction in its outlook. There are many women who are forced to support themselves and their families. Through prompt action many of these may be utilized upon farms. They are much needed in farmers families, giving part time to household work and part time to work out in the fields in planting, cultivating, and harvesting crops.

College girls have demonstrated the past year, that in a short time they may be mentally and physically well prepared to render efficient service in farm work. From their environment and training they are able to quickly grasp the requirements and to adjust themselves to new lines of work. We know that with ten minutes instruction given in the use of a hoe, in the culture of corn, beans, potatoes in field or

garden crops, that girls have very soon done more and better work than many farm laborers who are paid higher wages than they are worth. While many men will drop a tool the moment the time has come to quit, college girls are known to have finished ten or twenty or more feet of rows, before they would leave their work in an unfinished condition.

For untrained women in cities, many of whom may be helped to render service in farm work, it is imperative that they have some opportunity to receive certain instructions, without which they would be useless. Opportunity should be given such, to assemble in classes, when they may be given definite practical instruction upon such subjects as the soil, its tillage, seeds, planting, habits of growth and after cultivation. Instruction should be given on methods in gardening, fruit-culture, dairy work, and care in feeding and rearing poultry.

If women may obtain some instruction along these lines, they may go out to farms and take up certain lines of work far more intelligently and efficiently. An important problem is that of obtaining instructors who are competent to teach the most essential things in this preparatory work. Theoretical and technical teaching will not meet the needs. Those who have a good fund of knowledge from practical experience will be found most valuable for this special work of teaching.

Having had somewhat extended experience in the organization of Garden Clubs, and in defining policies to be followed in their work, I am convinced that from the working membership of these clubs, there are many women who are especially well qualified to be the most successful teachers of working women and others who would be interested to go out to farms as wage earners. English and French women of high social standing have rendered most valuable and efficient service as instructors of other women upon whom have fallen the responsibility of becoming the food producers of the nations at war.

In a meeting of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association, where the speakers were selected from its membership, women who had done most successful work in gardening, poultry, and farm crops, we have never heard in any organization of men, scientific or other, more clean-cut, direct, and practical instruction and information given than by the speakers who gave their experiences, with the most practical and helpful suggestions for correcting some mistakes they had made in their work.

Through educational work that may be done by Garden Clubs, through co-operation, with other organizations, many women may be helped to efficiently fit into places on many farms where their work may be highly productive and satisfactory to themselves, their employers and to the present great needs of our nation.

(Signed) GEORGE T. POWELL.

EIGHT HOURS A DAY ON THE VASSAR FARM

Eight hours a day for eight weeks of the past summer, twelve Vassar girls worked on the Vassar College farm.

In the spring came a call from the Government for more farm produce to meet the war demand. More produce meant more farm labor.

Men were enlisting and being drafted into the army. Where were even the regular farm hands coming from? Those twelve girls answered the question in part.

Here was a college farm of 740 acres. Extra men were needed in the summer season. Why not try girls instead? College girls? Why not!

Commissioner John H. Finley of New York State made the suggestion. It was approved by President H. N. MacCracken of Vassar College and authorized by the board of trustees with one provision:

The scheme must be made a business proposition. It must show results in dollars and cents.

It was decided that twelve was a convenient number to handle. Could twelve girls willing to forego their summer vacation be found? Thirty-three volunteered immediately. Out of these the twelve were chosen largely on a basis of good health.

Room and meals were provided in the main dormitory at a minimum cost of \$5.50 a week. Their wages were 17½ cents an hour.

The following letter, written by Superintendent Louis P. Gillespie of Vassar College to Miss Alice M. Campbell, student manager of the Farm Unit, speaks for itself:

Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
September 22, 1917.

My dear Miss Campbell: I want to tell you of the wonderful success we have had this year in the way of bumper crops in the farm and garden.

Outside of those connected with the college, there are not many who know to what extent the operations of our farms are conducted. Few are aware that we have a tested herd of 180 head of thoroughbred and grade Holstein cattle, that supplies the college milk and cream each year; 350 pure bred barred and white Plymouth Rock chickens; 130 pigs, and 17 horses.

A greater part of the feed for all these, as well as sufficient white and yellow corn for meal, for bread, pastry, etc., has been produced on our farms in addition to 4,000 bushels of potatoes, 600 bushels of tomatoes, 4 acres of asparagus, and great quantities of sweet corn, celery, cauliflower, cabbage, beans, beets, carrots, turnips, parsnips, salsify, okra, soy beans.

We are especially gratified at this time and it is a matter of much pride to know that a very great amount of the work necessary for this large production has been done by some of our students.

They took great interest in the work and did the work just as well as the average man and made good far beyond the most sanguine expectations.

(Signed) LOUIS P. GILLESPIE,
General Superintendent.

WOMEN OF THE LAND ARMY IN ENGLAND AT WORK

Extracts from The Times, London, July 26, 1917.

From 12 counties women came to the Women's Farm Competitions held at Mr. Gilbey's Estate, Bishop's Stortford. Eight classes of entries were: Milking; poultry killing and plucking; manure carting; ditching and hedge trimming; harnessing; harrowing; driving and hoeing. Some of the best known farmers in Hertfordshire and Essex acted as judges and so close was the competition that even the judges, who had a very fair knowledge of the good work on the land which was being done by women, were surprised.

The purpose was to convince unbelieving farmers that there are certain farm operations which women can do as well as men. The competitors achieved even more; they converted many women onlookers to the call of the land. Across the sun-scorched fields the land women, bronzed and freckled, strode with easy step, splendidly healthy. With bill-hook and stick they cleared out the ditches. Strong of arm, they piled their carts with manure. They hoed, drawing the earth well up around the plants. They harnessed horses that seemed to need as many odds and ends for their working toilet as a beauty dressing for her first ball.

The women milked cows that they did not know — always a perilous thing to do — first making friends with them. But the driving tests were among the hardest. Two inches on either side was all the space that was allowed between the wheels of their milk carts and the white posts which lined the course and fell if they were but grazed by the vehicles.

The competitors were a democratic crowd. Here was a pretty housemaid who had acquired a great fund of high spirits with her freedom from broom and backstairs, and there was a girl fresh from training at the old universities, whose straight harrowing was a delight to watch.

In spite of many other demands for women's services, the call of the land still remains strong and the need urgent. It must not be thought that because the autumn has set in women are no longer wanted. Cows must be milked, stock tended, and the cleaning of the land carried on, and there are also the claims of forestry and forage.

Yesterday, at the Food Production Branch of the Board of Agriculture, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton spoke of the great success which had attended the work of the land women, both part-time workers and land army.

"The part-time workers have greatly increased throughout the country," she said; "they are the mainstay of food production, and this year there are 200,000 of them. The mobile women's land army, which was started early in March, during six months' work has had 6,000 women in its ranks, who have been so carefully chosen that the percentage of failures has proved negligible. Any surplus not working we lend to the Forestry and Forage Department of the War Office and the Timber Supply Department, and they enjoy the work greatly. Both Departments use our selection boards. When the girls are employed on forestry they work behind the men, and live in huts and tents when there are no hostels available. They measure the trees for sleepers, saw them, and in some cases even fell them. The forage-girls do hay baling in groups of four, working with two or three soldiers under a leader. All the women doing this kind of work are educated, and many of them have thrown up good billets for work on the land."

DELIA W. MARBLE, *Chairman.*

Committee Reports

The Committee appointed to encourage honest nurserymen expects to change its name to the Committee on Trade Relations. Its appeal to the American Society of Landscape Architects has met with a hearty response. The Chairman of our Committee has been invited to meet with their Committee on Trade Relations and a similar Committee of the Nursery Growers Association in New York on January 3d. No doubt vigorous action will be taken to start a campaign for the elimination of graft, involving many attendant evils, especially likely to become rampant in wartime. Nurserymen, landscape gardeners, employers, and employees are earnestly urged to co-operate with us in trying to stamp out this insidious practice.

ROSE STANDISH NICHOLS, *Chairman.*

Committee on Honorary Award

In spite of a generally expressed opinion that this was not a favorable time to collect the sum of \$1,540 necessary for the design for a Garden Club medal, \$539 has already been collected, and additional sums are promised. The medal will not, however, be ordered at present and it has been suggested that the money now subscribed be invested in Liberty Bonds. It is possible that under these circumstances others may wish to send subscriptions, the money to be used later for the medal.

LOUISA Y. KING, *Chairman.*

Committee on the Promotion of the Study of Agriculture in Secondary Schools

This committee has nothing to report as yet. Data has been collected, but the matter is still so much in embryo that it is doubtful whether for the time anything could be done to promote it. The work should embrace more than ordinary gardens, which are, after all, nothing more than a healthful pastime, but it is felt that the subject could be broadened into a practical and helpful activity.

ALICE KINGSBURY, *Chairman.*

Boy Garden Units

For some reason, gardening has never been a popular profession in America. In every other country it is taught as an honorable, interesting, and remunerative trade but here it is an accident.

Women can be used temporarily on the land but when the war is over they will be needed for other things. Boys properly trained would find a permanent occupation.

We would not suggest training for farm work. That is being done in agricultural schools, but there are no schools that specialize in practical flower-gardening. An apprentice system is the thing really needed, but in its absence much could be done by organizing groups of boys from 14 to 17 in communities where large flower and vegetable gardens are frequent.

The boys could be housed as are the women units with a responsible middle-aged woman to cook for and look after them. They might then be "rented" for their board and a small bonus paid direct to the boy, to neighboring gardeners, preferably to people who did much of their own garden work or at least supervised personally, on condition that they be given practice along various lines, not merely be kept weeding or hoeing or grass-cutting and that they work for not more than six hours a day. The remaining two or three hours should be given to classes and study of plant material, soil conditions, etc.

In other words, the boys should be given varied and interesting work and while they are learning how to do each thing learn why also. The owner or head-gardener should undertake to work with them and make every effort to arouse their interest. Their class instructor must be a man or woman really interested in the project and able to reach and hold the enthusiasm of the pupils.

The end and aim of the experiment should be not to supply casual labor during a time of dearth but to so interest the boys that to be good gardeners would seem the high ambition that it is. Results would depend largely on the garden owners, their superintendents or head gardeners. Much time, much thought, and unflagging patience would

be needed. The director of the plan should give careful consideration to this side of the question.

The boys, too, should be carefully chosen from a class who might be suitably thus employed and from a type who gave promise of success. This plan intelligently carried out, would be constructive war work, temporarily useful and with a promising future. K. L. B.

The Crude Drug Situation in the United States

With the beginning of this great war the United States was confronted with a very serious problem, namely, how to obtain certain crude drugs the entire supply of which came from the countries at war. It has now been proven that certain of the drugs can be grown successfully in certain parts of this country. Since the United States has entered the war the demand for these drugs has increased far beyond the ordinary requirements, and this fact necessitates immediate action.

This work is being taken up with estate owners throughout the country who have a greenhouse or land that can be used and with their assistance it will be possible to relieve the great shortage quickly and with the combined efforts of their superintendents and gardeners, men who are the cultural experts of the country, the methods of growing can be so worked out that an industry can be founded which will make the United States independent of the imported supply.

We have canvassed all the seed houses in this country and have procured a large percentage of the very limited amount of medicinal herb seed in the United States.

Some of the drugs that can be grown in this country, for which there is an increased demand and a supply not sufficient to meet the ordinary demands, are Belladonna (*Atropa Belladonna*), Indian Hemp (*Cannabis Indica*), Henbane (*Hyoscyamus Niger*), Digitalis (*Digitalis Purpurea*), Valerian (*Valeriana Officinalis*), Poppy (*Papaver Somniferum*), Sage (*Salvia Officinalis*), and Caraway (*Carum Carui*).

Belladonna is probably the most important as it has a very extensive and varied therapeutic use. It is a perennial of the nightshade (Solanaceae) family and is a native of Central Europe. The seed of this plant is sown in greenhouses during January and is transplanted to the field early in the spring. The leaves are ready to be harvested during the last of the summer. A space of 270 sq. ft. in the greenhouse or 140 sq. ft. in the greenhouse and 140 sq. ft. in cold frames will produce enough plants in 2-inch pots to plant an acre. A normal yield is 400 lbs. of dried leaves per acre. Before the war these leaves sold for .30c per lb. and today it is scarcely obtainable at \$2.00 per lb.

Digitalis, Valerian and Henbane require the same general cultural treatment.

Indian Hemp, Poppy and Caraway are sown in the fields and are given cultural treatment similar to field corn. Sage seed is sown in seed beds in the spring, is pricked out and transplanted into the field.

In order to superintend and instruct the superintendents and gardeners in this work the services of one of the few successful growers of drug plants has been secured.

If you would care to devote either a part of your greenhouse or land or both to growing drug plants, I would be glad to supply you with the necessary seed and to superintend the planting, cultivation, and harvesting of the crops. I think it would be fair after the crop is raised that you own half of it and I take one-half, to defray the cost to me of the seed and superintendence, and the cost of drying, which, to ensure the highest quality, has to be done in a specially constructed house, heated to a high temperature.

Should you desire to donate one-half of your share of the crop to the American Red Cross, I will join you and do likewise with my share.

I shall be glad to send further particulars.

C. CLIFTON LEWIS,
150 Nassau Street, New York, and
722 French Street, Wilmington, Del.

The Short Hills Garden Club Dahlia Show

Our Dahlia Show was a problem this year. We had established for it an enviable reputation, and it seemed a pity to give it up. Our time and our labor was needed for the National Cause, and we must do our bit, come what may. So at last we called in our beloved Dahlia to help — and help it did.

It was too late to buy tubers when we finally decided to have the show for the benefit of the Red Cross, so that only a few of our members could show novelties. But the old favorites were favorites still, and the loving care given them was rewarded by the plant's best efforts. Our friends came from distant cities to see the blooms, and were most enthusiastic over what they saw. Even hardened dahlia specialists of many years' professional experience, admitted that our Show, though smaller, of course, was better in quality than the New York Show.

The walls were banked with a veritable forest of autumn leaves and autumn berries. The soft green burlap with which we always cover the tables, brought out the color of the blooms in full relief, as in their natural surroundings. The flower arrangements were particularly original and very lovely.

The blooms were all sold, some individually, and some at auction, and enough money was realized to keep our Surgical Dressing workers well supplied with material.

Thus we were able to do our part toward the National Cause, even when we were enjoying those happy moments in the garden which we all crave.

May we beg our sister Garden Clubs to do this sort of thing next year? We must not set aside all things beautiful during these sorrowful days. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." We need relaxation from the stress and strain of our work, and if our play can also be of service to our country, by all means let us still have our flowers.

HENRIETTA M. STOUT.

(Mrs. Charles M. Stout.)

Committee on the Preservation of Wild Flowers

"There is great uncertainty as to whether Holland bulbs — such as Hyacinths, Tulips, Jonquils, Daffodils and all those spring beauties — can reach our shores this fall. Since February 1st not a single shipment of Holland products has arrived. War or no war, we must have flowers in our gardens, and particularly so in the early spring, when our very souls yearn for the things that peep through the ground.

"Do you know that we can make our gardens just delightful by using the very material that is nodding at our back door — flowers which grow in the fields and woods? Some of them you have always bought and thought you had a rarity.

"Now, let me tell you it is not easy to collect wild flowers, for you can only collect them while dormant, and then you don't know how to find them. It is not easy, either, to dig them, and some times you spend a whole day and find but a handful.

"But I have a friend who is an expert at this and he makes it a business, and being, therefore, at headquarters, I am able to offer them at remarkably low prices.

"If you have a piece of wood land which you wish to beautify inexpensively here is your opportunity to do so.

"The roots are delivered at the time they are dug up and are shipped direct from the collector to the consumer; but it is not always possible to ship several sorts at one time.

"Owing to the low cost of these things, no order for less than 25 of a kind is accepted."

The above extract appeared in Fuld's catalogue for July, 1917. Would it not be possible for THE GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA to make some protest against a method of procuring wild flowers, that means complete devastation of one of nature's gardens, followed, probably, by the extinction of many of our native plants?

Some of us have "wild gardens" that we think more lovely than any other type of garden, but is it fair to procure this pleasure at the expense of what has been given to the whole world to enjoy?

There are seedsmen* who propagate by means of cuttings or seeds, and who thus increase the numbers of our wild flowers. Methods such as those described by Mr. Fuld, in his catalogue, however, mean the selfish enjoyment of the few while thousands who have neither the money nor the time to have gardens of their own, must wander through woods and fields made bare by the ruthless hand of commercialism.

(Mrs. H. W. Hack)

Short Hills, N. J.

JOANNA H. HACK,

Short Hills Garden Club.

Member of Wild Flower Preservation Committee.

* Addresses given on application to Mrs. Hack.

Book Reviews

METHODS OF ATTRACTING BIRDS. BIRD FRIENDS. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Gilbert H. Trafton, Supervisor of Nature Study in Passaic, N. J., wrote a year or two ago, a book which should be very welcome to the householder who is anxious to make friends with the wild birds. "Methods of Attracting Birds" is a small volume giving information on bird shelters, bird food, and protection of birds. Included in the text is a summary of the interesting experiments of Baron von Bulepsch.

Mr. Trafton's later book, "Bird Friends," will be very interesting to those who want to know about birds without becoming a special student. He tells about their habits, their economic value, gives information as to state and federal laws and the teaching of bird protection in the schools. Both volumes are well illustrated.

The National Association of Audubon Societies approves Mr. Trafton's works.

MARGARET DAY BLAKE.

AROUND THE YEAR IN THE GARDEN. By Frederick Frye Rockwell. Macmillan & Co. (Price \$1.75)

This type of book has been attempted several times before, more or less successfully.

It is a lesson book for the beginner, and a book of reference for the more experienced. Written by one who has most thorough scientific knowledge, it is worded in just plain English so that anyone can understand.

It is a fund of information. Nothing seems to have been overlooked, and I venture to say that it will be the most thumbed volume on every garden lover's bookshelf before the summer is out.

HENRIETTA M. STOUT.

GARDENS TO COLOR AND INDIVIDUAL GARDENS. By Charlotte Cowdrey Brown. Knickerbocker Press.

A charmingly arranged little book has just been issued by Mrs. Brown giving suggestions for every possible sort of a garden. Even in these war days it tempts one to try one of every kind and color. The book should prove unusually useful to the beginner and certainly is full of hints to the "old-timer."

THE NATURAL STYLE IN LANDSCAPE GARDENING. By Frank A. Waugh. Boston, Richard G. Badges. Toronto, The Copp Co.

"Natural Style in Landscape Gardening" is written by Professor Frank Waugh, head of the Horticultural Department of Amherst College, and is more for the serious student of the science of landscape architecture than for the general public. Having a school of his own he tells of the special, and somewhat amusing, methods by which he arouses in his pupils imagination and memory, by listening to such music as Handel's Largo and the Sextette from Lucia, or by lying for hours in solitude on some hillside or riverbank studying the sky, by day and night, in sunshine and rain, or even in a snowstorm. In this book Professor Waugh insists on his student's seeking the "motif" of each problem presented, and then designing from that a mountain, a meadow, a river, or even a group of trees. His view on "color schemes" in a garden is that they be subordinated to what he calls "texture" of plants in naturalistic groups.

Professor Waugh explains fully "ecology"—that branch of botanical science which teaches what trees or plants naturally grow together, and gives lists of such grouping which could be profitably studied by his lay readers, as well as his students.

Closely linked with this book is Professor Waugh's second volume on "Outdoor Theatres." In this he tells of the possibilities of such delightful adjuncts to landscape design. Their planning, orientation, making, size, lighting, and use are given in detail. Then follow the plans, pictures, and description of some twenty out door theatres, large and small, elaborate, and simple. EMILY HIGGINSON.

The recent issue of the **BULLETIN OF THE PEONY SOCIETY OF AMERICA** contains much useful and interesting information of great value to peony enthusiasts. It may be had from the Secretary, Mr. A. P. Saunders, Clinton, New York.

The Arnold Arboretum

GARDEN CLUB members are urged to remember the fact that the Arboretum is now raising an endowment fund. This great national institution should claim our interest even in war times.

A legacy of \$25,000 was recently received from Mrs. Robert D. Evans of Boston.

Fund for the Relief of French Fruit Growers

Contributions Received Up to September 25, 1917

From Members of the Horticultural Society of New York	\$2,475.00
Garden Club of Short Hills.....	5.00
Albemarle Garden Club.....	50.00
Bedford Garden Club.....	100.00
Garden Club of Lawrence.....	25.00
Garden Club of Ridgefield.....	25.00
Lenox Garden Club (erroneously credited in first statement to the Horticultural Society of Lenox).....	200.00
Nassau Horticultural Society.....	25.00
Monmouth County Horticultural Society.....	10.00
Total.....	\$2,915.00

The foregoing is a statement sent by Mr. Britton for publication in THE BULLETIN. Since that date other Garden Clubs have contributed. In the next issue these will be reported and an account will also be given of the French Commission recently appointed to organize the work.

Patriotism and "The Trade"

Much space is given in this issue of THE BULLETIN to the war work of amateurs. It seems only fair to record the views of professional nurserymen and florists. The following statements are taken from the "Florists' Exchange," the first being the decision arrived at in a conference on the order of the Fuel Administration in regard to "non-essential industries."

"All businesses and industries are being asked to conserve and curtail consumption of coal. Where an industry has a large quantity of goods produced in advance of actual need or where the demand has dropped off, it is expected to curtail its activities. Florists and others are admonished to look to their heating plants and get the maximum of efficiency from them; also, if it is possible to run a house this year at a temperature of, say, 55 degrees where last year it was 65 degrees, that should be done.

There is this to be remembered: *It is the life of the country first. Industry of a nature that can be dispensed with is merely an incident to commercial activity, to be maintained as nearly normal as possible, all other things being equal. If it is a choice between munitions and clothing for the Army and Navy on the one hand, and flowers and luxuries on the other, there will be no hesitancy as to which must give way.*"

THE WAR AND WOMEN

Four of the employees of a large floral establishment in the Middle West registered for the draft recently, which is just a suggestion of the

possible call which the active prosecution of the war will make on the retail trade.

The flower business is fortunate in that it is able to use women to such good advantage. In some lines it is difficult to replace men with women, though this is being done more and more, by virtue of necessity; but women fit right into the flower business, no matter in what department the vacancy may occur. Some of the most successful growers and retailers are women, and it goes without saying that they are able to handle subordinate positions in these departments to good advantage.

It would be hard to say that woman is inferior in any branch of the business, and in the selling end especially women have a certain knack that is very valuable. The natural good taste of many women helps immensely in displaying the stock in the windows and elsewhere.

Consequently, even though the war takes some of the men from the ranks of the salespeople in flower shops, their places should be filled satisfactorily by members of the other sex. And in this fact, as suggested above, the trade is fortunate compared with most.

On the Saturday of the week of the Y. M. C. A. drive, Chicago florists generously organized and furnished flowers for a sale at the Art Institute. Ladies interested in the work sold the flowers and a very large sum was realized. The time, energy, and really beautiful plants and cut flowers donated by the florists gave evidence of great patriotic interest.

Reports of Work Planned and Accomplished by Member Clubs

GARDEN CLUB OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY

The members responded nobly to the idea of increasing their vegetable gardens, some even ploughing up lawns which, while it may not have resulted in great harvests must have been an object lesson in the necessity of producing food. Members having country places put all available space into vegetables, and some very productive gardens resulted.

The feeling was strong that we should be taught how to make our summer gardens winter gardens as well, and that we must learn conservation. A committee was appointed to investigate the best means to attain this end, and Mrs. Henry Rae undertook to finance the endeavor. As a result, Mrs. McDermott, a graduate of Drexel Institute, was employed as instructor. In the Domestic Science rooms of the Sewickley Public School, daily and two evening classes were held, and thirty public demonstrations given. Two hundred and

twenty-eight women were enrolled, and all the fruit and vegetables used in class work reverted to the committee. 3050 jars, and 824 boxes of dried products have been distributed to the Sewickley Hospital, the Columbia Base Hospital, and a Naval Base Hospital, and the dried products shipped to the American Ambulance at Neuilly.

In the early spring the Club collected \$3890.00, which was put in the hands of a Committee composed of men members, who worked with the County Agriculturist in assisting the farmers of Allegheny County to increase production. Seed was sold to the farmers at cost, and time was given for payment. Five demonstrators, all State College graduates, were employed to instruct farmers' wives in the cold-pack method, and evaporation of fruits and vegetables. This Committee owns sixty-five evaporators, which have been left with responsible people in rural districts, and which are loaned to farmers' wives for use at home. Five thousand women were reached, and three hundred boys sent to help the farmers. The funds remaining (\$2500.00) have been invested in the Second Liberty Bond issue.

Five hundred dollars has been sent to Miss Bagge to assist the French orchardists.

Former interests have been kept alive by offering cash prizes to the Civic Club for vacant lot gardens. Mrs. William Maclay Hall was Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the War Farmers' and Gardeners Association, which put under cultivation several hundred acres of idle property in Pittsburgh.

MRS. FINLEY HALL LLOYD, *President.*

AMATEUR GARDENERS CLUB

We went rather exhaustively into the question of raising medicinal herbs. But after gathering much information we found it quite difficult to get seeds and plants and so we, reluctantly, decided to abandon the plan that we had formed of cultivating herbs. The preservation of the wild flowers has entered into the discussions at our meetings. Not only have we been concerned in taking steps to protect the wild flowers but also in discouraging the use of Christmas greens and the cutting of Christmas trees.

As a bit of war work our Club, in its desire to co-operate with the Women's section of the Maryland Council of Defense, decided to finance one of the community gardens started by the Food Production Committee of the Council. We selected a lot in one of the poorer districts of the city, cleaned and graded it and divided it into seventeen lots which were rented at one dollar a garden. It is hard to estimate the value of these gardens in the community. Not only do they give wholesome out door employment to almost every member

of the family, but they teach intensive gardening and demonstrate to the workers that the individual family can make itself independent of the vegetable market and, in this way, perform a patriotic service. We find that such interest is contagious and we hope the demand for gardens next year will be even greater than it has been this year. After a successful harvesting of their crops the garden workers, whom we had helped, invited the members of our Club to see what they had accomplished. We arranged an interesting meeting with patriotic speeches and a flag raising, after which lemonade and cake was served to us by the gardeners. We contributed \$100.00 to the Food Production Committee for this work. We have contributed \$53.25 to the Committee on Honorary Award. We have also subscribed \$24,200 to our second Liberty Loan.

LOUISE ESTE BRUCE.

BEDFORD GARDEN CLUB

This spring saw the entrance of our country into the world war. Shortages of men and food began to loom up, and our Club early set itself to the task of meeting these new needs as they affected us locally. A committee on canning and preserving was formed. Usual activities of the Club, such as flower shows, were given up, the Committee on Roadside and Village Planting made the growing of vegetable gardens its principal concern.

School children were encouraged to plant their own little home gardens, and in Mt. Kisco the school children were provided with small plots of land, and worked under a teacher.

A public spirited member of the Garden Club financed a garden scheme for the Italians of Sutton's Row, preparing the ground and supplying the seed. Each family was allowed a plot 50 x 100 feet. Of the produce one barrel of potatoes from each garden was given as payment.

Bedford village developed quite an ambitious plan to "take itself off the market." A community garden of several acres was started; the land loaned, money, and labor contributed patriotically. The produce, winter vegetables, and potatoes, sold locally at prices obtaining before the war.

In the spring an extra meeting was held, to discuss plans in connection with the food crisis. The Club determined to devote its efforts to prevent waste in members' vegetable gardens, and to encourage the community to provide winter supplies at a moderate cost. The first step seemed to be to educate the community in the most scientific and up-to-date methods of canning, preserving, and dehydrating. Asparagus and rhubarb were already in season, so a practical demonstration on the fractional method of canning was given. Later an

instructress from Columbia College was secured, to give demonstrations in the villages of Katonah, Bedford Hills, Bedford Village, and Mt. Kisco. The cold-pack method, Columbia's latest word in canning, was shown.

These demonstrations led to the necessity for a central canning kitchen which was established in a wing of the Mr. Kisco High School. During the season 2,824 jars and glasses of fruits, vegetables, and jellies were put up, of which 218 jars were donated to civilian and other relief.

As a special contribution towards our soldiers abroad a jelly expert was put in charge of the canning kitchen during the grape, plum, and apple season. Seven hundred pounds of jams and marmalades were put up in ten-pound wooden pails, and given to Mr. William Sloane for shipment to the Y. M. C. A. canteens in France.

The committee on Papers and Topics has furnished a program supplementing our war work. Mr. Fullerton lectured to us on "Vegetables and How to Grow Them," and Miss Alice Penrose, Director of the Y. W. C. A. of New York, gave a talk on the "Conservation Ration and How to Prevent Waste in Our Households."

The Club has made a contribution for the replanting of the devastated orchards of France.

All the work undertaken was forced on us by the needs of the hour, and was largely experimental. Great praise is due our President, and the women who worked on the committees with her, for their vision and quick response to the situation, and for their untiring efforts.

HENRIETTA McC. WILLIAMS.

REPORT OF THE GARDEN CLUB OF EAST HAMPTON LONG ISLAND

This summer, obeying the call of usefulness rather than pleasure, the Garden Club of East Hampton decided to forego its prepared program and to throw its energies and funds into starting children's gardens. The response on the part of 138 children to join the army of producers was enthusiastic and though a number dropped out later, when real work began, more than half the number faithfully cultivated their own little patches and in early September the produce made a goodly show at the Children's Garden Party; many well-deserved prizes were given.

The Club held ten meetings during the Summer and on September 11th, gave a Dahlia Show, which, from the point of beauty, was very successful.

EMILY HALL WHEELOCK,
President.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF HARFORD COUNTY, MARYLAND

The Club this summer, had no lectures, as all the money in the treasury was used for war purposes. The whole trend of the meetings was toward food conservation, and other necessary war precautions. Our plans for the coming winter will be regulated entirely by the war. We are now attending lectures in Baltimore, on vegetable planting, with the view to conservation.

GRACE A. T. ALLEN, *Secretary.*

GREEN SPRING VALLEY GARDEN CLUB

The Green Spring Valley Garden Club in the Spring helped about 100 of the public school children in the neighborhood to start vegetable gardens, supplying them with seeds and plants. Five prizes were awarded in the Fall to the ones achieving the best results.

Twelve hundred glasses of Marmalade and jam put up by members of the Club have been sent to Camp Meade for use in the Hospital.

Through the Summer the excess vegetables and fruits from members' gardens were put up by a cannery run by McDonough School and given to the Red Cross.

The Club this Winter is to attend a series of ten lectures given by The Extension Service of the Maryland State College of Agriculture.

Next season the Club will assist in a Community Garden, and will carry on its former work.

C. B. MARSHALL.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF LAWRENCE, LONG ISLAND

The Club has taken much pleasure in sending a young woman through the Ambler School of Horticulture. She is now in her second year and is doing splendid work.

In the Community Canning Kitchen and war activities organized by other societies, our members have taken a very active part.

HARRIET M. CHAPMAN.

THE LITCHFIELD GARDEN CLUB

The first meeting of the Club was devoted to the Wild Flower Committee, whose Chairman reported good progress. To her efforts in great measure, is due the passing of a bill curtailing the privilege of cutting Laurel in the State of Connecticut, and shipping the same to the cities for florists' use.

Early in the season the Club formed a Committee, to promote food conservation and preservation, which work later was taken over by the Farm Bureau, who employed two salaried assistants, and covered all the towns in the County.

The Garden Club then took over the publicity work, contributing nearly a column each week to the local paper, consisting of items of timely interest in relation to the work, as well as receipts for various war food preparations. This Committee also made and distributed posters of meetings and lectures to be held in connection with the work.

A canning kitchen did excellent service during the summer, putting up some hundreds of jars of surplus fruit and vegetables, part of which were sent to our men at the front, and part used for the school luncheons, some also being sold for the benefit of the kitchen expenses.

The Garden Club has considerably extended its civic work during the year and has enrolled itself in the service of the Council of National Defense, has added to its library, and hopes that in this time of national stress and anxiety that its sphere of usefulness has extended and broadened.

MARGARET L. GAGE, *President.*

MILLBROOK GARDEN CLUB

The Millbrook Garden Club has prepared the following questionnaire which has been sent through the country and villages about Millbrook in an effort to arouse widespread interest. Results have been encouraging and an enthusiastic response received.

HAVE YOU THOUGHT

Have you thought that possibly this time next year you may not be able to buy at the grocery store all the canned vegetables and fruits that you may want?

They may not be there — the Government may have requisitioned the stock to feed the soldiers!!

If you want to be sure of your own supply for next winter why not GROW YOUR OWN VEGETABLES in your own garden next Summer and let the Millbrook Garden Club Canning Department put them up for you?

Have you a vegetable garden, if so, how large?

If you have no garden would you like to have one?

If you have no place for a garden would you like to have ground furnished you FREE, ground prepared to plant — if so, how large a plot would you like?

If you could secure the services of boys or girls to weed and pick your garden would you consider it a help, and would you be willing to pay moderately for this service?

Is there anyone in your family who for compensation could furnish say two hours work per day in gardens? This means, yourself, or your husband, or your children because gardening can be done by even young children.

Do you know that the Millbrook Garden Club Canning Department will can your vegetables free if you will help in this service on certain days during the Summer or it will do the work without your help for three cents a jar if you furnish them a good Mason jar. If you have no jars the Club will provide jar and ring for seven cents.

Do you know that by failing to GROW and CONSERVE FOOD STUFFS YOU IN THE COUNTRY are failing in doing your bit and by growing and conserving all that you possibly can manage, you are not only assuring your own supply but you are doing your patriotic duty in releasing from the public stores provisions for our boys fighting for us at the front.

LET US HELP FEED OURSELVES!

LET US HELP FEED OUR SOLDIERS!!

LET US HELP WIN THE WAR!!!

MARY L. MILLER.

THE GARDEN ASSOCIATION OF NEWPORT

The chief activity of the Garden Association during the past summer was the Fruit, Flower, and Vegetable Market held once a week in the Trial Garden. Material to be sold in the market was contributed from private gardens, and attractively displayed for sale every Saturday afternoon. Prices were slightly lower than those current in the retail shops, and many of the poorer people of Newport were thus able to buy vegetables of the very best quality for a small outlay. The sum of \$300.00 was the net result of the season's sales, which was equally divided between the local chapter of the American Red Cross and the American Fund for French Wounded. The \$150.00 handed to the latter organization has been devoted to the purchase of fruit trees for the devastated regions of northern France.

We hope next Summer to extend our market idea, and at the same time, if possible, to combine it with food conservation, which we think can be made a very practical undertaking.

(*Harper's Bazaar* for November has published a very interesting illustrated account of the market.)

PHILADELPHIA GARDEN CLUB

The Philadelphia Garden Club decided that the instruction of eight groups of Boy Scouts and one group of Girl Scouts in vegetable gardening should be one of their war works. Altogether, about six acres and a half were cultivated, and large crops were produced. Beans with large root crops, have given splendid winter foods. What has pleased us most is that ten or twelve from each scout troop have learned gardening really well, so that they can produce successfully

another year and teach others to do so. We plan next year to have a number of planting plans ready, with first and second crops, so that late crops can be put in to follow all early vegetables. With a number of such practical plans ready we feel able to meet all scout tastes, and double or triple our success in the coming season.

BEULA H. J. WOOLSTON.

REPORT OF THE GARDEN CLUB OF TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

The Garden Club of Trenton has most pleasantly rounded out another year of its existence with the regular monthly meetings and five special meetings.

It has been the policy of the Club to do no civic work as a Club, but one of our members has carried on the work of the Trenton Emergency Food Garden Commission with great success. From small beginnings, and, in spite of the discouragements of last year, the work has increased so that this year's report shows 433 lots averaging 20 x 100 feet under cultivation, 495 families cultivating these lots; 75 families who were aided in making home gardens; a total of 570 families who have been benefited by the Commission. Incidentally, \$1,300.00 worth of property has been purchased by these gardeners.

At a recent meeting of the Club it was voted that this year, instead of having special meetings and lectures, we should devote the moneys which would have been so expended to charitable or patriotic purposes, and one of the Club members has already given the trees and shrubbery planting around the Y. W. C. A. Hostess House at Camp Dix in lieu of an entertainment for the Club as she had previously planned.

MRS. ROBERT V. WHITEHEAD.

ULSTER GARDEN CLUB

The Ulster Garden Club has just completed an interesting and profitable year. The important work of food production and conservation was greatly stimulated by a demonstration and lecture on canning and preserving at our May meeting. We have also encouraged one thousand school children to devote their energies to raising vegetables. The Club employed an expert, who has given instruction to the children, and made the inspections, the Club giving prizes in money for the best cared for and most productive gardens.

Besides garden work our Club has been interested in war activities, making trench candles and sending between four and five hundred glasses of jelly to our men in Camp.

As another war measure the Ulster Garden Club voted a membership fee to the National Association of Audubon Societies, that it might assist in the work of that organization in preserving the insect-eating birds which are being killed for food, when the increased

acreage of land, now being put under cultivation, calls for an equally increased number of birds.

Although we have had our first regular meeting of the season, we are to have informal gatherings during the Winter, to carry on war relief work.

ANNE DU BOIS DE LA VERGNE.

WASHINGTON GARDEN CLUB

Washington is a small community in which collaboration is the rule, and while the Garden Club did not undertake much distinctive work this past summer, its members were, and have been, the leaders in the Surgical Dressings work. They have been active workers in the Red Cross Unit, in the First Aid and Home Nursing Classes, in the Community Canning Kitchen and Food Conservation Campaign. A few members supervised children's gardens, and one instructed children in canning the produce they raised. As a Club we contributed to the Red Cross Fund and gave many more than our quota of glasses of jelly and jam to the Army.

We have endeavored to protect the ferns, laurel, and other "Christmas greens" in the neighborhood, and have sought the co-operation of nearby Garden Clubs in this effort.

We have also tried to improve several unsightly and unsanitary places along the river-front. The Club brought Mr. W. O. Filley, the State Forester, to inform the community about the White Pine Blister.

In our scheme of work last summer flowers were not entirely neglected, but cultivation and preservation of food products took first place.

ELLA L. HEBBARD, *Secretary.*

The foregoing reports are all that have been received from Member Clubs. It is assumed that all Clubs are occupied with patriotic work of some sort and all who have further suggestions to make or who are engaged in some activity not suggested in the printed reports are asked to send accounts not later than February 10th for the March BULLETIN.

Officers of the Member Clubs of the Garden Club of America

President

Mrs. Samuel H. Marshall,
Simeon P. O., Charlottesville,
Va.

Mrs. Wm. H. Mercur,
Dallas Ave. E., E. Pittsburgh,
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Mrs. Charles E. Rieman,
221 W. Monument St.,
Baltimore, Md., and Rodgers
Forge, Md.

Dr. A. S. Warthin,
Ferdon Road, Ann Arbor,
Mich.

Miss Delia West Marble,
Bedford Village, N. Y.

Mrs. Samuel H. Taft,
3329 Morrison Ave., Clifton,
Cincinnati, Ohio

Mrs. Max McMurray,
1252 Lake Shore Blvd.,
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45 W. 51st St., New York City
and East Hampton, N. Y.

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Mrs. George B. Sanford,
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and Lawrence, L. I.

Mrs. Bernhard Hoffmann,
126 E. 80th St., New York City
and Stockbridge, Mass.

Mrs. S. Edson Gage,
309 Sanford Ave., Flushing,
L. I., and West Morris,
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Miss Jessie Hendrie,
Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.

Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne,
Millbrook, N. Y., and Santa
Barbara, Cal.

Mrs. Isaac La Boiteaux,
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Mrs. Gustav E. Kissel,
12 E. 55th St., New York
City and Morristown, N. J.

Secretary

Albemarle Garden Club
Mrs. George Austin,
Charlottesville, Va.

Allegheny County, Garden Club of
Miss Rebecca F. Chislett,
5131 Ellsworth Ave.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Amateur Gardeners Club, Baltimore
Miss Jeannette Bathurst Dobbin, Miss Dora Murdoch,
1308 Bolton St.,
Baltimore, Md., and Elk
Ridge, Md.

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Bulletin of The Garden Club of America

March, 1918

No. XXIV

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THE objects of this association shall be: to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs; to share the advantages of association, through conference and correspondence in this country and abroad; to aid in the protection of native plants and birds; and to encourage civic planting.

Mrs. Archibald D. Russell

THE GARDEN CLUB is sorrowful and tenderly mourns a kindly friend, a wise counsellor, a gentle enthusiast. A life is ended untimely, but a life so crowded with good deeds, fine thoughts and loving service that years could not add to its usefulness and beauty. The world is poorer for the noble presence that has passed from it, but richer for the graces of heart and mind whose memory will abide through all the years to come.

*The naked earth is warm with Spring,
And with green grass and bursting trees
Leans to the sun's gaze glorying,
And quivers in the sunny breeze;*

*And life is Colour and Warmth and Light,
And a striving evermore for these;
And he is dead who will not fight,
And who dies fighting has increase.*

—From “*Into Battle*” by Captain the Hon. Julian H. F. Grenfell,
D. S. O., who died of his wounds in May, 1915.

These are trying days for amateur gardeners. In their hearts they long to plant the alluring “novelties” pictured and sung in the spring catalogues, but, alas, where are the gardeners to tend them, where find the time to enjoy them, is there enough energy, after all the war work is done, to give them their due measure of attention and care and notice? In our gardens are many costly plants that need care, many gay ones that grow of themselves. Perhaps we ought this year to give our time to the first and depend on the second for color and bloom. It is no more fair to let them die than to leave neglected newly planted things. We take it that that overworked and misunderstood word, conservation, means preservation of existing things rather more than creation of new, so while we are creating new vegetable gardens let us preserve old flower gardens. And if, perhaps, we have no moments even for dear and faithful perennials let us keep somewhere in the back of our minds a memory and a desire for the fair, frail things of other peaceful summers. If we must pass through ugly years may beauty be but a thing deferred, a comfort sacrificed because our hope is victory and our end a glorious peace.

Council of Presidents

The Spring Meeting of the Executive Committee and Council of Presidents will be held at the residence of Mrs. H. D. Auchincloss, at 33 E. 67th Street, New York, on March 25.

The following notes from the Arnold Arboretum have been especially prepared for THE BULLETIN by Professor Sargent. They are the beginning of a series which will appear during the coming year.

Arboretum Notes

CONIFERS

The studies which have been carried on for the last thirty years in the Arnold Arboretum on conifers and their value for cultivation in the northern states have taught lessons to which American planters of these trees can wisely give attention.

The Arboretum experiments show that for the northern United States the native species are more valuable than any exotic species. No other conifers are so valuable as the White Pine, the Red Pine and the Hemlock, and these trees may well be used in general planting in preference to any other conifers. Exception, however, must now be made to the White Pine since the appearance in this country of the White Pine blister, whose dangerous character makes it unwise to plant this tree. Two other northern Pines, the Banksian and the Virginia Pine, are hardy and fast-growing trees but have little value as ornaments of the garden.

The White Spruce is a hardy and fast-growing tree of great beauty. The climate of southern New England is, however, too warm for the best development of this northern tree, and individuals over thirty years old usually become thin and unsightly. There seems to be some promise, however, that the form from northern Wisconsin and northern Minnesota may be better suited for cultivation southward than the plant from the St. Lawrence Valley. The Red Spruce is a more southern tree and is one of the handsomest of the Spruces. It grows very slowly, however, perhaps more slowly than any other conifer of large size.

The Red Cedar is now largely planted in the United States, especially in formal gardens, but this tree suffers from fungal and insect enemies and the large transplanted specimens too often become unsightly from the loss of the lower branches. When pyramidal trees are needed for formal planting forms of the eastern Arbor Vitae are more valuable than the Red Cedar.

Of more southern trees the Carolina Hemlock has proved itself to be one of the handsomest and most valuable conifers in the Arboretum. This beautiful tree which grows at high altitudes on the Blue Ridge of North and South Carolina is smaller than the northern Hemlock but is more gracefully branched and of more cheerful color. Still little known or planted, it seems destined to become an important subject for the decoration of northern gardens.

Going west it has been found that the mountains of Colorado have given us two first-class conifers in the Rocky Mountain form of the

Douglas Spruce and in the White Fir, *Abies concolor*. The latter proves to be the handsomest and most desirable Fir tree which can be grown in the eastern states. From the mountains of Colorado also come the Engelmann Spruce and the so-called Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens*). The former is a handsome and very hardy tree of a narrow pyramidal habit with silvery gray foliage and red scaly bark. For many years this tree was the handsomest Spruce in the Arboretum but in late years the oldest plants, now about forty years old, have begun to lose their lower branches and their greatest beauty as specimen trees. The Blue Spruce, which has been raised in great number by American and European nurserymen, is handsome for a few years but soon loses its beauty through the death of lower branches and before it is fifty years old becomes in cultivation, as when growing naturally in Colorado, an ugly and unsightly object. Planters of this tree are destined to disappointment.

Of the conifers of the Pacific coast of North America the mountain White Pine (*Pinus monticola*) and the Sugar Pine (*Pinus Lambertiana*) are hardy in the northern states. The latter grows very slowly but the former has grown fast in the Arboretum and promises to become a large tree. As ornamental trees these two Pines, however, are not superior to the eastern White Pine for eastern planting.

The Fir of the northwest coast, *Abies grandis*, lives in the Arboretum in sheltered positions, but it is not probable that this handsome tree will ever be of much use in eastern plantations. More valuable is the western Arbor Vitae (*Thuya plicata*), the Red Cedar of the northwest. This tree ranges inward from the coast to the western slopes of the northern Rocky Mountains, and the plants raised from seed gathered forty years ago in interior regions have produced plants which are perfectly hardy in the Arboretum, where they have grown rapidly, and are among the handsomest and most interesting trees in the collection. Eastern planters may well pay attention to this tree.

Still going west, it has been found that all the Japanese conifers succeed in the eastern states with the exception of those from the extreme southern part of the country, like *Cryptomeria* and the Japanese Douglas Fir which are not hardy in New England. The Japanese conifers which can be specially recommended are *Abies homolepis* and *Pinus parviflora*. Among the Fir trees the former is only second in value to the White Fir of Colorado for eastern plantations. Of the conifers of eastern continental Asia *Pinus koraiensis*, *Pinus sinensis* and the Lace Bark Pine (*Pinus Bungeana*) are valuable trees for the eastern states, and, although it is too soon to say much about the Spruces and Firs raised from seed collected by Wilson in western China, up to this time the young plants have supported with-

out injury the New England climate. The Indian conifers are not hardy in the northern states with the exception of the Himalayan White Pine (*Pinus excelsa*) which is more successful in the middle states than it is in New England. It is a handsome and fast-growing tree well worth growing wherever it can succeed.

The Siberian Picea *obovata* is a hardy and handsome tree in the Arboretum, and there is every reason to suppose that this tree may prove to be better suited to the interior parts of this country than any other Spruce tree. The same may be said of the Spruce of Chinese Turkestan (*Picea Schenkiana*), also well established in the Arboretum.

Two Caucasian conifers, *Picea occidentalis* and *Abies Nordmanniana*, are among the handsomest of the conifers which have been grown for many years in the eastern states where they are not rare. Two conifers of the Balkan Peninsula have proved successful in the Arboretum, the White Pine (*Pinus peuke*) and a Spruce (*Picea Omorika*); the former is not superior as an ornamental tree to the western White Pine, but the Balkan Spruce, judging by the oldest plants in the Arboretum which were planted in 1881, gives promise of being a valuable tree in the northern states.

Although they have been much planted in the northern states in the last seventy-five years, the conifers of central and western Europe are not satisfactory trees for eastern America, for although they grow rapidly when young they lose their beauty at a comparatively early age and often die, and give little promise of becoming large or long-lived trees here. This is true of the Norway Spruce and the Scotch and Austrian pines. These three trees, although they grow very rapidly while young and are popular with nurserymen, have already shown that they are not suited to the American climate, and native conifers should replace them for general planting.

SOME WINTER-FLOWERING SHRUBS

Thanks to the plant-hunting which has been going on with activity and success in the last twenty-five years, it is now possible to cultivate in regions where the thermometer goes below zero every year a group of shrubs which flower during the winter and produce abundant flowers for which cold has no terrors. These shrubs are Witch Hazels and there are three winter-blooming species, the other species being the well known Witch Hazel of our eastern woods which blooms in October and November.

The first of the winter-flowering species to bloom is *Hamamelis vernalis*. This shrub is a native of southern Missouri and northern Arkansas where it grows along the sandy and rocky banks of small streams over which it spreads by underground shoots into broad

thickets. The flowers are smaller than those of the northern Witch Hazel and differ from them in the red color of the inner surface of the calyx. This interesting plant was introduced into cultivation by the Arnold Arboretum where it is well established and where it flowers late in December or in January.

The next of these Witch Hazels to bloom are natives of Japan, *Hamamelis japonica* and its variety *arborea*. They are tall shrubs with slender spreading branches, and the flowers are produced in the Arboretum in great quantities, usually opening there late in January and remaining in good condition for nearly two months. The flowers are smaller than those of our native Witch Hazel, but those of the variety *arborea* are conspicuous from the dark red color of the inner surface of the calyx. These plants can be occasionally found in commercial nurseries, but they are still unfortunately little known in American gardens.

Even less well known is the handsomest of all the Witch Hazels. This is *Hamamelis mollis* and is a native of western China, and also blooms in the Arboretum in January and February. This is one of the handsomest shrubs of recent introduction into American gardens. It is a tall, broad, hardy plant of rapid growth, with large nearly circular leaves which are of a cheerful lively green color on the upper surface and on the lower surface are covered with a thick coat of pale hairs. Late in October they turn to a beautiful clear yellow color and do not in ordinary seasons entirely disappear until after the middle of November. The flowers are bright canary yellow and are larger and handsomer than those of any other Witch Hazel. This shrub has not yet produced seeds in the Arboretum, but it can be easily propagated by grafting on the native Witch Hazel, and it should not be long before every one who has a winter garden, or a garden which can be seen from the windows of a winter home, should be able to enjoy this remarkable shrub.

C. S. SARGENT.

Intensive Gardening

I suppose no one ever held one of these meetings without some sort of regret, and to-day particularly, I feel great hesitancy in letting you even walk into the garden and see its emptiness, for it has never been an autumn garden. In fact, even at its best it contains no rare or interesting plants, lovely vistas or surprises—though it gives us many happy hours. Please be lenient in judging it, for this is its first year in the present form, and also because except for cutting and edging the grass, it is entirely dependent on our two pair of hands for its care.

When I knew this spring that I had this meeting to look forward to all summer, I wondered what on earth I could take as a subject for my paper,—then came the President's "call to arms," and as we tried to respond to his appeal, it gradually became evident that the garden was obviously an attempt at "Intensive Gardening." When the cry went forth "to make every family self-supporting," we wondered how we could do our bit without adding a real vegetable garden, and in this, circumstances were with us—for at that moment the architect and I were at variance about the hedge which was to surround the rose garden and make a background for the long borders. I had rejected privet with scorn and was looking with some favor on inkberry, when his estimate for the latter came! The size of that, combined with the fact that it was an experiment at best, settled the question; no hedge for the garden after all, or rather an entirely new kind of hedge—one of vegetables!

When this fiat was issued to the architect, instead of the dismay and disappointment I expected to meet, he quite approved,—though perhaps not with genuine enthusiasm. However, the idea took root and grew, for within 48 hours he came back with the suggestion of a hedge of blueberries,—a variety with which the Government had been experimenting, *Vaccinium corymbosum* which he added would be in the light of "permanent preparedness." So blueberries it was, and all sides were satisfied.

In planting, it was necessary to consider the lasting qualities and the hedge effect through the flower garden, as, of course, that could be seen from the house, so on the avenue side of the long border, we planted a row of tomato plants; and in front of, and alternated with them, we set cabbages and cauliflower. Did you ever appreciate what a lovely gray-green these two plants are? I never did.

To balance the tomatoes were planted 25 poles of Kentucky Wonder beans, with cabbages between, and now we know what kind of a bean Jack planted for his beanstalk. All these cabbages were young plants, but later when our own seedlings were big enough, we planted more in front of the blueberries and behind them, and in every nook and corner, till the man of the family cried "enough!" lest we have to live on the despised food. Now, however, we have learned better, and "cabbage au gratin" meets with hearty approval.

Under the pear tree was a very prominent place, and being a warm south exposure, early peas were planted—two rows of them—and surely in our ignorance we chose the best place, for the pear tree was later than ever in blooming, so that every atom of sun reached them, and also it was the best drained and most protected bed of all.

In front of the peas we put Swiss Chard, remembering the decorative value of its fresh green leaves and white stems, and its cut-and-come-again ability; and again on the edge, space was left for early lettuce and radishes. Later these were replaced by transplanted beets, while a late crop of string beans and turnips followed the peas. Certainly a new sense of color value has come to us in greens at least.

Under the piazza window was room for a later variety of peas, now followed by kohlrabi; while in the furthest corner away from the house, New Zealand Spinach and the onion sets were planted, the latter being replaced by a late sowing of beets and carrots.

In an unseen corner the former vegetable garden did its share; a small plot 12x40, which of late had been used as a picking garden for dahlias, nasturtiums, etc., and a bit of spinach. This year, however, every inch was used for vegetables. At the upper end, three rows of peas alternated with three rows of Golden Bantam corn, the peas being replaced by squash and cabbage. Next, 4 rows of string beans, then 4 of Limas, and 4 more of string—a later planting—while the lower end was given up to 3 rows each of carrots, beets and onion seed.

The beauty of the garden has been that being small we could give it our personal care, and see, therefore, that everything was picked in its prime, eaten, canned or given away. Since July 4th our vegetable purchases have consisted of 2 heads of lettuce, a few green peppers, and one dozen corn.

Statistics are seldom interesting, and yet I cannot resist giving you a few. As near as we can estimate, the vegetables occupy the equivalent of a garden 35x40. This has completely supplied a household of 6 and guests, and in addition we have so far canned for winter use 71 quarts and 72 pints of carrots, beets, chard, spinach, peas, beans, tomatoes and corn.

From this you may feel we have wholly substituted vegetables in a flower garden. Not so. The long borders have been surprisingly full of bloom all summer, and the roses have flourished and bloomed better than we had any right to expect the first year. The heart of the garden is all there just as it was planned,—terrace, roses, perennials—and its background, though perhaps unconventional, has certainly been luxuriant and effective.

MRS. THOMAS MOTLEY, JR.

North Shore Garden Club of Massachusetts.

In these war days, when the arrival of bulbs from Europe is problematical the following article should be most useful and timely.

Why Bulbs Sometimes Do Not Bloom

A bulb can only develop the flower which has been formed within it during the growth of the previous year. If that growth has been stunted or prevented in any way before the ripening of that bulb the year before, no amount of care will produce a bloom.

Although for convenience we call them all bulbs, there is a difference between the root stocks of the various most common kinds. A crocus for instance, has for its root stock a corm; a daffodil, a bulb. The chief difference between a corm and a bulb is in the covering or husk and in the method of storing food for the next year's growth. The husk of the corm is thin, dry and scaley and covers the solid root stock within, but the husk of the bulb is made up of many scales or coverings. In both cases these coverings are composed of the bases of dead leaves which in a bulb after they ripen and die down, form thickened scales and hold the nourishment for the next year until it is required. In the corm, however, the nourishment is stored in the stem, whose thickened base forms the root stock and new growth.

In the bulb new buds form at the axils of the leaves or scales, which gradually split off, and form a new generation; and in the corm these buds sprout from the parent bulb accomplishing the same end, in both cases at the expense of the parent which finally crumbles away. This however, takes several years to accomplish and if the conditions are right, there is no reason why the bloom should not be continuous in the meanwhile.

But bulbs and corms will not bloom if their leaves are cut off before they fully ripen and die down of themselves, because these leaves are perfecting the new flower within for the next year's blossoming, making their bases into little reserves of food and strength. Therefore the foliage should never be cut down and if it seems too unsightly, annuals may be planted to cover the yellowing leaves.

For this reason also, the treatment of bulbs after flowering is such an important factor in the next season's bloom that it cannot be too carefully attended to. If it is impossible to leave the bulbs undisturbed where they have bloomed until the foliage has died down, they should be carefully taken up with a spade, disturbing the roots as little as possible and with care not to cut or crush the leaves. Then heel in the plants in a shallow trench in some half shady, out of the way place until ripe.

Bulbs will not bloom if they have been out of the ground too long and allowed to lose their vitality. The sooner they can be put in the ground when ripe, the better, for vitality once lost, they probably will never regain it, no matter how much they are fertilized and

watered and though there is a slight chance that after two or three years they may regain their life and strength, it would hardly pay most of us to give them care and garden room while waiting.

I shall not go into the methods of proper storage for bulbs, as different kinds require different treatments, but the manner of storage would greatly affect the chances of bloom. If tender bulbs are kept in too low a temperature they are as surely ruined as others would be if kept in too hot a place.

Bulbs will not bloom well if they have been forced in a hot house the year before though care and good nourishment will restore them after a year or two by which time the small new bulbs will be available. The original will probably be exhausted as bulbs sold for this purpose have generally reached their maximum size.

House bulbs sometimes do not produce blooms if they are brought too soon into a high temperature, or if they are kept in too hot a place.

In the case of bulbs and corms which have flowered profusely one year and refuse to bloom the next, if the foliage has not been injured, the soil may have been so poor as to affect them, or, if the summer has been very hot and dry, and they have been exposed to a thorough baking from the sun, they are practically ruined.

One of the members of our Garden Club reported a dearth of snow-drop blossoms this year and having cut the blossoms liberally last spring, thought that might have affected them. Having written to an authority on the subject I insert his answer:

*"Dear Miss Williams: In reply to your note let me say that if last year you cut the snow-drop flowers *without* removing the green leaves with them this should in no way have injured the plants but rather have helped them. But if in removing these you took one or more of the green leaves at the base this would undoubtedly destroy their strength for another season. But I am tolerably sure that the main cause of their unsatisfactory flowering with you this year is due to our hot dry summer seasons which prove very disastrous to snow-drop bulbs. The same thing even is true of crocuses and the only way to keep either of them successfully is to put a heavy covering of leaf mulch over them throughout the summer, which keeps the ground somewhat moist and prevents drying and death of the bulbs. This looks by no means tidy in a garden and on this account is seldom resorted to. I fear therefore that you may find it necessary, as do most others, to renew your supply of bulbs, from time to time."*

Therefore, cutting the blooms cannot affect hardy bulbs and they do better and last longer if the flowers are cut, as an effort to form

seeds weakens the bulbs. A hyacinth bulb that matures seeds is virtually destroyed. In the case of the snow-drops the explanation of their failure is strengthened by the fact that they prefer partial shade and are naturally found in Northern exposures and do better in similar garden conditions.

Of course bulbs often disappear entirely from the border and are destroyed by various causes,—field mice, mildew, too much manure, etc.

Daffodils will not bloom very well the year after they have been too thinly separated unless all the bulbs are mature, therefore for the sake of immediate effect it is well to transplant two or three together and in replanting our own bulbs we always run this risk of having to wait a year of two for blooms.

To sum up the subject—

Bulbs will not bloom if their leaves are cut off before they have ripened.

They will not bloom if they have been out of the ground too long and allowed to dry up and lose their vitality.

They will not bloom if they have been forced the year before.

They will not bloom if the season has been a dry one, and they have dried up where they were planted.

They will not bloom the following year if the soil has been too poor to nourish them.

They will not bloom if they are too young or have been dug up and transplanted before they are fully matured.

They will not bloom if they have been injured in storage *and* for many of these reasons—they will not bloom *if* cheap and second rate bulbs are bought. The moral of which is, always go to a reliable seedsman and never buy “bargain bulbs.”

ELIZABETH D. WILLIAMS.

Gardeners of Montgomery and Delaware Counties.

Roses

The following directions for rose culture I received from Admiral Ward several years ago and I have followed them during these years with most successful results.

MRS. WILLIAM SCOTT PYLE,
Garden Club of Somerset Hills.

Make bed in Autumn for Roses.

Plant 21 inches apart.

Three rows—outside row 12 inches from edge.

Plant Hybrid Perpetuals about March 25th.

Other Roses after April 20th.

Do not place manure in contact with roots, cover with fine mold, then fine manure, well rotted.

Pruning hardy Roses, both climbers and others, should be finished March 15th.

Tender Roses early April.

Prune back new Roses very vigorously.

Do not train climbers straight up.

After April 15th soil in cultivation, hoeing every fortnight until middle of July, then mulch.

When Roses are setting buds, liquid manure, especially after rain.

Hybrid Perpetuals, June 1st.

Teas and Hybrid Teas, June 15th.

$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon to plant middle of July, climbers also.

Water, gallon to plant dry weather.

Middle of July mulch with manure after hoeing.

Remove surplus mulch in autumn before putting on winter protection.

Spraying. Whale oil soap, 1 pound to 8 gallons water, 4 times season, beginning just before leaves open and every 20 days until July 1st.

Bordeaux mixture for mildew or black spot, once a week from middle of July.

For Rose bug, Paris Green, 1 pound to 200 gallons.

Protection. By Nov. 15th, all Roses—well rotted manure around base, forming cone 10 inches high.

All tender shoots bent down and buried.

Cover beds with coating of dry leaves 20 inches in thickness.

Completed Thanksgiving.

Remove covering not before April 1st and until April 20th. What remains of manure may be forked in.

Summer Work of the North Shore Garden Club of Massachusetts

A special meeting of the North Shore Garden Club was called to consider the suggestions of the Farm and Garden Association to finance a unit of women workers on the land. A committee was appointed to investigate whether the conditions in that club warranted the effort.

It was found that sufficient labor was available to produce garden crops for the consumption of the people of the neighborhood without reverting to hired women labor. The flower gardens must, of course take their chances in the hands of their owners. We were very anxi-

ous to follow the suggestion of THE GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA that each of its branches use its organization in some way for the National Service of food production and conservation. To do this we have formed a unit of young girls from sixteen years of age upwards who will work under a trained agriculturist to raise crops for one of the charitable institutions that has always given fine service to the community for many years. These girls have leisure and a strong desire for patriotic service. The members of the Garden Club have given them for this season the use of the land. The experience of the heads of the local centers for canning and drying has very generously been offered them.

If their experiment proves a success or if other Service Auxiliaries of young people are formed, not to compete with the local market by selling its produce but to relieve the market of the drain of a charitable institution we think there will be real gain.

Massachusetts Food Administrator, Mr. Henry B. Endicott, endorses this experiment as a wise one, and Mrs. Thayer, Chairman of The Women's Council for National Defense, thinks this plan remarkably well worth while. Miss Arnold, Dean of Simmons College, endorses it not only from the standpoint of increasing the supply of available foods, but she thinks that it will count even more in that all who are interested will become conscious supporters of the Government in its solution of the food problem.

Surely, everybody is needed in this crisis, and we are very proud of these girls who do not ask to be excused this drudgery.

Report of Lenox Garden Club

In April, 1917, on the entry of the United States into the European war, the members of the Lenox Garden Club decided that the useful rather than the ornamental should engage the energies of the Club in the immediate future, and that all members must increase food production in their gardens and influence others to take up this patriotic duty. A contribution was made to the County Agricultural Bureau, also a teacher was engaged to give lectures on Food Economies in the nearby towns. Mr. Corbett of the Washington Department of Agriculture gave a lecture to the Club on the Storage of Fruits and Vegetables, as did Mr. D. Fairchild of the Department of Plant Introduction, who spoke of the new food plants that were being experimented with. A donation of \$200 was made to the Fund for French Orchardists. Outside of the Club much was done in the

neighborhood to produce and conserve vegetables and fruits, and during the summer much work was accomplished by the members in the canning kitchens. In Stockbridge an interesting experiment was made through the Food Conservation Committee by forming a Girls' Patriotic League to work on the land, chiefly in planting, weeding, thinning and picking, at fifteen cents an hour. Forty-three girls were enrolled during the summer, both from the villages and from cities, and though for the most part new to the labor, the work done and the girls' health were equally good. Mrs. H. McBurney, by whose efforts the Guild was started, says that in the young American girl there is a fine patriotic enthusiasm and vigor the country would do well to make use of.

The first meeting was advertised by the Food Conservation Committee as a Girls' Patriotic Rally, and it was explained to them that a strip of land for a vegetable garden had been offered the Committee and they had been unable to accept it, as no one had been found to work it. The possibility of their being able to do it was suggested and immediately twelve girls offered to enroll and the land was secured. The first meeting of the Guild was then held, at which more girls enrolled. Each girl was given a bronze medal to wear and the organization of the Guild was made as simple as possible. One officer was to attend to the enrollments, keep the list of names, and any one requiring the girls' services was to apply to her. Another was to look after the transportation arrangements for girls who were to work at farms beyond walking distance. These posts were at first taken by members of the Conservation Committee, but as soon as practicable, they were given to the girls to increase their responsibility and pride in the work. The garden was worked by a team of four girls every day, each one of whom was captain by turns during the month. Papers recording the girls working and the work done, and also of that done elsewhere, were read at the weekly meeting, and careful records were kept of the work accomplished by each member during the whole summer. In that way interest was not allowed to flag and each girl felt her work was noticed and appreciated. It was largely owing to these meetings that the spirit of enthusiasm was so well kept up. One girl was selected to be superintendent of the garden, and several of the younger ones were delegated to sell the produce from house to house. Another girl undertook organizing parties to pick blackberries and blueberries, getting volunteers and arranging for motors, etc. As the Guild grew larger, an executive committee of the girls themselves was formed, consisting of a chairman, treasurer and secretary. The work was chiefly on farms and vegetable gardens. It was difficult at first to get city girls to take it up, but they soon grew keen about it.

In England, where the movement has been so successful, it is well-to-do girls who began working on farms. A medal was given to the girl (aged 14) making the best record of 222 hours work and earning \$25.00 during the summer. The expenses were all advanced by the Conservation Committee, but were repaid. One report from a farm says, "Girl first-rate worker, on the job all the while," another, "Superintendent wants to know if the big one can come and hoe corn next week—she's as good as a man, anyhow." During the winter lectures are planned and it is expected the girls will write essays.

If Agricultural Bureaus throughout the country would take up the training of girls for garden work the problem of sufficient labor for the necessary increase of vegetable gardening would be immensely lessened, and an outlet would be provided for the patriotic aspirations of those girls who cannot take up nursing or Red Cross work.

GEORGIANA W. SARGENT, *Secretary.*

Feed the Birds and They Will Help to Feed Us

Editor of THE GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA:

I should like to call the attention of the members of THE GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA to the need for saving the insect-eating birds. The continuous cold weather and snow have resulted in the death of many of these little protectors of the farmers' crops. If there ever was a time in the history of America when we needed to preserve our insect-eating birds it is now!

Careful researches of the Department of Agriculture have demonstrated that one-tenth of the agricultural products in the United States are destroyed annually by insects. With the ravages which the snow and cold are making in the ranks of the insect-eating birds and the increased acreage that is being put in crops this percentage is bound to increase. The game birds are among our most voracious insect-eaters. They, as well as the song birds, therefore, ought to be given the fullest protection. There is a Federal Law which provides for the protection of the song birds, but in Maryland and many of the other states, it is not being enforced. The high cost of meats has caused many ignorant people, chiefly Italians, to kill them for food.

The Federal Law and the State-wide Game Law are *War Measures*. There is a State-wide Game Law in 44 out of the 48 States. Two years ago the Maryland Legislature failed by five votes to pass the State-wide Game Law. It has been introduced again this year, and should

be passed promptly and without a dissenting voice. Without food we cannot win the war, and without the help of the birds we shall have difficulty in saving the crops. MRS. EDWARD H. BOUTON,

President, Roland Park Bird Club.

Amateur Gardeners Clubs.

Deliver Us from Our Friends

The suggestion is made that two spring days be given to school children to visit the woods and fields and see spring flowers grow.

Here is another suggestion.—

That the children be taught to respect what they see. It is a prevailing notion that the way to demonstrate an interest in the outdoors is to destroy its beauties. If people were indifferent to wild flowers the flowers would not be at the very edge of extinction.

About great cities where people go in the greatest numbers the wild flowers are dying out because of the interest taken in them. They are dragged up by the roots. They are prevented from seeding. They disappear from places which they decorated to the pleasure of the very folk who destroyed them.

The arbutus, that very breath of spring, has gone from suburban woods. People who loved it would not let it live. The lady slippers once colored the later days of spring. They are gone. The trillium is going. Even the hardy phlox and the delicate wild geranium, even violets, are disappearing in the hands of their deadly friends who will not be content with seeing them where they belong but must tear them out to carry a basketful of sad, wilted flowers home to be hopeless and faded aliens in surroundings where they can be only forlorn.

It is not sentimentalism to lament the brutality which destroys the wild flowers. If they were not worth while in the lives of human beings they would be safe. No one would molest them. The fact that they are destroyed proves that they ought to be protected.

If wild flowers can be protected from people who think they are worth while they will be safe.

Adapted from *The Chicago Tribune*.

Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture, Groton, Massachusetts

Looking through the sale list of alpines, other rock plants and perennials for sale by the Nursery Department at Lowthorpe, I exclaimed to Miss Louise Hetzer, Instructor in Horticulture,—but who calls herself Superintending Gardener—“Why don’t you advertise

this department in the Bulletin?" Quick as a flash she twinkled up at me and answered "Good! and why don't you write an article about us whilst you are here?" "Let's do both," I replied and herewith fulfill my part of the agreement.

You have seen, I am sure, a good many articles in various magazines about this School of Landscape Architecture for Women, so I am glad there is a new department for me to tell of and although it is a department that can be of especial interest to us,—old gardeners with ever-new gardens,—still I must leave room to tell you of some other details of the School and its curriculum.

I want to propose, here and now, that THE GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA "lend a hand" in the maintenance of this lovely and interesting organization and that we place our orders for alpines and perennials here at Lowthorpe. "The girls" in the school tell me that there never were such plants as Miss Hetzer ships. "You should see how they are packed" said one. "We do it ourselves,—it is a part of our course," I think we might be very proud indeed to be continuously Patronesses of a Woman's School of Horticulture.

Over in the corner of the drafting room is a group of post-graduates who at this minute are working out the solution of a problem which troubled some home maker to such an extent that she appealed to one of our well known magazines whose Reader's Service Department offers to help any one in their garden plans and it occurs to me to ask why should not Garden Club members make known their wants of this kind directly to the Drafting Department of Lowthorpe,—again being real Patronesses.

It has been exceedingly interesting these days to watch the never ending procession of special teachers who come down from Boston,—some one for some department every day of the week,—yesterday Mr. Kellogg, to criticise problems in architectural design, today Miss Dawson from Radcliffe—almost born and brought up in the Arboretum,—who teaches identification of trees and shrubs, and a man from Harvard for surveying. Tomorrow will come Professor Pray of Harvard for landscape design and Professor Sholtes for drawing and water color.

Nor are these from the big outside more interesting than Miss Cogswell with her lectures and wonderful photographs on the History of Gardens, or Mrs. Strang with her exquisite detail of plans, or Miss Hetzer, who this smiling, sunny March day took us over to prune the grape vines and pear trees hanging over a neighboring pig sty.

Did you ever see any pictures of the interior of Lowthorpe? But why ask?—it is so easy to see places and things and forget them.

This is a ravishingly beautiful old Colonial home. The detail of interior finish is exquisite. As I write my left hand is picking out and following the lovely lines and curves of a beautiful mantle and my eye follows with joy the fine lines of carving under the windows opposite. Truly there are pleasures in inanimate things here not mentioned in the prospectus, from which, as I go to spend a while in the greenhouses, I have asked one of the girls to copy the paragraph below.

"Lowthorpe has an up-to-date greenhouse of four temperatures and this is supplemented by two separate smaller houses, a cold house for grapes, and a conservatory for hard wooded plants, besides hot-beds and cold frames. When competent to do so, individual students are placed in charge of one or another of these houses, thus getting valuable experience in ventilation, watering and the general care of a greenhouse."

But ere I go, let me again repeat my suggestions made above to seize this excellent opportunity for buying good plants, well packed, and incidentally to "lend a hand" in support of this very worthwhile institution.

ELEANOR SQUIRE.

Garden Club of Cleveland.

War Courses

LIEUTENANTS' COURSES

Vegetable Gardening		12 weeks
Mondays	10-12:30	April 8 to June 24
Mondays	2- 4:30	April 8 to June 24

The morning course deals with Principles and Practices of Vegetable Gardening such as sowing, planting, cultivating the crop, planning and preparing the ground, the use of tools, etc.

The afternoon course deals with Culture of Specific Crops—Potatoes, Onions, Root crops, and all principal vegetables.

Fruit Growing		12 weeks
Fridays	10-12:30	April 12 to June 28

The aim of this course is to prepare lieutenants to insure the production of our staple fruit supply. This course deals with the planting, pruning and training, spraying, harvesting and routine culture of fruit.

Canning and Preserving		12 weeks
Fridays	2-4	April 12 to June 28

Latest up-to-date methods in conserving Vegetables and Fruits by Drying, Canning and Preserving.

Poultry 12 weeks

Fridays 2-4 April 12 to June 28

General Course in Poultry rearing with special attention to War rations for fowls.

CAPTAINS' COURSE

Mondays to Fridays inclusive 12 weeks April 8 to June 28

This course includes the War Courses in Vegetable Gardening, Fruit Growing, Canning and Preserving and Poultry; also lectures and practical work in Floriculture and a Practical Business Course, most essential in the management of a unit.

BOOK REVIEWS

**Food Will Win the War
Grow It**

BOOKS TO HELP YOU

Experience is, of course, the most thorough teacher. But experience takes time, and we must hurry and *do* to win the war with our gardens.

Most of us planted vegetables last year, and canned them, too. It was a wonderful growing season nearly everywhere, and fortune stood with us. But when some of us counted our pennies at the end of the season, we found that what we grew cost more than if we had bought it.

That was disheartening, of course, but it need not happen again. One reason was lack of knowledge. Those who had acreage left the management to a gardener or superintendent. They accepted all he said as gospel truth, not taking into account that older methods do not fit modern conditions of labor and material. The uninitiated home gardener may have planted a pint of peas and a pint of squash, and then vowed never to look a squash in the face again. What a little study might have spared her!

If we have not had experience, we at least have good books. Read them now while the soil is still asleep under its white blanket. Read them over again when the sun feels warm, and again and again while the seeds are jumping into life and when the weeds and the bugs and all the other dreadful things are trying to rob us of our harvest.

There are books for all kinds of gardens. Some of the older ones have never been outdone by the new. On the nearest corner of my shelf stands a shabby little volume by L. H. Bailey called "Garden Making" (Macmillan and Co.), and on the fly-leaf is the date 1903. It has been in constant use for fifteen years. It is a book which fits

gardens both large and small, and all the newer books give much the same advice.

There are three new books, however, which seem to be well adapted to the present state of affairs. "Garden Farming," by Lee Cleveland Corbett, (Ginn and Co.), and "Vegetable Gardening" by Ralph L. Watts (Orange Judd Co.), give expert advice for large farms and estates, but the latter may well be read by the beginner who intends to hoe her own patch. It is thorough and sound and tells the *reason why*.

A valuable book for the beginner with a little land and much enthusiasm is "The Home Vegetable Garden," by Adolph Kruhm (Orange Judd Co.), written during the first year of the war, and which has guided many stumbling feet. There is a great deal of information in it, boiled down to the smallest possible reading matter. Mr. Kruhm has contributed much to the Garden Magazine, and knows well the needs of his readers.

Another book by Mr. Kruhm, "Home Vegetable Gardening from A to Z." (Doubleday, Page & Co., price \$1.25) has just been published. This bids fair to be even more helpful than the one just mentioned.

Read these books—read them all if you have time—and grow ammunition for the war with more intelligence and less expense.

HENRIETTA M. STOUT.

Shore Hills Garden Club.

"An Introduction to the Study of Landscape Design,"—by Henry Vincent Hubbard and Theodora Kimball. The Macmillan Company. Price, \$6.00.

One might almost add "A Preparation for the Enjoyment of Life"—so definite and so illuminating are the appreciations of color and form and scale, and so delightful is the authors' enjoyment of what they call, "the waywardness of charm." Excellent technical drawings illustrate the clearly given information that fills the hundreds of pages of this book, which the charm of personality and of literary style makes doubly enjoyable. It is an education in itself, and a most impressive example of its authors' wide knowledge, and their ability to convey that knowledge with clarity and precision, and to arouse in at least one reader an enthusiasm that makes her want to shout its excellencies from the house-tops in spite of the dull first chapter.

The illustrations are unworthy of so good a book. However, attractive they may have been in the artists' notebooks, they are indefinite and monotonous when we find them in such a choice company of words, and the reader turns with relief to the beautiful photograph that is the frontispiece. LOUISE S. HUBBARD.

Garden Club of Illinois.

War Time Receipts

(Collected by Miss Harriet Richards, Chairman of the Home Economics Committee.)

Keeping Apples and Sweet Potatoes in Oats.

I was told by a very successful house-wife that she had, for years, kept sweet potatoes and apples through the winter, by packing them in oats, a layer of oats then one of sweet potatoes then more oats, covering very thoroughly. Apples may be kept in the same way almost until apples come again. This may seem an expensive medium but is not really so because the oats may be fed to fowl and horses after having served their purpose as a preservative.

(From Miss N. I. Keith, Warrenton Garden Club.)

BRAN BISCUITS

1 pint of bran.

½ pint of flour.

½ pint of milk.

6 tablespoonsful of molasses.

1 even teaspoonful of baking soda.

Mix the bran, flour and soda together. Mix the molasses and milk, and add the flour mixture. Bake in gem pans. (Very good.)

JAPANESE SUGARED BEANS

Soak beans over night and boil until tender but not until the skins are broken. Drain and boil in sugar syrup until transparent. Roll in sugar.

OATMEAL BREAD

1 cup rolled oats.

½ cup molasses.

1 cup boiling water.

Small half yeast cake.

1 tablespoonful lard.

Enough flour to make stiff.

pinch of salt.

Pour boiling water on oats and let cool. Add lard, molasses and other ingredients. This receipt will make two loaves.

(MRS. WOLFE.)

VERY GOOD NUT BREAD

1 cup white flour.

2 cups graham flour.

1 cup molasses.

Enough sour milk to make a soft dough.

1 cup chopped walnuts mixed with a teaspoonful of salt.

1 teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little hot water.

Bake in a moderate oven about thirty minutes.

(From MRS. DANIEL CHESTER FRENCH, Garden Club of Lenox.)

A Successful Combination

Buddleia variabilis, Caryopteris mastacanthus and Anemone Japonica make a lovely color combination in lavender, pale blue and white during August and September when color in the shrubbery border is scarce. They need a thick, deep background of the green of privet or spring-blooming shrubs.

MRS. F. VON A. CABEEN.

(*The Weeders*)

Labor Saving Devices

The Florists' Exchange asks all its readers to send for publication suggestions for labor-saving devices. It says:

Many of our brethren of the craft—florists, seedsmen, nurserymen, market gardeners, greenhouse builders, fertilizer and pot manufacturers and the allied industries—are already in the trenches, or on their way. To those of us who stay behind there is left the clear and imperative duty to conserve Time, Energy and Material, so that the most effective results possible may come from our resources.

To accomplish this end, THE EXCHANGE asks every reader to look around in his establishment, or stir up his memory to see if he cannot describe some labor-saving device (either his own or one which he has observed) that would prove helpful to some other member of the craft.

As amateur gardeners we must know many small tricks that will save time and trouble. Out of our experience must have come a practical mechanical detail or two that by saving work will give us a little more time for enjoyment. Send them to the Editor for publication in the May BULLETIN which goes to press April 12th.

Back Numbers of THE BULLETIN

Many requests reach the Editor for old copies of THE BULLETIN and for extra copies of the current issue. All back numbers can be supplied except Nos. 10 and 14. All other issues are available for ten cents (\$0.10) each.

A few copies of the January issue giving a full account of the Unit Plan for Women Agricultural Workers are still available at twenty-five cents (\$0.25) each. For convenience, payment may be made in stamps.

We Have the Historical Old Rose YORK and LANCASTER

and feel sure it would add interest to your rose garden. You will find other unusual kinds in our list of over 300 varieties

Send for our Catalog to-day

THE CONARD & JONES CO., West Grove, Pa.
Robert Pyle, Pres.

FOR the benefit of our blinded soldiers I will send a generous packet of Hardy Larkspur Seed for ten cents, three cents postage additional. Original seed from Kelway, England.

Mrs. William Hooper Grafflin

Filston Manor

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Plants and Bulbs

FOR SPRING PLANTING

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We grow Roses for America and for the folks near at home; a nursery full of choice Evergreens, Shrubs and Trees. We do landscape work for a few good people each season. Our catalogue is larger and better than ever. We want a few additional people to study it and to know our stock and our methods. Will YOU be one? A post card will bring it.

A. N. PIERSON, Inc.

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Bulletin of The Garden Club of America

May, 1918

No. XXV

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1220 LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO,
AND LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS

THE objects of this association shall be: to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs; to share the advantages of association, through conference and correspondence in this country and abroad; to aid in the protection of native plants and birds; and to encourage civic planting.

Annual Meeting

At the meeting of the Council of Presidents held in New York on March the 15th, the question of holding an Annual Meeting of THE GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA for the year 1918 was, on motion, referred to the Executive Committee for final decision. The Executive Committee have considered this matter most carefully and have very reluctantly decided that the pleasant but unessential complications involved in such a meeting are better deferred to less troublous times.

The disappointment is doubly keen this year since the meeting would have been held in Boston with the Arnold Arboretum as the main objective.

The Executive Committee feels that its decision is consistent with the spirit of the times and hopes that it will meet with the unqualified approval of the members.

Walls of Doubt

*Once my garden was barren and drear,
Few blossoms would ever blow;
And least of all would the damask rose
Its delicate splendor show.*

*And I cried: "My garden is barren,
No rose ever grows for me,
While beyond my wall in gardens round
They blossom on every tree."*

*So I watered my arid garden
And nursed every rose-tree rare,
And raised still higher the guarding walls
To shield them with jealous care.*

*Yet the roses in my garden-close
Would never, never up-grow,
And least of all would the damask rose
Its delicate splendor show.*

*In gardens without and all around
Warmly the sun shone there;
But no rays could fall within my wall
For it guarded the rose-trees rare!*

*So I razed the jealous walls to earth
And allowed the sun to shine;
When, sudden, the roses budded and bloomed,
And a red, red rose was mine!*

LEE NICHOLS.

Also by permission of the composer of the music, E. E. Freer

Fighters' Gardens

In England gardening is one of our national habits.

The poor do their gardening in window boxes; the nearly poor use their backyards; the merely successful turn their "five acres" into fragrant retreats; and the affluent spend freely to beautify lawns, gardens and parks.

Although war has played havoc with our set English habits and customs for three and a half years, the gardening habit persists. Of course, many estates, many fine gardens have suffered, but hardly at all have the moderate sized suburban and country gardens.

Well that this habit has persisted, for, with endless thousands of wounded to be cared for, our hospitals would be sad places indeed without the floral gifts of the home people.

When in hospital after being wounded, my ward much resembled a conservatory, so generous were our friends with gifts of flowers. Yet not once do I remember any arriving boxed like laundry or fancy merchandise with the florists name garishly displayed on the outside. It was not necessary. They were gifts of the heart and not of the purse. Florists do not flourish quite so well in England as they do here. Even our poor can always afford to buy flowers.

There never was such need of flowers as now in our war-stricken land. Second only to the yearning to smoke is the Britishers' hunger for the sight and fragrance of the yieldings of our gardens. Relatives must be poor indeed who bring no offering of humble lilac, sweet peas or roses, to refresh and brighten the suffering soldier. The flower girls sell them for so little in our streets.

I never knew gifts more welcome than spring blossoms freshly cut and brought by friends to help me in my first month's fevered fight for life. Soon, unhappily, we may expect to see your broken defenders of liberty over here to continue their struggle for health. They will be those out of immediate danger but with much pain before them, and many long months within hospital walls between them and the glories of the "great outside." Since they will be denied so much, let Nature's blossomings be brought to them. Let the gardens be rich with blooms, and let the gatherings be dedicated to these willing sufferers, then truly will they be Fighters' Gardens.

Sunday in England is the great gardening day, but early morning and late evening find thousands of women who give their days to war work digging and turning with spade or trowel, finding in floriculture and its labors a soothing peacefulness that tranquilizes minds racked with anxiety for loved ones overseas or unnerved by the harshness of war.

LEE NICHOLS.

Late of the Honorable Artillery Company.

The Council of Presidents' Meeting

A meeting of the Council of Presidents of the Garden Club of America was held Friday afternoon, March 15, 1918, at the residence of Mrs. Auchincloss, New York. The President, Mrs. Martin, called the meeting to order.

Mrs. Martin spoke of the deep sorrow that has come to us since our last meeting. Mrs. Archibald D. Russell, First Vice-President

and one of the founders of the Club, has gone from us into the Unknown Country.

To those of the Executive Committee who had the privilege of working closely with Mrs. Russell, it seems impossible to realize we can no longer turn to her for help and advice. It was her wise judgment and sympathy that guided us over many rough paths. When the United States entered the war, it was her words, "Such a body of women as compose the Garden Club of America must be kept together to work as a Unit to help the Government," that decided your Executive Committee to urge that the Club work as a whole for whatever patriotic need presented itself.

You will learn later from the reports of our Member Clubs and from Miss Marble how fortunate it was that we followed her advice.

From the foundation of the Club, Mrs. Russell never missed a meeting, and her most gracious hospitality gave to our many meetings with her, both in Princeton and in New York, a charm and inspiration which meant much to us all.

Though we stand here today stunned and weakened by the blow that has fallen upon us, may we not believe that her faith in us will strengthen and give greater value to all that we offer in our Country's service?

At the request of the President the Secretary read the Minute in Memory of Mrs. Russell.

Memorial Minute

"In the death of Mrs. Archibald Douglas Russell, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Garden Club of America we not only have lost one of our founders, but a most dearly loved, active and honoured associate and friend. Mrs. Russell's strong good sense, winning friendliness and all the charms of a rich, deep and affectionate nature, with the crowning loveliness of high nobility, make her loss irreparable. All the poorer for this loss, we are nevertheless richer for the unfading memory of her goodness."

The Business Meeting was opened by the Secretary reading the Minutes of the last Meeting.

The Treasurer reported a balance on hand of \$289.49.

Twenty-eight Member Clubs responded to the Roll Call and two Consultants, making in all about seventy-five Members present.

In the absence of the Editor of the Bulletin, the Secretary read a letter from Mrs. Brewster and asked the opinion of the Members

present as to the advisability of continuing the Bulletin during the war. The Members were unanimous in their opinion that the Bulletin should be continued as they felt it was helpful in holding together the varied interests of the Member Clubs during war time. Whether it should continue in its present form was left to the Editor for final decision. If in the days to come, its continuance, owing to war conditions is found to be impractical, the Editor is at liberty to discontinue the publication.

On recommendation from the Executive Committee, it was moved, seconded and carried, that the Garden Club of Santa Barbara, California, and the Fauquier and Loudoun Garden Club, Virginia, be elected Members of the Garden Club of America — thus continuing the policy of the Garden Club of America, to develop on geographical lines.

A letter from the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense was read asking for Reports of the War Work planned for the summer of 1918. Mrs. Martin called for reports from Member Clubs concerning work planned for this year. These were read and ordered filed for reference and the Secretary was instructed to send copies to Washington and to ask all absent Member Clubs to send reports to complete the records for the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

The President introduced Miss Anne Morgan who told of the Agricultural situation in Northern France.

Mrs. Farrand spoke of the need in France of expert opinion regarding the condition of the soil in the war area. She hoped the Garden Club would take some interest in this survey. Mrs. Farrand was requested to write to Professor Charles S. Sargent and ask his advice in this matter.

It was reported that the English Horticulturists have started no permanent work and the French have done only a little. Mrs. Farrand gave the following inventory of loss of French fruit trees to the present time:

10 per cent of the orchards totally destroyed.

40 per cent of little use.

50 per cent affected for one or two years.

No Man's Land can be used in the future only for re-foresting.

Miss Geer one of the Farmerettes of the Bedford Unit last summer spoke of the Farm Unit Plan of Work from the standpoint of a worker and was very enthusiastic. The girls were on active service 8 hours a day, wore overalls, a flannel blouse and a very high crowned hat. They did not mind the sun, and the farmers who employed them said that they were very satisfactory because the day laborers they

had been used to hiring had given as little work as possible for their pay, while the Farmerettes tried to do all they could.

An invitation from Professor Sargent was read inviting the Garden Club to visit the Arboretum in May. A motion was made to hold the Annual Meeting of the Garden Club of America in Boston this year and accept the invitation of Professor Sargent, provided, on further consideration of the Executive Committee, the meeting was deemed practical. As the ayes and nays were indistinguishable, the Chair called for a rising vote which resulted in the ayes carrying it, so the final decision rests with the Executive.

Miss Nichols, Chairman of Committee on Trade Relations spoke of graft among seedmen and said that it could very easily be stopped if the Members of the Garden Club of America would help boycott the tradesmen who did this sort of thing, since the honest seedsmen were anxious to have this practice discontinued.

In closing this large, interested and enthusiastic meeting, the President urged all the Member Clubs to help in every possible way the Patriotic Agricultural Work planned for the Summer of 1918.

MRS. BAYARD HENRY, *Secretary.*

Report of the Committee on Trade Relations

May I report the results of the work so far accomplished by the Committee appointed by the Garden Club of America to encourage honest nurserymen? In the first place, Mrs. Hill and I have ventured to change its name to the Committee on Trade Relations, as the original name gave offense to certain nurserymen.

The Joint Committees on Relations with Trades of the American Society of Landscape Architects, the Ornamental Growers' Association, and the American Nurserymen's Association invited me to be present at their meeting on January 3, and passed the following resolution:

"That we heartily endorse the proposed action of the Garden Club of America and their efforts to hunt out and abolish the insidious practice of horticultural trades giving commissions, gratuities, or other things of value to gardeners or their employees to influence their patronage."

It was also decided that as soon as Mr. Kelsey had obtained the compendium of existing state laws in regard to gratuities, the joint committee would forward it to Miss Nichols for the use of the Garden Club of America, Miss Nichols stating that she would urge this

organization to use their influence to obtain that those states which have not yet a stringent law on the subject be persuaded to enact one.

On January 4th the Ornamental Growers' Association passed the following resolution:

"BE IT RESOLVED by the members of the Ornamental Growers' Association that the practice which it is alleged exists in some instances of nurserymen paying to gardeners, superintendents, or other representatives of the purchaser, commissions or other gratuities to secure such orders is condemned by this Association.

"FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED That if at any time any one has definite information of this practice being resorted to by any member of this Association, such evidence may be placed before the Executive Committee and if, in the opinion of that Committee, the member complained of is found to be guilty of this deplorable practice, his membership in this Association shall thereupon be forfeited."

The American Society of Landscape Architects has also passed resolutions condemning all such forms of bribery and corruption.

Now that our Committee has secured the co-operation of the various associations best fitted to help us to bring about a reform, the question is how we can do our part to the best advantage. We would suggest that the following steps be taken—

1. The Garden Club of America as a whole should endorse the action of the American Society of Landscape Architects, of the Ornamental Growers' Association, and of the Joint Committee representing these Societies and the American Nurserymen's Association and should bring pressure to bear upon individual clubs to take vigorous action in the same direction.

2. In states where no existing law covers the ground, the garden clubs in those states should endeavor to have a law similar to the one in Massachusetts passed and vigorously enforced.

3. Each member of the associated club might promise to have no dealings with nurserymen, seedsmen, or florists giving gratuities and to forbid her own gardener to accept them, beside urging other employers of gardeners to do likewise.

4. The following questionnaire which has been approved by the Joint Committee previously mentioned should be sent to all the leading nurserymen and seedsmen not members of the Ornamental Growers' Association.

"The Garden Club of America has appointed a Committee on Trade Relations to promote a better understanding between nurserymen, landscape architects, florists, seedsmen, and their customers. We hope that you will be willing to co-operate with this Committee

by answering the following questions at your earliest convenience and by making any suggestions which would help us to formulate a few simple rules governing our business dealings. These rules will be submitted for adoption to the Executive Board and to the members of all the Garden Clubs in this Association.

- “1. What method of ordering do you prefer?
- “2. Do you differentiate between home-grown and imported stock?
- “3. What percentage in addition to the original price should be added for guaranteeing stock?
- “4. Do you make a reduction in price to landscape architects and dealers?
- “5. Do you give commissions, gratuities, or presents at Christmas or other times to professional gardeners? and if so, how much?”

Will you authorize us to go to the expense of sending out this questionnaire to perhaps twenty-five or thirty firms as a beginning?

Mrs. Hill and I would be grateful for any suggestions. We feel that this is the psychological moment to follow up what has been already done to corner the evil and stamp it out. Any unnecessary delay may nullify previous action.

The gist of the Massachusetts law referred to above is that the offense of giving an agent, employee, or servant a discount, commission, or bonus shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$500.00 or by imprisonment in the state's prison for not more than three years.

ROSE STANDISH NICHOLS, *Chairman.*

Proposed Summer War Activities of Member Clubs

THE GARDEN CLUB OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY will associate itself as closely as possible with the already existing Allegheny County Farm Bureau. The President of the Club has asked for \$10,000 to cover the expenses for 1918, the fund to be used for the following purposes:

- 1. To furnish good seed to the farmers.
- 2. To assist the farmers' wives with canning and evaporating vegetables and fruit.
- 3. To convey county agents and demonstrators about the County.
- 4. To establish a unit of women workers for farm labor.

THE BEDFORD GARDEN CLUB has assumed responsibility for the Community Canning Kitchen at Mt. Kisco, and for the Agricultural Camp for Women Farm Workers at Bedford, New York.

This Camp, which is known as the Mt. Kisco Unit, last year employed 150 women who worked by the day on neighboring farms and served 100 employers.

This season it is planned to have 4 small Camp Units besides the Main Camp.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF EASTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND, is organizing a "Women's Farm Unit" in the neighboring town of Bridgehampton and hopes by the early summer to house twenty to thirty farmerettes according to the demand for their labor.

The Garden Club is continuing its work begun last year with the Children's Home and Community Gardens, the produce this season to be confined entirely to vegetables.

Mrs. Robert Hill, the Vice-president of the Garden Club is very actively engaged in the Women's Land Army Movement and has given the first floor of her house for the office work connected with the enterprise.

GREEN SPRING VALLEY GARDEN CLUB is hoping, with the other Garden Clubs in Maryland, to have camps for the Women's Land Army of America, but as yet no finished plans are ready.

One of our members is in France as a Red Cross nurse, and nearly all are working on surgical dressings.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF ILLINOIS has pledged its greatest effort, so far, to the City Garden's Association. As individuals, we are very busy. Two are members of the State Food Production Board, of which one of our members is Vice-Chairman. Five of our members are Directors of the Land Army of America, for Illinois, one being Chairman, one Treasurer, and one Chairman of Part Time Committee. We are represented on many of the war emergency boards of our State.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF LAWRENCE has decided to give up its usual meetings this summer, all of its members being occupied with war work. We have a Community Canning Kitchen, a Com-

munity Garden and a very active Red Cross Chapter in our neighborhood.

We expect to give two money prizes to the village people; one for the best vegetable garden to the person who has never had a vegetable garden before, and one to the person who grows the best vegetables.

We will finish this year the education of a young woman at the Ambler School of Horticulture, and hope that by means of that education she may help with agricultural work.

We expect to have a large Flower and Vegetable Show in the fall, as we did last year, by which a goodly sum of money was raised for a local charity.

THE LITCHFIELD CLUB has had no meeting since September, 1917. The members of the Litchfield Club are scattered rather widely during the winter and only tentative plans are possible until their spring meeting.

Plans are on foot for supplying "farmerettes" to those who ask for them, though a whole unit cannot be supported.

It is also hoped to continue last summer's work in conservation and garden encouragement.

The interest of the Club in helping during the present crisis is very keen and sincere. Every effort will be made to do some helpful work.

THE MILLBROOK GARDEN CLUB. The canning plant which was established last summer will be continued this season, but on a larger scale. We also hope to be able to add a de-hydrating outfit.

If there is a sufficient shortage of labor we shall establish a Women's Land Army Unit, for the housing of which one of the members of the Club has offered a farm house.

We are distributing vegetable seeds among the school children who are to have their own gardens.

We have also offered the free use of land to anyone wishing to grow vegetables.

THE MORRISTOWN GARDEN CLUB decided after the Annual Meeting to await Mrs. Kissel's return this spring before deciding our future policy.

Last summer quite a group of members opened a Canning Kitchen, and ran it successfully through the fall season. Another group was deeply interested in a Planting Bureau and Farm Service League.

The Morristown Garden Club is so large, it is difficult to interest all in any one project, so we feel that perhaps we gain more by dividing our interests. Mrs. Kissel is expected home in April, and her report of England's work will revive and freshen our efforts.

Our secretary is the Secretary of the New Jersey Division of Women's Land Army, so we hope to join in that movement.

THE GARDENERS OF MONTGOMERY AND DELAWARE COUNTIES are co-operating with the Weavers in the management of a Farm Unit near Berwyn. There are a good many workers already enrolled, and the plan is to have fifteen to fifty there at a time, and more, if justified by the demand for labor.

Miss May K. Gibson is Chairman of the Woman's Land Army for the State of Pennsylvania and also Chairman of Food Production for Lower Merion Township.

Mrs. Edward Y. Hartshorne is Chairman of Food Conservation for Montgomery County and of the Vacant Lots Garden Committee for the Main Line Citizens' Association.

Last summer Mrs. Henry S. Jeanes planted a formal garden for annuals, the design for which had taken a prize in one of our Club competitions, with tomatoes and onions, edging each bed with a row of carrots. A weekly supply of vegetables was sent from this garden to the Hope Day Nursery, and it is planned to repeat it this year. The garden was very pretty, and might serve as a model for others who wish to replace flowers with vegetables.

THE NORTH COUNTRY GARDEN CLUB OF LONG ISLAND has no very startling new war interests to report but every member has done something to help food production and conservation.

None of the members is keeping up her garden in the same state of perfection as formerly, as all available labor is used for vegetable growing. Last summer all the members of the Club sent all vegetables not actually needed for daily use, to the nearest canning kitchen, and the result has been that this winter the poor people in the vicinity have had excellent canned vegetables at very low prices.

Owing to the public-spirited effort and generosity of some of the members, Glen Cove is to have a dehydrating plant this year, and others are contemplated in neighboring places.

Some members of the Club are planning to use women in the cultivation of farms and gardens. Whether the Land Army will

agree to supply help or not, seems to be a moot question at present. It seems to be the generally accepted idea that lawns shall not be cut, except possibly for three or four feet bordering the edges of an important drive.

GARDEN ASSOCIATION IN NEWPORT. The war activities of the Garden Association in Newport last summer were as follows:

First: Starting community gardens which proved so successful that a Mayor's Committee was formed for the same object, whereupon the Garden Association having shown the way, a member of it was appointed on the Mayor's Committee and their work ceased.

Second: A market once a week on the grounds of the Garden Association, the vegetables, flowers and fruit coming from the surplus of gardens belonging to members of the Association. The produce was sold at less than the current price to people of small means. The sum of money made went half to the American Red Cross and half to the fund for devastated orchards in France.

This year the Garden Association has formed a sub-committee which will take up community gardens. Part of the produce will be given to the market and the rest to canning centers established by the Chairman of the Newport Food Conservation Committee who is also the President of the Garden Association.

A unit of Women Workers is also being started on a small scale with the possibility of enlargement should the demand for such farm laborers increase.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF ORANGE AND DUTCHESS COUNTIES held a special meeting on the fourth of March, at which was discussed the feasibility of establishing units of the Women's Land Army in our two counties.

The President, Mrs. Samuel Verplanck, reported that several people in her vicinity were not unfavorable to the idea of women on the farms. She appointed a committee for further investigation in Dutchess County and several committees for various localities in Orange to discover the feeling of the farmers there, and it was decided that the Club would establish at least two or three units in the parts of the two counties covered by our membership if the committees reported favorably. All of the reports are not yet in but those received are promising, and our club is looking forward to a summer of united patriotic work, something difficult for us to accomplish hitherto on account of our widely separated homes.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA has organized a Unit of Twenty-two women for The Women's Land Army, which will be housed at Newton Square, Pa., and operate chiefly on farms where the owners would be unable to plant the usual crops without the help of our normally priced labor.

The Unit will begin work on April 3rd, and there are possibilities of its doubling in size before the fall.

A group of members living at Chestnut Hill are giving their time to another large Unit, which is financed by The National League for Women's Service.

Still other members, at Jenkintown, will help to organize and run a canning kitchen.

One member is working at reconstruction in France under Miss Anne Morgan, and the Club sent her \$100, for seeds and garden tools.

THE PHILIPSTOWN GARDEN CLUB, is planning to work a garden of winter vegetables for use of the U. S. Army Hospital No. 1 at Williamsbridge. The land for this garden has been loaned by a member. Also, we are planning to send one or more large hampers of fresh vegetables once a week to this hospital. Our school gardens will continue, and in greater numbers.

Although not directly war work, the Club has the honor of planting and keeping in order for the Martlaers Rock Association, the garden on Constitution Island, opposite West Point, which is Government property. This is enjoyed by the cadets and friends of the Military Academy and members of the Martlaers Rock Association.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF PRINCETON is contributing toward the salary of Miss Washburn, who is directing and teaching the school children war gardening.

Three members of the Club are representing the Club in the state and county work of the New Jersey Branch of the Women's Land Army of America. We are calling a special meeting of the Club in the near future to consider whether the Club as a whole will be able to assist in financing a Unit in Mercer County of the Women's Land Army of New Jersey, for which the use of a house near Princeton has been offered.

THE RIDGEFIELD GARDEN CLUB will undertake four kinds of work the coming summer.

1. The School Gardens which were most successful last year will be continued with an effort to encourage home gardens.

2. The work of the Village Improvement Society has been taken over by the Garden Club. Prizes have been offered to those who make the greatest improvement in their gardens and yards during the present season.

3. An Exhibition will be held in September to give the children of the School Gardens and the Potato Clubs of the Farm Bureau as well as the children who have home gardens an opportunity to exhibit their products. It will essentially be an exhibition of vegetables although some flowers will be shown.

4. A Unit of the Women's Land Army will be established for twenty or more farmerettes.

The Club is unanimous in its interest in this new project. The Committee is rapidly developing plans to suit the demands of our region. The finances are assured. There will be an Advisory Board of the members of the Farm Bureau, Grangers, etc., to give us a connecting link with the farmers. The hope is that the farmer will have confidence in the work of the women and increase rather than diminish his crops.

RUMSON GARDEN CLUB, New Jersey. Most of our time and money is pledged to the promotion of school children's gardening, both in the form of community and home gardens. We hope to have several hundred school children busy with war gardens this summer.

We feel that this work among the children is most important. If we can teach them a love of thrift, and work, for the good of the community; a love of country and home and nature, we think our summer's work will not have been a failure.

The Rumson Garden Club is also assisting in financing and managing a large unit of Women Farm Workers, which will be situated at Spring Lake, New Jersey. A very large house and farm has been donated, a home mother and farm demonstrator engaged, and we hope to house and find work for at least forty women. Everything is in order to begin work the middle of April, and we are working hard to secure the co-operation of the farmers in employing women.

RYE GARDEN CLUB. After the meeting of the Council of Presidents on October 26th, a special meeting was called. A Committee was appointed to investigate the need of a Land Unit.

At the March meeting, the Committee reported that though

there was great interest shown, it was doubtful if Rye could support a Unit.

The Garden Club has been given land to parcel out free in small gardens, and we are trying to stimulate this enterprise by having public lectures and holding in the fall a vegetable show with money prizes — open to all. We are backing a canning kitchen co-operating with Greenwich in using a dehydrator.

SHORT HILLS GARDEN CLUB. 1. Support has been given through the Club's members as individuals to a War Garden of 25 acres, started last year, but to be run much more intensively this season and planted to such crops as the Government suggests in the present crisis.

2. In co-operation with other clubs in the township, the Club is carrying on a campaign to arouse the interest of the entire community to the necessity of canning all surplus crops.

3. The Club is in close touch with the work of the Women's Land Army of America. The president is Vice-Chairman for the New Jersey Division and one of the members has accepted the chairmanship of Essex County. It is expected that a unit of the Land Army will be installed in our immediate vicinity. Members are doing personal work in spreading information to all farmers within a radius of ten miles and already have the pledged support of many.

4. Members are planting field corn on new tracts near their regular gardens, which may, without use of railroad transportation in either direction, be ground at a local mill and returned to the consumer to be used as a wheat substitute in the coming year.

5. The proceeds from the Club's Annual Dahlia Show will be devoted to objects connected with war necessities.

Under the auspices of the **GARDEN CLUB OF WASHINGTON, CONNECTICUT**, a farm unit of women workers will be established this summer. There will be fourteen workers at the start and the number will be increased if there is a demand for more.

There will be a number of children's gardens under the supervision of members of the Garden Club.

The members of the Club also assist regularly in the Community Canning Kitchen.

THE WARRENTOWN GARDEN CLUB has carefully considered the Unit Plan and has decided it is impractical for this community.

Our plans for the summer are:—

1. To help our County Agricultural Agent in interesting young country women in field and garden work.

2. We hope to organize Community Agricultural Service Clubs, Junior and Senior, with the object of making bigger and better gardens, and canning and preserving the maximum amount.

We shall endeavor to stimulate in every possible way the interest of every one, but particularly women and children, in the production of food.

THE WEEDERS' GARDEN CLUB last summer actively supported four Community Canning Centers, the School Gardens Association and Vacant Lots Association.

Separate members of the Club will continue all these branches of work during the coming summer; while the Club as a whole has joined with the Gardeners' Club in the formation and maintenance of a Farm Camp for women field laborers, following the plan of the Land Army Units.

We have been given a large house with farm, garage, garden and fertilizers; and we have been loaned or given cows, pigs, chickens, and a horse and automobile.

We have ten work-women already registered for the whole summer, who are at present working in preparing the garden, and we have several volunteer chauffeureuses.

Later we hope to have from fifty to sixty girls to send in squads to various farmers and gardeners in the neighborhood.

Officers of the Weeders are working in the Units and Recruiting Committees of the Land Army, in the Council of National Defense, handling the requests for new units, and offers of farmers and service that come daily to the Council. There is every reason to believe that with the help in preliminary financing, which the Finance Committee thinks possible, new units will be formed to meet the demand in the neighborhood of Philadelphia.

In the death of Mrs. Frank N. Doubleday, the North Country Garden Club of Long Island has met with a great and irreparable loss. A Charter member and Vice-President from the first organization of the Club in 1913, she was its President from January, 1915, to October, 1916. She did much to encourage the giving of prizes to school children for work in their gardens, and instituted the giving of plants and shrubs to public schools by owners of neighboring estates.

Her spirit was broad and altruistic, and she saw the garden, not as a mere personal possession, shut in with narrow enclosing walls, but as a source of mutual interest in a community, an opportunity to develop in her neighbors of every degree the true neighborhood feeling of sharing together in one common happiness.

Under the name of Neltje Blanchan, Mrs. Doubleday wrote numerous books on Botany and Horticulture, as well as Ornithology and Nature Study. She also inspired many of the articles on practical gardening in *Country Life in America*, of which the firm founded by Mr. Doubleday is the publisher.

She will, perhaps, be best remembered by her "Nature's Garden" and her "Bird Neighbors," books that have given to many their first impulse to study our native wild flowers and our native birds.

Since the beginning of the war Mrs. Doubleday has been actively engaged in relief work, and at the time of her death she was traveling with her husband in the interests of the Red Cross.

A. D. WEEKES.

North Country Garden Club of Long Island.

The Little Gardener's Alphabet of Proverbs

Autumn-sown annuals flower soonest and strongest.

What you sow in the spring, sow often and thin.

Bulbs bought early are best chosen.

If you wish your tulips to wake up gay,

They must all be in bed by Lord Mayor's Day.

"Cut my leaves this year, and you won't cut my flowers next year," said the Daffodil to Tabitha Tidy.

Cut a rose for your neighbor, and it will tell two buds to blossom for you.

Don't let me forget to pray for travelers when I thank Heaven I'm content to stay in my own garden. It is furnished from the ends of the earth.

Enough comes out of anybody's old garden in autumn, to stock a new one for somebody else. But you want sympathy on one side and sense on the other, and they are rarer than most perennials.

Flowers are like gentlemen — "Best everywhere."

Give Mother Earth plenty of food, and she'll give you plenty of flowers.

He who can keep what he gets and multiply what he has got, should always buy the best kinds; and he who can do neither should buy none.

If nothing else accounts for it, ten to one there's a worm in the pot.
Jobbing gardeners are sometimes neat, and if they leave their rubbish
behind them, the hepaticas may turn up again.
Known sorts before new sorts, if your list has limits.
Leave a bit behind you — for conscience's sake — if it's only Poly-
podium Vulgaris.
Mischief shows in the leaves, but lies at the root.
North borders are warmest in winter.
Old women's window-plants have guardian angels.
Pussy cats have nine lives and some pot-plants have more; but both
do die of neglect.
Quaint, gay, sweet, and good for nosegays, is good enough for my
garden.
Rubbish is rubbish when it lies about — compost when it's all of a
heap — and food for flowers when it's dug in.
Sow thick, and you'll have thin; but sow peas as thick as you please.
Tree-leaves in the garden, and tea leaves in the parlor, are good for
mulching.
"Useful if ugly," as the toad said to the lily when he ate the grubs.
Very little will keep Jack Frost out — before he gets in.
Water your rose with a slop-pail when it's in bud, and you'll be asked
the name of it when it's in flower.
Xeranthemum, Rhodanthe, Helichrysum, white, yellow, purple and red.
Grow us, cut us, tie us, and hang us with drooping head.
Good Christians all, find a nook for us, for we bloom for the Church
and the Dead.
You may find more heart's-ease in your garden than grows in the
pansy-bed.
Zinnia elegans flore-pleno is a showy annual, and there's a colored
picture in the catalogue; but — like many other portraits — it's a
favorable likeness.

— *From "Mary's Meadow," by MRS. EWING.*

Illinois Training Farm
of the
Women's Land Army of America

AIM

*To offer to the women of America an opportunity for patriotic service
which is both timely and useful.*

*To offer to America the strength and courage of her women for the
fight behind the lines.*

The problem of using women on the land is a serious one in Illinois, since Illinois farms cover thousands of acres and are almost entirely machine-made. Untrained women would be more harmful than helpful.

It was therefore decided early in the Land Army movement that there was little that we in the West could do. Later, however, a plan developed to train the women this year for useful work in the year to come.

In England, in the early stages of the war, it was realized that women would be needed in large numbers to replace the men on the farms, and these women were given systematic training before being sent out. This we are now attempting to do in Illinois, feeling that, even should the war end before another summer, there will be a labor shortage and trained women will be needed to meet successfully the demand for experienced farm laborers and superintendents.

Mr. W. V. B. Ames, who owns a large farm near Libertyville, Illinois, has offered the practically unrestricted use of 200 acres of land, agreeing to furnish, rent free, for two years, the land, some buildings, 200 or more chickens and 18 cows. This splendid offer has made it possible for Illinois to undertake an experiment which may mean much, not only in actual accomplishment, but in pointing the way to other western states.

Many women are willing to enroll, but a careful choice will be made from the many applicants. No one will be accepted who is not willing to sign for a period of six months. The work is a patriotic one, but women must enroll with a thorough understanding that it is not merely temporary, and that it is a conscientious effort to meet, practically, an immediate demand for increased labor, a demand which will undoubtedly continue for some years to come.

Training will be given in dairy farming, poultry raising, animal husbandry, soil conditions, general crops and vegetable gardening. A large garden will materially decrease operating expenses, and the dairy department will make butter and cottage cheese, a route for the sale of which will be established.

The farm will be in charge of a superintendent and assistant in the dairy. Itinerant instructors from the Department of Agriculture, Extension Department of the International Harvester Company, and other agencies, will co-operate to give short courses in special subjects.

A bookkeeper will keep the household accounts, the charts of crops and books of the various departments. An accurate card index of the records of students will also be kept, since it is only through a careful

consideration of work and accomplishment that the farm may prove its full value. The house will be run by the women as a self-supporting unit.

Another activity which the Illinois Committee will attempt is an arrangement for part time work for women. Available land will be cultivated as community gardens, the women to enlist on the same basis upon which they have worked for the Red Cross, pledging so many hours a week. Suitable instruction will be given and adequate supervision. A special effort will be made to train women to act as captains next year, and to superintend children's gardens, which are suffering now for a lack of competent supervision. Every community will be urged to use its resources to the utmost, and although little may be accomplished this year, achievement next year will prove the value of thorough preparation.

We who live in the western country, where farms are huge and labor frequently scarce, realize that these trained women will mean much patriotically and practically to the country's future work. These women, who this year give their time and energy that they may help in years to come, will learn a trade which will be one of increasing usefulness. Whether they marry or not, they will have at their command a practical, remunerative, interesting career. Theirs will be a new and honorable profession, and to America, their country, they will offer the nucleus of a women's army to carry on the fight for increased food production.

Horticultural and Arboricultural Reconstruction Work in France

Dear Mrs. Martin: I am sending you a copy of the letter written, at your request, to Professor Charles S. Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum, and his reply.

The German advance of the last few days would seem to show that, admirable as the local and temporary agricultural relief measures have been, they can only be considered as such, and that any permanent reconstruction work must await more stable conditions.

Yours sincerely,
BEATRIX FARRAND.

MARCH 18, 1918.

PROFESSOR CHARLES S. SARGENT,

Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Dear Mr. Sargent: Mrs. Martin, President of the Garden Club of America, has asked me to write you on behalf of the Club for your advice with regard to what is in your opinion most needed in the way

of relief or reconstruction work in France in horticulture, forestry and agriculture.

The members have heard that the Royal Horticultural Society of London has as yet no very clearly formulated plan, and that the Société Nationale d'Horticulture does not seem to be doing any reconstruction work. The garden clubs know, of course, of the excellent local relief work being done by the American Fund for French Wounded and various other associations, the English Friends among others, who are working in various communes.

The Club would venture to ask your advice as to what you consider the most useful work they could do, and whether you would direct them to proceed along one special line, such as horticulture, or whether you think forestry and agriculture should also be included in their scheme. The members of the Garden Club hesitate to trouble you in this way, as they realize that it means taking a good deal of your time and thought, but they also know there is no one who has closer connections with horticulture and its allies here and in Europe, and therefore you are the one person to whom they turn.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) BEATRIX FARRAND.

ARNOLD ARBORETUM,
Jamaica Plain, Mass., March 20, 1918.

MRS. FARRAND,

21 East Eleventh St., New York.

Dear Mrs. Farrand: I have your letter of the 18th inst. in which you ask my opinion of what is most needed in the way of relief or reconstruction work in France in horticulture, forestry and agriculture.

As President of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, I have given attention to this subject, and the Trustees of the Society have already sent to the Royal Horticultural Society \$1000.00 to be used in France and Belgium at the end of the war, or as soon as it is practicable, in re-establishing Belgian and French gardeners. I believe that America can best help Belgian and French horticulture through the Royal Horticultural Society, which is a rich and powerful organization, interested in this work and desirous of doing everything which may seem practical and possible. Money is needed, and I believe the Garden Clubs can accomplish more for this cause by sending money to the Royal Horticultural Society than by any independent movement looking to the sending of Americans to Europe.

I would suggest that you write to Mr. W. Wilkes, Secretary of the Royal Horticultural Society, and find out what the Society is doing or proposing to do, and get from him an opinion of the Council on the best method of accomplishing your purpose.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) C. S. SARGENT.

Common Barberry
vs.
Wheat Rust

This year the farmers of northern Illinois are planting a considerable amount of spring wheat in response to the call of our government for increased wheat production in this state. To insure a successful crop it is vitally necessary that the black stem rust of wheat be combatted in every possible way. It so happens that the Common or Tall Barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*) and its varieties, including the Purple-leaved Barberry, harbors the spring stage of this fungus, which produces millions of tiny spores which are carried great distances by the wind to the growing wheat, upon which they produce the destructive black stem rust.

This rust caused \$205,000,000 damage to the wheat crop in the United States in 1916. If conditions are favorable this year it may do more — perhaps less. Against this enormous sum the value of all the Common Barberry in the country is insignificant. *Dig it up and burn it* if you have any on your premises!

The Common Barberry has been outlawed in Denmark for years. North Dakota ordered it to be removed throughout the state by July 1, 1917. The Minnesota State Council of Public Safety has ordered it out of Minnesota. Wisconsin has sent out a powerful appeal to the people of the state to destroy all Common Barberry.

The relation between Common Barberry and wheat rust has been known for over 50 years. We have simply ignored it. Before the present great war wheat was sufficiently plentiful in America and the world to cause an attitude of indifference to the common enemies of growing wheat. But this is changed. We must now strive to produce every bushel of wheat that we can.

The Common Barberry in the city must be removed just as drastically as in the country. In Minneapolis bushes of this shrub planted along the boulevards of the city were found to be heavily infested with the spring stage of the rust. *There is no definite limit to the distance the spores may be carried.*

The U. S. Department of Agriculture and the State co-operate in an appeal to all patriotic citizens to destroy the Common Barberry *at once*.

N. B.— The Japanese Barberry (*Berberis Thunbergii*) is immune.
N. P. HOLLISTER.

Book Review

WOMEN AND WAR WORK. By Helen Fraser. Published by G. Arnold Shaw, New York City. Price, \$1.50.

Miss Helen Fraser's book brings to its American readers an inspiring example of enduring courage, strength and selfless service as shown by the women of England. The clear and concise account of the organization of women in the different branches of the war service, such as the Waacs, the V. A. D.'s, etc., and the record of their fine achievements, is of the utmost value to American women today. But to the members of the Farm and Garden Association it is the chapter on the Women's Land Army which is sure to make the strongest appeal. This Land Army now numbers over 258,000, and without them, as the President of the Board of Agriculture says, agriculture would be at an absolute standstill on many farms in England and Wales today. Now that the burden of food production is beginning to fall heavily on America, we are fortunate in having their example as a guide and an inspiration, and it should be a cause for congratulation to our members that the Woman's Land Army of America was launched at a conference called by the Farm and Garden Association, and addressed by Miss Fraser.

Reprinted from the April issue of the Bulletin of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association.

Cottage Cheese Has Splendid Food Value

As a part of the campaign to stop waste and conserve food Simon Hagedorn, an expert on the manufacture of cottage cheese, has been detailed to Indiana by the United States Department of Agriculture to encourage a larger manufacture and more extensive use of this valuable food product.

During these times when meats and other protein foods are scarce and high in price the housewife will find it economical to use cottage cheese as a substitute. Nutrition experts tell us that one

pound of cottage cheese has a protein value equal to that of various kinds of meats as follows:

- 1.27 pounds of sirloin steak.
- 1.46 pounds of fresh ham.
- 1.58 pounds of loin pork chop.
- 1.52 pounds of fowl.
- 1.31 pounds of hind leg of calf.

Large quantities of skim milk that might be made into cottage cheese are now being wasted or fed to hogs and other live stock. Many difficult problems in the manufacture and marketing of the cheese have in the past kept it from being more generally used. But now that it is so important to save meats and the housewife can make such a saving by using cheese as a meat substitute, it is important that it be placed on the market in larger quantities.

Mr. Hagedorn will visit the different creameries and dairies of the State to help them with their manufacturing problems and to give advice regarding the better methods of marketing the product. The work is being conducted by Purdue University in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture. The campaign is in charge of C. R. George, of Purdue, and is a part of the dairy campaign waged by the State Food Committee.

— *From the Bulletin of the Indiana State Council of Defense.*

Embargo on Lily Bulbs

The United States has declared an absolute embargo on all bulbs from Bermuda, the Azore Islands, Japan and China, which means that no Lily bulbs from these places will be available for the duration of the War; it is therefore advisable to order early cold storage Lilies, of which there is a limited quantity of good quality, carloads of these Lilies having arrived in frozen and worthless condition last winter.

JOHN SCHEEPERS.

Preserving Our Perishable Food Supplies

In a recent issue of the *Times* Dr. S. A. Kapadia deals with the method of preserving perishable foodstuffs. The method adopted is to treat the food with a gas consisting of nitrogen, carbondioxide, and a trace of oxygen. Australian Apples which had been kept five weeks in an atmosphere of this gas were found to have been as good as at the

first. Raspberries — a fruit very difficult to preserve fresh — after fourteen days of the treatment were as fresh as when the experiment was started, and, moreover, they retained this freshness for four days after removal from the preserving chamber, thus allowing time for the marketing of the fruit.—*Reprinted from The Garden.*

At the meeting of the Council of Presidents held in New York on March 15, 1918, the following clubs were elected to membership in THE GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA:

Name — The Garden Club of Santa Barbara, California.

President — Mrs. James Mauran Rhodes.

Address — Santa Barbara, California.

Secretary — Mrs. J. Hobart Moore.

Address — Santa Barbara, California.

Name — The Fauquier and Loudoun Garden Club.

President — Mrs. Fairfax Harrison.

Address — Belvoir House, Belvoir, Virginia.

Secretary — Mrs. D. C. Sands, Jr.

Address — "Benton," Middleburg, Virginia.

Extracts from a Letter from Mrs. Ballington Booth

Reprinted from the *Florists' Exchange*.

IN FAVOR OF FLOWER GARDENING

"I am indeed glad that you have written to me. We certainly must be kindred spirits. My flower garden is my greatest rest when I have gone through deep sorrow. Both my husband and I in the summer-time spend every spare hour working in our garden.

I need hardly tell you that the hours are not many. A day or two days a week and then sometimes not as much as that, but they are wonderful in the real, healthful enjoyment they bring.

I think that it is foolish in the extreme to talk of the raising of flowers as an unpatriotic pursuit. I wish you could have seen how my daughter, the president of the Girls' National Honor Guard, went through my garden this summer and fall, stripping it of Roses, Dahlias and everything else she could gather for the sick boys in our Naval Hospital, and how gallantly it responded to this war need and bloomed again each day. Right up to frost we were cutting baskets of flowers for these boys.

Perhaps people may think that men don't care for flowers, but if you could see their eyes brighten or hear some sick soldier say, "Give me the pink Rose, it is like the one that grows in my mother's garden," you would know that even for their sake every woman who could afford to do so should grow her flowers through war times.

So far as I am concerned, I am going to do with my garden more this year than I have ever done before, because of the comfort it brings to others as well as the real help it is to myself.

No, a garden is not a selfish place."

From the Women of France

"We women of France, mothers, wives, sisters of brave soldiers, profoundly indignant at the treason whose horror has penetrated to the heart of our country, raise our voices as one to cry vengeance against the traitors who have struck down treacherously our dear defenders while they were so valiantly offering their blood for our beloved land. We rally to our flag, emblem of energy, we demand the punishment of the guilty, the unflinching march to complete victory, ransom for the blood that has been shed and for our sacrifices. To the end we shall know immolation to avenge our dead, to do the work we have to do; that France may be greater, more prosperous and yet more glorious, and that our dear children may be spared the horrors we have borne. To our standard we pledge our faith. We follow and trust in it."

From the Women of America

"On the anniversary of America's entrance in the great war I affirm my undivided loyalty to the cause for which we fight, the cause of justice and human liberty. I gladly lay upon the altar of the nation's need my material possessions, my bodily strength, and my mental powers. To serve and to save America and those ideals for which it stands and to keep the Stars and Stripes floating with honor I pledge my hand, my heart, and my life."

USE C. & J. *Climbing Roses*

HARDY

AND GET BUSHELS OF LOVELY BLOOMS
WE OFFER NEARLY 50 KINDS

Hardy Climbing Roses are easy to grow—they can be used for shade, for windbreaks, hedges, arches, arbors and pergolas. Also for growing on tree stumps and retaining and beautifying embankments. Send for our catalog to-day.

THE CONARD & JONES CO., West Grove, Pa.
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FOR the benefit of our blinded soldiers I will send a generous packet of Hardy Larkspur Seed for ten cents, three cents postage additional. Original seed from Kelway, England.

Mrs. William Hooper Grafflin

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Plants and Bulbs

FOR SPRING PLANTING

Lists now ready. General Catalogue of the cream of Dutch Bulbs and Choicest Perennials for Autumn to follow later. May we send them?

FRANKEN BROTHERS

Box 513

Deerfield, Illinois

BARBERRY IS A HUN— KILL IT

The tall barberry is an enemy of the United States because it is an enemy of wheat. Wheat rust is spread with the pollen from the barberry flower. Dig out the barberry by the roots before it has time to bloom.

This is one way to fight the Hun.

(*Wisconsin State Council Bulletin*)

Euonymus Radicans Acutus

New Hardy Evergreen Vine

Splendid ground cover. Dark, glossy green leaves. Price, \$7.50 per dozen.

List of other New and Rare Plants will be found in our *Garden Annual*. Copy mailed on request

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All advertisements endorsed by members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA

In writing to Advertisers kindly refer to the Bulletin



Hardy Perennials

Here "At the Sign of The Tree," we have for your selection Hardy Perennials that really *are* hardy.

Sturdy, full-rooted plants, every one of them. Absolutely true to name and habit.

Particularly, let us call your attention to the Delphiniums (Larkspur). Steadily are they increasing in popularity. Because of the rather limited supply of them, we would counsel early ordering.

Send for our catalog. It gives a complete alphabetical list of Perennials, divided into flowering months.

Julius Roehrs Co

"At the Sign of The Tree"

Box 34

Rutherford, N. J.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE BULLETIN

Back issues of the *Bulletin* and extra copies of the current number may be had from the Editor for ten cents each, payable in stamps. Nos. 10 and 14 are out of print. A few copies of No. 23, containing a full account of the Unit Plan for Women Agricultural Workers' may be had for twenty-five cents each.

FOR the largest and best selection of DAHLIAS, ROSES, HARDY PERENNIALS; also FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS, etc., consult

Dreer's Garden Book for 1918

A Copy Mailed FREE to All Applicants

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Spring 1918

ROSES and FRUITS, dwarf and standard, in many varieties of large size for immediate effect. EVERGREENS in 70 varieties and many sizes, up to 17 feet.

DECIDUOUS TREES, SHRUBS and VINES in great variety (including XXX sizes).

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We specialize in the choicest of these plants, as well as various other novelties.

Send for Catalog

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Choice and Rare Hardy Plants

OUR new rose, "Mrs. Charles Bell," is a shell-pink Radiance. It has a wonderful constitution. It will be a joy to your garden as Radiance has been and is—as RED RADIANCE is proving to be.

We grow Roses for America and for the folks near at home; a nursery full of choice Evergreens, Shrubs and Trees. We do landscape work for a few good people each season. Our catalogue is larger and better than ever. We want a few additional people to study it and to know our stock and our methods. Will YOU be one? A post card will bring it.

A. N. PIERSON, Inc.

Cromwell Gardens
CROMWELL, CONN.

Bulletin of The Garden Club of America

August, 1918

No. XXVI

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AND LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS

THE objects of this association shall be: To stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs; to share the advantages of association, through conference and correspondence in this country and abroad; to aid in the protection of native plants and birds; and to encourage civic planting.

*Meanwhile the mind from pleasure less
Withdraws into its happiness;
The mind, that ocean where each kind
Does straight its own resemblance find;
Yet it creates, transcending these,
Far other worlds, and other seas;
Annihilating all that's made
To a green thought in a green shade.*

*From Andrew Marvel's
Thoughts in a Garden.*

The great news of these summer days gives promise of a happier summer next year, perhaps not a peaceful summer but one which may be a season of preparation for peace. So remember that your garden cannot be resurrected all in a minute and furbish it up a little in the autumn that is near in hopeful anticipation of happiness, beauty and rest in a time that up to now has seemed very remote.

Most of us have had little time for garden work or enjoyment this year and little courage to plan for next. Labor shortage, foot shortage, time shortage have loomed ominously. We knew that our gardens and our lives would bloom again with victory but we could not be too confident when that victory would come. We must not be over-confident now but surely next summer must be the last when beauty is entirely subordinated to usefulness, and that means just one more year to guard the flowers that we have, just one more year of giving them as little care as possible, just one more year of planning what best can be abandoned. And to-day we can begin to think, "I am glad I did not let the weeds overgrow that border." "No matter how little labor we have I shall replant and tend that garden next year that it may be very proud and gay in 1920."

But though our time of blind effort is over and we may begin to struggle toward a triumphant end there is still more work for any one of us to do than we have ever done before. Last March at the Council of Presidents the continuance of the BULLETIN during war times was discussed. It was decided that as a means of holding the Club together it was useful and of some practical value.

Perhaps it is, but the editor needs reassurance. In the first place practically no contributions are forthcoming. Neither are comments on the few contributions received and printed. This would seem to prove a lack of interest which gives faint hope that our small publication is widely read. In the second place the member clubs are all doing much and good work but after thirty-six community war gardens have been described semi-annually for two years and canning kitchens have been richly commented upon with equal regularity, those who delve in the gardens and can in the kitchens become disinterested in any but their own. Farm units are still a stirring subject, but has any club written to tell us how prospers their unit? No, not one. Not even our own home club that boasts of a part in the only American Training Farm for Women.

So this is the conclusion we have reached and at the risk of seeming personal we state it. You want the BULLETIN, but you don't want to be bothered with it. Again at the risk of seeming personal, we would say that the editor is one whose war-work, home charities, comparatively gardenerless gardens and family (this last accounted for

only by the fact that it ante-dates the war) consume from sixteen to eighteen hours a day. The week that the BULLETIN is being prepared for press means nightly typewriting until midnight. The BULLETIN when it finally emerges is twenty-four small pages read by perhaps one-fifth of our two thousand members. A very small task, you would say, and one about which no self-respecting editor should complain. But to compile these pages the French and English garden magazines are read, American trade journals skimmed through, advertisements solicited, arranged, and collected for, reports rewritten (because they are always longer than are requested), long-hand manuscripts copied (because being non-commercial we are expected to accept them that way). The editor is the employer of three and a half secretaries and stenographers who work from nine to five. Then they go home. So does the editor; but because they have had no time during their day to write BULLETIN letters, make up BULLETIN accounts, copy BULLETIN manuscripts, the editor's faithful non-union Corona works overtime assisted not too ably by the editor.

So now we ask again, Is the BULLETIN worth while? If you really want it, if you really read it, it is. If it is stimulating, interesting, patriotic, encouraging, it is. But do you wonder that, as we sit copying manuscripts and arranging clippings and sending night letters for belated reports at 11:30 p.m. with no one to help us or encourage us or advise us, adding one more unread pamphlet to the tidal wave of printed utterances of war seems a non-essential industry?

Growing Vegetable Seed

As the production of food is one of the most important problems this country has to deal with at present, and, as seeds for this purpose are scarce and growing scarcer, it behooves us all this year, to look intelligently into the matter of growing our own vegetable seeds, in so far as is possible. As a matter of fact, the very best vegetable seed obtainable for many crops is that which is home grown.

We will take up, first, the general methods for the home production of vegetable seeds, and, after that, the vegetables with which we are most familiar will be treated individually.

In choosing seeds for propagation, select those from the best plants. They should not be harvested until they are fully ripe. It is important to gather them promptly, when they are mature, or the seeds will begin to get moldy or to sprout or discolor. Seeds are generally ripe when the pods turn yellow or when the fruits, as tomatoes and melons, lose their firmness. In the case of the fruit crops, such as

tomatoes, melons, eggplants, cucumbers, squash and pumpkins, those plants which produce a heavy, early, and desirable crop are better for seed production than those plants which produce only a very few early fruit. The earlier in the season the fruits are allowed to develop for seed, the better the resulting seed will germinate.

In securing clean seeds, vegetables such as tomatoes and melons, must stand for some time in their juices to remove the mucilaginous covering; usually, the cut-up pieces are put into a wooden tub or barrel and are stirred every day until fermentation has loosened the covering around the seeds. To prevent discoloration, stop the fermenting process just as soon as the seeds are ready; then, remove the pulp and skin by washing the seeds three or four times. The pulp, skin, and bad seeds come to the surface of the water and are poured off.

In the case of the root crops, such as turnips, radishes, beets, carrots, etc., side roots, roughness or lopsidedness are to be avoided. Select the most desirable roots when harvesting the crops, because then the foliage will assist in establishing a uniform strain.

A bright day should be chosen for harvesting the crops and the plants should be thoroughly dried. When drying seed, spread it so that it will dry as soon as possible. Frequent stirring hastens drying and prevents the seed from sticking together when dry. Never spread the seed on tin, or on glass. Spread it on paper, cloth, boards or sieves. When wet seeds are first spread on newspapers, for instance, the paper will quickly absorb much of the moisture from the seed. If after a few minutes, the seeds are placed on fresh papers, the drying process will be further hastened.

Never let partly dried seeds be exposed to freezing. Place the dried seeds in cloth bags and never store them in air-tight tins. To do so may cause them to become musty or to heat up, thereby ruining their germination. Label the bag on the outside according to the variety and date of saving the seed. Since many kinds of vegetable seed will germinate well for several years, it will be more convenient to grow enough seed at one time to last as long as the seed germinates well. However, when growing such seed as beets, celery, lettuce, spinach, etc., in large enough quantities to last more than one year, it will be more convenient not to clean out the final little pieces of foreign matter until these seeds are to be sown. This saves considerable work, and incidentally the seed will keep better. When storing seed for the winter, it should be properly labeled, stating the kind and variety, and also the year in which saved.

Those vegetables which are biennial are:

Cabbage	Parsley
Brussels Sprouts	Swiss Chard
Kale	Leeks
Globe Artichoke	Onions
Jerusalem Artichoke	and
Kohl-rabi	all the root crops
Celery	

PRODUCTION OF BEET SEED

Those roots which were selected according to the ideas expressed in the general methods of procedure are harvested in the fall with the main crop. After the roots are pulled, the tops may either be twisted or cut off, care being taken not to injure the central bud, which if hurt or destroyed may not produce seed as well as it otherwise would. The roots are then stored by burying them in the ground out of the reach of frost.

In April, the roots are taken out of storage and transplanted into a rich soil, placing them in rows about three feet apart with the roots two feet apart in the row, and deep enough to entirely cover the root. When setting out, do not break off the tender sprouts. Cultivate and keep free from weeds, finally ridging up to the rows to help support the seed stalks, unless each plant is to be staked for support.

The seeds are produced on the numerous branches from the main stalk, and are firmly attached. The large seed is produced near the base of the branches, and the seed gradually becomes smaller near the tips. Hereafter, by pinching off the tips of these shoots, when the seed is forming, it has a tendency to increase the size of all the seed produced.

When about two-thirds of the seed has become brown and partially dry, on any of the seed stalks, such stalks are cut and placed under shelter. After the seed is separated, it is spread out thinly to dry for about two weeks, when it is cleaned and stored.

Beet seed will retain its vitality for seven years.

PRODUCTION OF CABBAGE SEED

Cabbage seed is very easy to grow and save. The usual method is to select the most desirable plants from the late crop, and store these over winter in a trench with the roots attached. Those plants which are immature in the fall will keep better than the hard heads; however, it frequently happens that the large, hard heads are the most desirable for seed purposes. If these are stored over winter, it will probably be necessary to cut crosswise in the surface of the head, the following

spring, so that the seed stalk will not be prevented from normal development.

Early in the spring, these cabbage plants are set quite deeply in rows three feet apart and two feet apart in the row. Clean cultivation is given and along in early summer, when the pods turn yellow, but before they are dry, the seed stalks are cut off, and are removed to cover, where they must dry quickly. The seed is easily separated from the chaff.

The seed will retain its vitality five years.

PRODUCTION OF CARROT SEED

The best method is to make the selection in the fall from a late sown piece of carrots so that young, healthy roots will be obtained. Uniformity of shape and color are very desirable features. Break off the tops so as not to injure the crown, and store in the ground out of reach of freezing, until the next April. Then set the carrots out in rows three feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the row, having the crown of the root level with the surface of the ground. Cultivate frequently to keep down weeds. The seeds are produced in flat clusters at the extremities of the branches and ripen unevenly. When each cluster of seed changes to a brown color, and the branches commence to dry, the heads must be cut off with a pair of shears, spread out in a place to thoroughly dry, after which the seed may be rubbed off of the clusters by hand. Rub the seed through a small sieve to remove the coarse material and tiny sticks from it.

Carrot seed retains its vitality two years.

PRODUCTION OF CELERY SEED

The selection of celery plants for seed production is made later in the fall, at the time of trenching. The plants selected must be vigorous growers and entirely free from disease; they should have all of the fine qualities desired, such as large, well colored foliage, short, stocky, and solid stems, with a well filled heart.

The selected plants, when taken from the trench in February or March, are trimmed by breaking off all of the outside suckers and cutting away about two-fifths ($\frac{2}{5}$) of the tops and roots. They are then transplanted into the cold frames and allowed to grow slowly; the frames being ventilated as weather permits. In very cold weather, one or two layers of mats may be necessary to keep out the frost.

As the weather becomes warmer in the spring, the mats and glass are gradually removed as weather permits, until the sashes are left off entirely, when the plants will send up their seed branches. The seed

is borne in flat topped clusters and does not ripen all at one time. When the majority of the larger seed clusters are ripe, or when the seed begins to turn yellow, the stalks are cut off and tied in bundles of six or eight stalks, and are hung up over a tight floor or over canvas in a dry, well ventilated shed or attic. When thoroughly dry, the bundles are taken down and the seed clusters are either broken off or rubbed off of the stalks. Clean the seed through fine sieves the same as carrot seed.

Celery seed retains its vitality five years.

PRODUCTION OF CANTALOUE, CUCUMBER, PUMPKIN AND SQUASH SEED

The most desirable cucumbers are long, slender, straight and dark green. Those showing excessive whiteness and especially yellow streaks before they are fully ripe should be avoided. A heavier crop of seed cucumbers will be produced if the first few fruits are cut off the veins.

The most desirable cantaloupes for seed are from those vines which set several fruits of uniform size near the hill. Good netting is a desirable feature of the appearance and denotes quality.

Squash and pumpkins for seed purposes should be well colored and should be heavy for their size. When different varieties are planted near one another, they will cross-pollinate, making the fruits worthless for seed purposes.

The selected specimens are cut in half and the seed scraped out. The wooden containers should not be filled more than half full, because when the seed begins to ferment the volume increases. They should be allowed to ferment a day or two, until the mucilaginous material has separated from the seed; then the mass is vigorously stirred with a stick and more water is added. This is stirred again, and as soon as the good seed has settled to the bottom, the solution containing the pulp and light seeds is gently poured off. Fresh water is added and poured off until nothing but the good seeds remain. Dry and store.

The seed retains its vitality six years.

PRODUCTION OF TOMATO SEED

The tomatoes are allowed to become thoroughly ripe on the plant before picking. After they are gathered, they may be cut in half crosswise and the seeds squeezed out. By this method, the fresh may be saved for canning, and those tomatoes which have too many seed cavities, or an objectionable core may be eliminated. Otherwise, the

whole tomatoes may be thrown into tubs, or tight barrels, and be crushed to a fine pulp. Proceed to separate the seed in the same manner as for cantaloupes, cucumbers, etc. Dry and store.

The seed will retain its vitality six years.

PRODUCTION OF LETTUCE SEED

Lettuce seed is produced to best advantage from the early spring crop. When the seed stalks of a few especially fine plants have developed, they should be tied loosely to a stake to prevent them from falling to the ground. As lettuce seed ripens very unevenly, and as the first and best seeds are apt to be lost, the stalks should be cut when about sixty per cent (60%) of the first seeds are fully developed, even if the stalks contain some blossoms. When the white beard on the first blossoms turns brown, the stalks should be gathered. The sap in the stems will complete the development of the seed. Some stalks will be ready to cut a week or two before the others are ready. These seed stalks are tied in bundles and hung up under shelter, so that they will quickly dry out. Seed may be separated from the seed clusters by rubbing them out by hand. A good way of cleaning the seed is to put it into a bucket of water, the good seeds will settle to the bottom, and the worthless seed and straw will float and can be poured off. The heavy seeds should be thoroughly dried at once before germination starts.

The seed will retain its vitality three years.

PRODUCTION OF SPINACH SEED

Spinach seed produced from wintered over plants is to be preferred; however, a fairly good yield of good seeds may be obtained from plants started early in the spring.

Plants grown for seed purposes are thinned to stand about four or five inches apart in the row. Late in the spring, they send up their seed stem. As there are male and female plants, the seeds will be produced only on the female plants; the male plants producing pollen to fertilize the blossoms on the female plants. Both sorts of plants grown near each other are essential for the production of seed.

When the majority of seed is properly developed, or when it begins to change from a green to a brown and the leaves are dying, the stalks are either cut or pulled, and laid in windows for a day or two to dry. Treat the seed the same as the other fine seeds; that is, by rubbing through a sieve.

The seed will retain its vitality for three years.

PRODUCTION OF ONION SEED

The onions selected for seed purposes are stored in crates, or trays, and are placed under cover to thoroughly dry before freezing weather sets in. They are then stored for winter where both ventilation and temperature (33° to 36°) can be controlled. The selected bulbs should be of medium size, shape, and good color.

In the spring, the seed bed is prepared as soon as possible. The bulbs are set out in rows two and one-half to three and one-half feet apart, six to eight inches apart in the row, and about four inches deep, so as to entirely cover the bulb. As growth proceeds, the soil is gradually drawn around the stem to help support the seed stalk when the seed ball forms. When the inside of the seed grain has reached a dough stage or just before the first formed seeds begin to shatter in handling, the heads are cut off, leaving from two to six inches of the stem attached. They are then spread out on a tight floor to dry. The seed shatters easily and must be prevented from being lost. An excellent method for drying the seed balls is to place them in a clean bag of any kind. Tie this bag with a string around the top so that the material in the bag may be spread out thinly. Hang out in the sun so that the seed heads will dry quickly but the seed cannot be lost.

The seed is good for one year. Seed two years old germinates poorly.

PRODUCTION OF SWEET CORN SEED

In growing sweet corn it must be remembered that each plant produces pollen in its tassels. This powdery material floats through the air and falls upon the corn silk making it possible for the kernels to develop on the cob. When these kernels are used as seed, the product will bear resemblance to the plant on which the ear is produced and to the plant from which the pollen came. Since this pollen will float through the air for nearly a thousand feet, it is necessary to have just one variety pollinating at one time, within a thousand feet of the stalks which carry the seed ears.

The earlier in the season the seed is produced, the longer time it will have to thoroughly ripen in the stalks. As the corn approaches the eating stage, the most desirable ears, which are carried on medium sized stalks for the variety, are marked for seed purposes.

When the seed stalks have nearly dried up, the corn will have become pretty well hardened. The corn may be husked standing and the ears spread out singly to thoroughly dry in a warm, dry place. Frequently, the ears are picked and the husks are peeled back. These husks are tied in bunches of a dozen ears, and these are hung in the

air over a horizontal wire. If the seed is thoroughly dried before frost, freezing will not hurt it. However, during the winter, it is desirable to get it shelled ready for spring planting.

When shelling discard all undesirable tip and butt end seeds. Place the best ears in one lot and the poor ones in another. Shell them off and use the desirable seed for your regular plantings and save the second-grade seed for chicken feed.

Home grown sweet corn seed will come up well even under adverse conditions.

It retains its vitality two or possibly three years.

MRS. N. C. MCPHERSON.

Short Hills Garden Club.

Carpe Diem

If this were my last day I'm almost sure
I'd spend it working in my garden. I
Would dig around my little plants and try
To make them happy, so they would endure
Long after me. Then I would hide secure
Where my green arbor shades me from the sky,
And watch how bird and bee and butterfly
Came hovering to every flowery lure.
Then, as I rested, 'haps a friend or two,
Lovers of flowers, would come, and we would walk
About my little garden-paths, and talk
Of peaceful times, when all the world seemed true.
This may be my last day, for all I know:
What a temptation just to spend it so!

ANCHUSA.

Reprinted from The Chicago Tribune.

Flowers and the War

Since America's entry into the war, much has been written about the state of mind in which our men will find themselves when^wthey return in peace, the excitement, the danger, the hardships over.

Some think they will with difficulty return to a normal and generally uneventful life. One writer has it that we can so little imagine their experiences and they can so little describe them that we shall henceforth walk together as strangers; live with ghosts, the outward semblance only left of the men who marched away.

But it seems saner and more reasonable to expect, the need for superhuman effort and heroic strain being over, that the normal life will assert its supremacy. The strength of association and the power of habit will pull the human being back to everyday life with but a short period of restlessness and readjustment. Small daily needs of home or neighborhood will call, with insistent voice, the man who has been deafened by shells; peace and monotony in the daily round will be immense relief from battle, murder, and sudden death; and the fight to preserve life will be waged with fresh zeal by the thousands who have stood ready to offer the supreme sacrifice of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Between this desirable future and the difficult present lies, for many of our soldiers and sailors, a sad but inevitable stage. We shall have among us in ever increasing numbers men who have become as little children, helpless and unable to plan the next step. They have given enthusiasm and energy, their careers perhaps, and their futures to a great cause; but for the time being they are not heroes nor are they in the familiar surrounding whence they came. They are suffering, lonely, apprehensive, discouraged, wounded, possibly maimed.

What shall we give them? The most skillful medical and surgical treatment in the world? That at least. The care of tender and devoted women? Only too gladly. Safe and soothing bandages, clean clothing, soft pillows? Many thousands of deft fingers answer that question every hour of every day across this wide land.

What more then can we offer these men as a reminder of the everyday life of home, a diversion from present pain, an assurance that there will be beauty in the work-a-day life of times of peace?

There is a simple panacea that holds inexplicable relief and power to soothe that can lift thoughts back to hours of pleasure and arouse poignant memories. Not a man living but has been transported to fields and gardens of childhood by the sight and scent of a flower, and resting there has felt again the blessed safety of the surrounding walls of home.

“A boy who ran, a boy who dreamed,
In April sun and rain;
Who knew all good was happiness
And only evil pain.”

A secretary of the Red Cross, asked recently whether he considered flowers helpful to the recovery of a sick soldier, answered briefly, “To every man a flower is always home.”

Doctors in charge of these wounded boys say, “Flowers are more valuable than tonic, especially when homesickness is added to all the

other troubles. The men crave them and are more appreciative of them than of cigarettes and delicacies." These statements remove the appeal we make to a higher plane than that of mere emotion and render a new form of service not only desirable but advisable.

Not long since, the Society of American Florists offered to collect daily and give their surplus flowers in New York, if arrangements could be made to distribute them, to the war hospitals. The National League for Women's Service undertook the work of distribution and plan to extend this service through the United States for the duration of the war. An appeal has been sent to florists in seven hundred cities and towns where the National League has branches.

At the present time this work is being carried on principally in New York where the majority of the newly arrived wounded are being cared for. There are many parts of the country that the National League does not reach and many where additional contributions will be needed. Certainly it is fitting that the work should be taken up by THE GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, and this appeal to non-professional gardeners is made to forestall the closing of private greenhouses and the abandonment of flower-cultivation during the winter.

At the beginning of the war, the hasty cry arose among GARDEN CLUB members, "Let us abandon flower gardens and greenhouses. War is stern and deals not with such beautiful trifles. War is costly and we need guns and food." Many a patriotic flower-lover has with natural regret admitted that this was true.

But it is not all the truth. Of late saner thought and wider knowledge are leading us to a different conclusion and we are now authorized as flower lovers and producers to substitute practical service for unnecessary sacrifice. Our maturer decision should be, "Here I have an asset, a possession of definite use to my country. Because war is stern, I will find a way to mitigate even in slight measure its evil effects. Because war is costly I will aid in bringing health and hope to at least one of those whom war has wasted and thrown aside."

The United States Fuel Administration will allow small greenhouses using less than forty tons of coal to run at full capacity, and larger houses may use fifty per cent of the amount consumed last year. So plans may be safely made for intensive growing of hardy flowers for cutting, and costly plants may be saved.

Every community, club, and individual to which this patriotic service is possible must work out a practical plan to satisfy the increasing demand. For as the months pass and hospitals multiply, the tragic misery that follows in the wake of war is coming nearer home.

And when the gray winter shuts down on those who have returned and will return from that grim battle front, shall not some of us be

ready with the flowers that "stand for home," that speak of hope and give assurance of the common life of peace to which in God's good time we and they shall day by day awake?

MILDRED C. PRINCE.

Short Hills Garden Club.

All, All Are Gone

I had Spiræa, rows and rows of Tulip,
Hyacinthus, Currant, Deutzia, and Snowball;
All, all are gone, the old familiar faces.

I had been planting, I had been transplanting,
Digging late, watering late, Lilac and Viburnum;
All, all are gone, the old familiar faces.

I loved a Quince (Cydonia Japonica);
She and Narcissus were the first to go;
All, all are gone, the old familiar faces.

Ghostlike, I pace round the haunts of my garden;
Earth seems a desert I am bound to traverse,
Seeking to find the old familiar faces.

Lilies of the Valley, lovely Forsythia,
Merry Magnolia, dear Doronicum —
All, all are gone, the whole blooming catalogue.

The Summer's Work on the Illinois Training Farm for Women

The Illinois Training Farm of the Woman's Land Army is no longer a dream in the minds of a few women, nor is it a mere plan on paper. At the present moment there are forty-two active, enthusiastic young women who are doing actual man's work in a man's way on the land, and plans for next year are spoken of as a matter of course. The Illinois Branch of the Council of National Defense has undertaken to back the Liberty Farms, and the scope of the work is spreading and increasing daily.

It is difficult to choose which of the various farm activities to dwell upon at length. To see the young women mowing the hay,

pitching it onto the wagon and driving it up to the barn where it is hoisted into the loft in workmanlike manner is perhaps to see the most spectacular and picturesque work that is being done at present, but it is by no means the hardest. The lessons in actual farm-drainage under Mr. Wm. Hibbard, entail hardest sort of manual labor, digging out in the hot sun in heavy muckish soil, but our girls do not flinch at it.

They bring pluck and enthusiasm to bear upon the hoeing in the truck gardens, and gather and bring in the vegetables for home consumption, and have already begun canning the surplus product under the able supervision of Mrs. Morse, the Housemother, who gives simple talks on domestic science, explaining the theory of the work while putting it in practical application.

The dairy girls attend to milking the cows, weighing the milk, keeping records of each cow's milk output, and shipping the milk, except what is used on the farm. The poultry girls are showing good results in the care of the chickens, and it is planned to extend and amplify the dairy, poultry, and truck-raising activities, as our experience seems to indicate that women are peculiarly fitted for these special lines.

Nevertheless the farm superintendent, Miss Blanche Corwin, is giving the girls instruction and practice in the larger farm activities. They are learning to handle farm machinery of all sorts as fast as the committee is able to procure such machinery. We had a tractor lent to us at the opening of the season, and eight girls learned to handle it efficiently, and we are planning soon to buy a tractor of our own, as here in the mid-west our farm problem is one of large acreage. The students are taught to handle the hoe, rake, wheel-cultivator, and all the regulation smaller agricultural implements, but to be of service on the farms of the middle-west they must be able to use the tractor, and to manage farm horses, and large implements. They have had experience in ploughing, discing, raking, dragging, etc. with horse power, and show reasonable aptitude, quite as much aptitude as boys of similar inexperience would show.

We have been fortunate in securing an assistant, Miss Ahern, who is an enthusiast in truck gardening, and at present the engaging of a special teacher in dairying and animal husbandry is contemplated. Incidentally the girls are learning simple carpentry, such as is constantly necessary on any farm, and they are learning daily to meet the emergencies that farm-life brings. For this reason everything is being done simply, and no luxurious ideas are being indulged. The girls sleep on simple army cots, some in tents, some in the barn, where the horse stalls have been turned into comfortable little cells,

and some in the farm house. All arrangements are planned as nearly as possible to reproduce the conditions, not of some magnificent farm de luxe where unlimited time and money have been spent on the equipment, but of the average farm with fairly primitive arrangements, for it seems to be generally conceded that the modern farmer spends money on his barn, machinery and "critters" first, but on plumbing, lighting, and things which ease the domestic machinery only when the account sheet shows a comfortable balance on the credit side. It is because of this that the domestic science teacher and the girls who take, each of them, a fortnight's turn at the kitchen and housework, are taught to use coal, kerosene and wood stoves, the care of lamps, and even learn how to make cistern water safe and usable if there is a temporary breakdown in the pump.

The farm is fortunate in having an artesian well on the premises, and several of the girls are competent to manage the little engine which fills the tank on the roof. The comfort of the shower baths in the basement is so greatly appreciated by the workers that the filling of the tank is usually one of the jobs of which the girls need no reminder.

After the midday meal (which is dinner, in true farm fashion) the girls have time for rest and recreation, and often at this hour they have lectures by specialists in various agricultural and gardening topics. The girls are encouraged to take copious notes, and will receive credits on this work as well as on the practical outdoor employments. One of the scholarships, recently started by the Woman's Farm and Garden Association, at a conference of some of the Land Army members at Mrs. Francis King's, in Alma, Michigan, is to be offered as a prize. These scholarships are for short agricultural courses at some reliable college, to supplement during the winter months what the student has learned at the farm.

It must be borne in mind that the aim of the Training Farm is not merely to train farmerettes, but to prepare leaders, young officers who will be ready to manage units of less skilled workers in the summer of 1919. To get the girls used to working in group squads, they are allowed to work, from time to time on nearby farms and estates, haying, weeding, berry-picking, etc. In this way they also learn adaptability to other conditions besides those under which they are trained.

This report may sound rather formidable, as though all work and no play might make Jill a very dull girl indeed, but the visitor to the farm will hear plenty of laughter, and fun, and an occasional outburst of some popular song to which local words and allusions have been added by some of the students. She will hear the same sort of good-natured raillery and chaff that goes on in a camp of

young men, modified by feminine humor, and feminine terminology!

So far no standard uniform has been adopted. Most of the girls wear the simple blue jean overalls of their farmer brothers, and it is more becoming and more modest than most of the rather amorphous-looking uniforms that the market offers. Nor is there any silly self-consciousness shown in the change of apparel. A man's job, with machinery, mud, manure, and all sorts of minor splashings of oil, chemicals, etc. necessitates a cheap and simple mode of dressing. If a uniform could be devised which would be all these things and natty and becoming as well, it would be greeted with enthusiasm. Girls aren't going to lose their natural desire to look attractive, nor should they be criticised for this desire. (Who of us has not rejoiced in the naive pleasure our young soldiers and sailors take in their uniforms?)

For the benefit of those readers of the Bulletin who may not have read the first article on the farm, a word as to its location. It is about thirty-eight miles from Chicago, three and a half miles from Libertyville, Illinois, in a typical farming district. It is well situated, on high ground, has high and low land, and varying soil conditions, thus offering varied experience in crop raising. It consists of 147 acres, and has been loaned to us for three years by Dr. Ames, who also loans the 17 cows, and bull, and 200 chickens, and has been more then generous in other gifts.

We are making history so fast that the farm actually changes from week to week, and the usefulness of the students seems to grow almost hour by hour. It is hoped soon to have regular hours for visitors, but just now rather stringent rules govern this, as the work would suffer constant interruption, but before long the committee in charge hopes to be able to say, hospitably, to those interested, "Come, and see for yourself."

ANNE HIGGINSON SPICER.

Corresponding Secretary of the Training Farm.

**Garden Club of Illinois
Report of the
Committee on Trade Relations**

The Committee on Trade Relations is glad to be able to report that many nurserymen have cordially responded to our questionaire and are eager for further co-operation in eliminating graft, bribes and commissions. As one of them writes me, "Very many simply call it 'commissions' to ease their consciences."

Will not each individual Club in our association take action in

the matter and report to me to what extent they find this evil still exists and what means they have taken to down it? We should like to add to our lists the names of more firms who are opposed to graft and of those who continue in this evil practice.

In answer to the question: "Do you give commissions, gratuities or presents at Christmas or other times to professional gardeners?" I received thirty-six answers.

Twenty-three firms—F. J. Rice, Glen Bros., F. H. Horsford, W. W. Hunt Co., Peter Henderson, The Conard & Jones Co., Hoopes Bros. & Thomas, Hobbs & Son, Chase Bros., Julius Roehrs Co., Joseph Breck Corporation, I. E. Ilgenfritz Sons Co., Storrs & Harrison Co., The Chase Nursery Co., The W. H. Moon Co., B. H. Tracy, Wyomissing Nurseries, W. Atlee Burpee, Leesly Bros., Childs Bros., Fraser Nursery Co., W. & T. Smith Co., American Forestry Co.—replied briefly in the negative.

Three firms gave less positive answers as follows:

C. W. Stewart, Newark.

"Why do the employers of professional gardeners employ the caliber of men that frequently expect commissions, gratuities or presents?"

The Elm City Nursery Co., New Haven.

"We do not encourage sales by commissions, gratuities or presents to professional gardeners, though there have been some exceptions to this rule. This is a 'hard nut to crack' for the merchant."

The Bay State Nurseries, North Abington.

"We give no commissions, gratuities or Christmas presents in order to secure orders. Our business is conducted on straight lines as far as we know how to do it."

Replies from ten other nurserymen who have gone into the question more in detail and heartily condemn the practice of paying commissions are given in full. They show that this form of corruption injures the dealer, the employer and the employees, and that where it has become prevalent both in this country and in England it has been forbidden by law.

H. P. Kelsey, Salem, Mass.

"I have never yet given a commission, gratuity or other consideration whatever to any gardener, superintendent or other employee but have been working for many years to have concerted action among all the trade to eliminate this pernicious practice. A great difficulty comes in the winking at this process by the customer. The nurseryman who does not give commissions is at best under great disadvantage, for most gardeners who accept commissions sooner or later will neglect stock purchased from such nurserymen

and on the other hand will take good care of stock from nurserymen who give such gratuities or graft."

New England Nurseries Co., Bedford, Mass.

"We positively do not and would refuse to do business rather than stoop to this practice. Gardeners open to this form of bribery are undesirable as customers as well as employees."

Cherry Hill Nurseries, West Newbury, Mass.

"We have never nor do we ever expect to give any commission, gratuity or present to gardeners as we believe it is a pernicious practice both from a moral and business point of view. Merely from the business point of view the gardener is shopping around to find where he can get the biggest discount, and it is only a question of time until he finds some dealer who will make a larger discount than the one which he has previously been getting. This must finally come from the owner of the estate who pays the bills and he either pays more for his stock or gets a poorer grade.

A. N. Pierson, Cromwell, Connecticut.

"We do not give commissions or gratuities to anyone. We have never done so, although we realize that we have lost a great deal of business by not allowing the customary 10 per cent graft to professional gardeners. We have never transgressed in this. We do not believe in it and prefer to lose business rather than to get it in what we consider a dishonest manner. The giving of gratuities by any concern is against the laws of the United States. The Federal Board of Trade at Washington has recently prosecuted practically the entire paint industry on the grounds of unfair competition and unfair business methods. We have no desire to lay ourselves liable to such prosecution."

Princeton Nurseries, Princeton, New Jersey.

"No; in the first place because we do no business with gardeners or their employers. We sell to nurserymen only. I have been in the wholesale business for fifteen years, and in all my time I never gave or heard of any other seller giving any commission or present of any sort to any buyer for a nursery firm. As far as business within the trade is concerned, such a thing as graft is unknown,—it is only very recently that I heard of its being practiced in the retail business. And frankly I can see no difference between the man who takes graft and the man who gives it. For several states, I believe, there are already laws covering dishonest practices of this sort. Such a law was recently passed by the legislature of New Jersey, but under a misapprehension, I am sure, was vetoed by Governor Edge as class legislation. You are aware, doubtless, that in England there are severe penalties for the giving or the accepting by gardeners or other

buyers of the simplest sort of presents at Christmas or other times. We should have the same severe penalties here."

Glen Brothers, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.

"We should like to emphasize our answer to question No. 5: That under no circumstance will we permit any commission or gratuity of any character to professional gardeners, etc. We are aware that we lose business on account of this."

Harrison's Nurseries, Berlin, Maryland.

"We do not give commissions, gratuities or presents at Christmas or any other time. This is a bad practice and should be discontinued as early as possible."

H. A. Dreer, Inc., Philadelphia.

"We give no commissions, gratuities or presents at any time to professional gardeners. We are not prepared to buy trade or do business in that way."

The Rhode Island Nurseries, Newport, R. I.

"I do not give any commissions, gratuities or presents to gardeners. I do not think it right to give something to them because it will not give us any profit at all; or again, a much larger price must be charged to the client to cover the cost. This would not be fair treatment to the client and not right on the part of the dealer."

Mr. William Warner Harper, Andorra Nurseries, Philadelphia, is emphatically opposed to the giving of commissions and calls attention to the report of the Federal Commission urging the passage of a law to prevent bribery in trade.

FEDERAL COMMISSION IS URGING LEGISLATION TO PREVENT
BRIBERY IN TRADE, STATING THAT COMMISSIONS ARE SOMETIMES 20 PER CENT OF VALUE OF THE GOODS SOLD.

Washington, May 16—Enactment of "a sufficient law striking at the unjustifiable and vicious practises of commercial bribery" was urged on Congress today by the Federal Trade Commission.

Every person participating in any such transaction should be reached by a criminal statute, in the opinion of the commission, which recounted that investigation has revealed commercial bribery to be general throughout many industries. Scores of complaints have been issued against firms guilty of the practice, but the commission, having no criminal jurisdiction, has been unable to punish individuals, and has had to deal with commercial bribery only as an unfair method of competition.

"It should be noted" says the commission, "that the practice appears to have been most general on the part of concerns in introducing the goods and wares to German firms."

ADDED COST TO CONSUMERS

The Commission's recommendations said in part:—

"These bribes take the form of commissions for alleged services, of money and gratuities and entertainments of various sorts, and of loans—all intended to influence such employes in the choice of materials. It is evident that this inexcusable added cost is finally passed on to the consumers.

"The practice is one which has been condemned alike by business men, legislatures and courts, including among the business men those who having finally resorted to it in self-defense in competing with less scrupulous rivals or in selling to concerns whose employers have extorted commissions under threats to destroy or disapprove goods submitted to them for test.

"Corrupt employees having the power to spoil and dis-approve materials, have been able to bid one salesman against another until in many cases they have extorted secret commissions, so-called, as large as 20 per cent of the value of the goods sold.

"Fourteen States have statutes striking at the practice and yet it tends to grow. When competition crosses State lines, State statutes with respect to trade practices are not actively enforced."

GIFTS TO MEMBERS OF FAMILIES

"The commission feels that the stamping out of bribery is one necessary step to the preservation of free, open, and fair competition, and to that end respectfully urges that such legislation should prohibit not only the giving and offering, but the acceptance and solicitation of any gift or other consideration by an employe as an inducement or reward for doing any act in relation to his employer's affairs or business, or for showing or forbearing to show favor or disfavor to any person in relation to his principal's or employer's affairs or business.

"In order to prevent a resort to a common method of corruption, it is recommended that the law should also prohibit the giving of any such gifts or other consideration to members of the agent's or employe's family, or to any other person for his use or benefit, direct or indirect."

ROSE STANDISH NICHOLS,

Chairman of Committee on Trade Relations.

July 26, 1918.

A Lesson to the Florists at Home

With the German guns roaring less than forty miles away and the tide of battle surging backward and forward, with millions of men engaged in deadly combat, yet with every confidence in ultimate victory, 35,000 French Rose lovers witnessed the judging at the annual Rose competition last Sunday, as usual at this time in each year, in the City of Paris Rose Gardens at Bagatelle, on the grounds of a little chateau situated in the Bois de Boulogne, which formerly belonged to Sir Richard Wallace, by whom it was bequeathed to the city he loved so well.

The fact that the Grand Prix was awarded to Fred Howard's distinctively American-raised Rose must be taken as a harbinger of the final victory which the American troops are destined to so thoroughly assist in winning for the Allies.

But it is in view of the fact of the great calm and the wonderful equipoise of the people that a Rose Show and Rose Judging should be carried on in spite of all the environments, to which add the Gotha raids, the bombardment by the long-range guns, and the undoubted presence of thousands of wounded soldiers among them, all testifying to the great war now at the height of its intensity, that we find our encouragement. No fitter reply could be given to the bombastic statements of German papers which assert that Paris has been deserted by its inhabitants in panic-stricken flight.

From The American Florist.

Book Reviews

Home Vegetable Gardening from A to Z, by Adolph Kruhm.
(Doubleday Page & Co.)

With this little book in one hand, and the trusty hoe in the other, no War Gardener should spell "failure" on his records.

Each chapter treats separately of a vegetable, from the planting of the seeds to the gathering of the crop. The choice of varieties is discussed, and methods of cultivation appropriate to different climates and soils are described.

It is profusely illustrated and well edited, so that a subject may be looked up quickly. Indeed it is the Handy Book of the hour.

(This book was briefly noticed in an earlier issue, but has proved so useful that the repetition is valuable.)

How to Grow 100 Bushels of Corn per Acre on Worn Soil,
by William C. Smith. (Stewart Kidd Co., Cincinnati.)

This book is not a new one, having first been published in 1910, and is now in its second edition; but it reads as if it had been written for the emergency of 1918.

Of course it was primarily intended for the great Central Corn Belt farmers, who had deserted their exhausted soil for the more alluring city — thus menacing the productiveness of our country. But farmers North, East, South, and West should read and digest the great lesson taught of re-vitalizing the soil to the highest fertility. Even the smallest War Gardeners will better understand what is going on under ground when the seeds are sprouting, if they would but take the time to read this most valuable little book — especially the chapter of Don't Forgets.

Bulletin of the Pennsylvania Dept. of Agri., Harrisburg, Pa., Vol. 1, No. 3, May, 1918, entitled "**A Handbook of Common Garden Pests**" is a useful pamphlet, intended for the amateur. It is convenient in size and the language is concise and clear. Descriptions are given, with illustrations, and methods of control of the principal insect pests and plant diseases that attack vegetables.

Warrenton Garden Club War Receipts. A booklet of 40 tried war receipts; sent for 25 cents, 2 cents additional postage. All proceeds go to the Red Cross. Address Mrs. Barrett, Warrenton, Virginia.

Notes

Occasionally and at the last moment advertising copy fails to reach the BULLETIN and an advertising space is left free. These might very well be used to advertise the war activities of our members, and if copy not to exceed fifty words is sent now to the Editor it will be used as soon as possible.

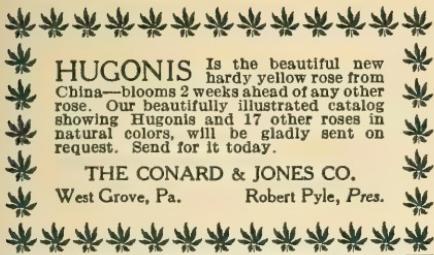
The Chicago War Gardens Committee is justly proud of the following report. The figures are approximate but not overestimated.

	Acres	No. of Gardeners	Value of Crop
Home Yard Gardens.....	3,850	140,000	\$2,800,000
Vacant Lot Community Gardens	774	8,422	673,760
Children's Gardens.....	206	90,000	55,620
Approximate Grand Totals.....	4,830	238,422	\$3,529,380

Coming Exhibitions

BUFFALO, N. Y.—American Gladiolus Society; annual show and convention, probably Aug. 14 to 17. Madison Cooper, Calcium, N. Y., Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY.—American Institute and Amer. Dahlia Soc., exhibition of Dahlias, Sept. 24 to 26; Amer. Inst. and Amer. Chrysanthemum Soc., 'Mums, Nov. 6 to 8. W. A. Eagleson, Secretary, 324 W. 23d St.



HUGONIS Is the beautiful new China—blooms 2 weeks ahead of any other rose. Our beautifully illustrated catalog showing Hugonis and 17 other roses in natural colors, will be gladly sent on request. Send for it today.

THE CONARD & JONES CO.
West Grove, Pa. Robert Pyle, Pres.

READ IN
The New France
What France Can Do
for You
AND
What You Can Do for Her
\$3 a Year

*Holland Bulbs and
Hardy Perennials*

of HIGH QUALITY and choicest varieties for Fall Planting.

Let Us Send a Catalogue

FRANKEN BROTHERS
Box 520 Deerfield, Illinois

BULBS—American and Imported
Flower—SEEDS—Vegetable
New and Rare PLANTS
VAUGHAN'S SEED STORE
CHICAGO (Catalog Free) NEW YORK

Lilium myriophyllum
The Regal Lily

\$12.00 per dozen; \$90.00 per 100

Fully described in our *Autumn Catalogue*

R. & J. FARQUHAR & CO.
BOSTON, MASS.

ORDERS for the WORLD FAMOUS Peonies from the CELEBRATED Havemeyer Collection, grown under his personal supervision, should now be placed to insure delivery for planting next September. They will be the Pride of your Garden for a Lifetime.

Collection of 100 finest varieties, one extra strong clump of each, for total of	\$500.00
Collection of 50 finest varieties, one extra strong clump of each, for total of	250.00
Collection of 25 fine varieties, one extra strong clump of each, for total of	130.00
Collection of 12 fine varieties, one extra strong clump of each, for total of	70.00

JOHN SCHEEPERS, Inc.
Flowerbulb Specialists 2 Stone Street, New York

Maplewilde Peony Gardens

We offer a choice selection of 400 varieties of PEONIES. We specialize in the introductions of Lemoine and Dessert of France and Kelway of England and in the choicer new American varieties. We furnish strong, robust specimens and the varieties are guaranteed true to name.

LYMAN H. HOYSRADT
PINE PLAINS NEW YORK

CHESTER JAY HUNT
MAYFAIR LITTLE FALLS, N. J.

Spring-flowering bulbs, including many exclusive offerings in Tulips and Daffodils.

The Blue Book of Bulbs will be sent you on request.

Lord & Burnham Co.

Builders of Greenhouses and Conservatories
New York Chicago
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All advertisements endorsed by members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA

In writing to Advertisers kindly refer to the Bulletin



Be Your Needs

What They May

In the way of Plants. Whether Evergreens, Shade Trees, Shrubs or Hardy Flowers for your grounds; or Ferns, Palms or Orchids for your greenhouse—we can fill your orders with the kind of healthy, well-developed stock that will be in keeping with its new environment.

Our complete catalog you are heartily welcome to.

Julius Roehrs Co

"At the Sign of The Tree"

Box 34

Rutherford, N. J.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE BULLETIN

Back issues of the *Bulletin* and extra copies of the current number may be had from the Editor for ten cents each, payable in stamps. Nos. 10 and 14 are out of print. A few copies of No. 23, containing a full account of the Unit Plan for Women Agricultural Workers, may be had for twenty-five cents each.

DREER'S MIDSUMMER CATALOG

Offers Vegetable and Flower Seeds for Summer planting; also Celery and Cabbage Plants, Potted Plants of Roses, Hardy Perennials, Shrubbery, Decorative Plants, etc., and Potted Strawberry Plants which will give a full crop next year.

A Copy Mailed FREE to All Applicants

HENRY A. DREER

714-716 Chestnut Street PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OUR NEW BOOKLET

PRIZE WINNING PEONIES and OTHER PERENNIALS, fully illustrated, from our own fields, will help you SOLVE YOUR HORTICULTURAL PROBLEMS in the flower garden. We shall also be pleased to send with it our GENERAL CATALOGUE of Roses, Shrubs and bearing-sized Fruits.

S. G. HARRIS

Box C.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

ROCK GARDENS

Rockeries are one of the most beautiful features of gardening. In them can be grown the exquisite alpine plants which are too dainty for the ordinary border.

We specialize in the choicest of these plants, as well as various other novelties.

Send for Catalog

WOLCOTT NURSERIES, Jackson, Michigan
Choice and Rare Hardy Plants

OUR new rose, "Mrs. Charles Bell," is a shell-pink Radiance. It has a wonderful constitution. It will be a joy to your garden as Radiance has been and is—as RED RADIANCE is proving to be.

We grow Roses for America and for the folks near at home; a nursery full of choice Evergreens, Shrubs and Trees. We do landscape work for a few good people each season. Our catalogue is larger and better than ever. We want a few additional people to study it and to know our stock and our methods. Will YOU be one? A post card will bring it.

A. N. PIERSON, Inc.

Cromwell Gardens
CROMWELL, CONN.

All advertisements endorsed by members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA

In writing to Advertisers kindly refer to the Bulletin

Bulletin of The Garden Club of America

November, 1919

No. I. (New Series)

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Editor
MRS. WALTER S. BREWSTER
1220 LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO, AND LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS

THE objects of this association shall be: to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs; to share the advantages of association, through conference and correspondence in this country and abroad; to aid in the protection of native plants and birds; and to encourage civic planting.

*A little sun, a little rain,
A soft wind blowing from the west—
And woods and fields are sweet again,
And warmth within the mountain breast.
So simple is the earth we tread,
So quick with love and life her frame,
Ten thousand years are dawnd and fled
And still her magic is the same.*

—Spofford A. Brooke.

For more than a year there has been no BULLETIN. Through the early months of the war it struggled on, trying to be interesting, hoping to justify itself, but always growing feebler, less self-confident, until in sheer mortification, it crouched in the corner of a book shelf and hid itself until gardening days should come again. Around it ebbed and flowed a mass of war-garden pamphlets, war-time canning recipes, conservation literature; with all these harrowing subjects it had inadequately dealt. Finally it dug itself in, canned itself, conerved paper, time, energy, by ceasing to be.

With the end of the war it stirred, ready when invited, to appear again. It *has* been invited, tentatively, perhaps, so for the next year it will make a special effort to prove whether its war-time inadequacy was constitutional or merely shock. If it is assertive, set it down to bravado; if dull, to caution; if confused, to a desire to please gardeners who know, ignoramus who garden; optimists who revel in the failures of others, pessimists who question their successes; sentimentalists who want undiluted facts, and common-sense diggers who enjoy flights of fancy couched in flowery terms.

On August 21st was mailed to all GARDEN CLUB members a BULLETIN plan and questionnaire. Some of these were long in reaching their destination, but before today, October 15th, about 200 individual members have replied and nine clubs have answered as a whole. This, we are told, is an unusually large percentage so we dare to hope that the Club is really interested in a revival of its organ.

These answers are illuminating and sometimes disconcerting. Perhaps 25 people reply that they read the BULLETIN but do not find it interesting, or only occasionally so, but what is one to say when a lady states that she does *not* read the BULLETIN, that she does *not* find it interesting, that she doubts its being worth the cost, and that busy people must have a magazine on a large scale because they haven't time to read a small one and that as it has been issued it is distinctly not worth while? Perhaps it isn't, but how is one who does not read it to know? Another doesn't read it very often or find it very interesting and is sure that a magazine which is not worth twenty-five cents to individual members can hardly be worth \$3,000 to the Club, at a time when paper and labor are both too precious to waste.

We concede that these criticisms are just, but on the other hand 150 or more members have replied that they always read the BULLETIN and find it very interesting, many even going so far as to say that it is essential to the life of the Club and that it is too good a magazine to be distributed free. Three faithful souls urge that no change whatsoever be made, since our little magazine is perfect. This we gratefully deny, but, making due allowance for the magnanimity of our



HAVEN WOOD

Estate of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Ryerson at Lake Forest, Illinois

THE composition of statues and pool has a background of three rows of native red cedars, which were especially selected for perpendicular and formal effect and have been graded up in sizes of fifteen, twenty-five and thirty-five feet high. The entire garden is framed with the same dense planting, arranged to give strength and strong shadows; the special groups, axes points, and skyline strongly accented by the tallest trees.

The varied effect of color in the forest trees of oak, beech, maples, etc., changing with the different seasons, outlines the special character and color of the cedar frame.

One quarter of the area of the garden is shown in the photograph. The four late Seventeenth Century marble statues came from a garden in Verona, and are mounted on their own bases and worked in with a stone rail of modern construction.

(The garden at Haven Wood was enthusiastically admired by all GARDEN CLUB members who attended the Annual Meeting. Our illustration gives an excellent idea of its setting and plan, but no photograph can give an adequate idea of the color and effect of the charming planting.)

membership, we think the germ of success must be there or so many would not send kindly replies.

From these replies it is evident that there are many points which are not fully understood and questions that require fuller answers. The matter of accepting paid advertising is one of these. One member says: "I would be very glad to have the advertisements continued in the BULLETIN. I do not see why we need be hampered by them as ours is not a commercial paper." And then, in suggesting new departments she adds, "Where to obtain good, reliable seed, stock, etc. Suggestions from members." This exactly brings out the situation. When we accept advertising and accept money for it we become, in a technical sense, a commercial publication and we must follow the ethics of business. We can lay down rules that we will not sell space to notoriously unreliable seedsmen, that only a certain amount of space will be sold to one firm, but having once accepted payment from certain firms we cannot mention the names of other firms and their wares in the body of our magazine. Did we do so our advertisers could justly accuse us of breaking faith with them and withdraw their advertisements. In our opinion we *should* give lists of reliable firms and definitely state the best place to obtain certain new, unusually and especially good things, but are we to claim a non-commercial spirit and then, because we are amateurs, break the rules? If we would do so we could not, since our advertising pages would be an empty waste. We must choose between a frank statement of rival claims and the \$1,000 annually more or less, that paid advertising would bring us. Which is more valuable to our membership, the money or the unbiased information that we can give them if we accept no money? To answer other questions in this connection, we add that advertisements have been accepted only from firms recommended by member clubs or individual members whose opinion is backed by experience, but that even though great care has been exercised names have crept in that could not be inscribed upon the "Honor List" of reliable, interested dealers suggested by another member.

We must meet many varying tastes. One Club asks for a Poetry Department; one member says sternly, "Less poetry." And yet in the eighteen BULLETINS issued under the present editorship, twenty very short poems have been printed, all but a few classic quotations.

Another Club feels no interest in articles by Miss Jekyll since Miss Jekyll's books are available and universally read, but many members feel that the revival of the BULLETIN is justified by her promised contributions. One member does not find it worth while because it does not help California gardeners and a Southern member wants re-

minders of work to be done at certain periods, not realizing, perhaps, that the range of the BULLETIN is from Massachusetts to Virginia, from New York to Southern California. We do not know, we who, because we garden, must stay at home, what is seasonable, what appropriate in all our changing climates, unless these same interested members will send us or suggest some one else to send us the information.

There are members who clamor for a Garden Pest and Remedy Department and members who say that we waste space on such information which can be easily obtained from public sources. There are members who want reports from member Clubs and those who grudge paper to such details; those who want papers from members, those who wish more professional articles; those who think we should cease to subscribe to all other garden magazines and depend upon the BULLETIN, those who think we should abandon the BULLETIN and content ourselves with a page or two in some established magazine. It is bewildering but interesting and how, oh, how, are we going to please them all during this trial year?

One member wishes an Annual which will give all reports and any other interesting material; another a bi-annual; but as the real reason for the publication of a BULLETIN seems to be the frequent interchange of information and the formation of a bond between our scattered Member Clubs, neither of these plans would seem to meet the requirements. The more enthusiastic wish a BULLETIN every month or even every week!

There is a very general demand for a Question and Answer Department and the following plan has been devised. Mrs. Charles M. Hubbard of the Plant Material Department will answer all questions dealing with how, where and when to plant, grow and care for growing things of all sorts. Mrs. Benjamin S. Warren, in her department on Garden Pests and Remedies, will answer questions on diseases, parasites and treatment of plants. Mrs. Robert C. Hill, will tell you where to go and at what season to see plants at their best and will answer many general inquiries. Mrs. William K. Wallbridge of the Literary Committee will reply to questions about garden books and periodicals, their usefulness, prices and where to get them. Since there is sure to be a certain confusion and overlapping all questions may be sent to the editor who will distribute them. Experts will be consulted and every effort made to give simple, practical and comprehensive replies.

A Plant, Bulb, Cuttings and Rare Seed Exchange is another frequent suggestion. We will gladly set aside space for this if members will make known their offerings and their needs: "50 Scarlet Sage for 1 Daffodil bulb, or what have you?"

As the financial question has been settled by the decision to raise the dues immediately there need be no discussion of the replies to that question. Some have suggested that we accept outside subscriptions or place the BULLETIN on sale in book-shops, or allow unaffiliated Garden Clubs to subscribe. It is for the Club to decide this question, but, from a business point of view, we could not afford to place the BULLETIN on sale. The very small return would be eaten up by the expense.

The following are some of the subjects that members have asked to have considered:

Soils.

Herbs and Herb Gardens.

Bees. (The first of a series of articles by Miss Wright appears in this issue. Those following will give simple, technical and practical details.)

Two articles yearly on Birds.

Material for Formal Planting.

Articles on Village Improvement.

A campaign against sign-boards.

Articles descriptive of small gardens and suggestions for their making.

Pruning.

Canning.

An Experience Column to which members will be urged to contribute, giving more space to their failures than to their successes.

That articles be about equally divided between amateur and professional writers.

Color combinations.

Articles on famous foreign gardens.

More articles by members.

Continued or serial articles.

More excerpts from periodicals.

More practical instruction.

More active representation from Member Clubs, i. e., programs, interesting meetings, special activities.

A suggestion that Clubs specialize in certain plants and make regular reports of the results.

There are many who wish much space given to the preservation of native plants, the publication of lists of new papers and of good lecturers and a Correspondence Column to be filled with more personal news from the Member Clubs. The preservation of native plants should certainly be one of our first considerations and lists of papers, lecturers, etc., are now being revised. The success and length of the Correspondence Column depends entirely upon our members.

To these suggestions is added an excerpt from the original minutes of the Annual Meeting: "Mrs. Francis King spoke enthusiastically of the BULLETIN, but thought it might be made the means of better communication between Clubs. She suggested that each Club send in each month a typewritten report of its monthly activities—speakers at meetings—subjects of meetings—garden pilgrimages; a personal interchange should be the important thing. Miss Ernestine Goodman emphasized the importance of news. Mrs. Francis Crowninshield thought one article from a celebrity would be acceptable. Mrs. Arnold Hague emphasized the importance of literary standards. Mrs. Mercer suggested a combination of news and literary articles. Mrs. Robert C. Hill recommended a comic section, and Mrs. John Newell, a column for Diseases and Remedies of plants. Mrs. Frederick Greeley wanted the BULLETIN to be used as a medium to hear from the President. The Chair asked the Editor to appoint persons to take charge of the various departments of the enlarged BULLETIN to relieve her of some of the responsibilities and work."

If you are interested in any of these things, won't you say so, or write an article upon one of them, or offer to conduct a department? Tell us what doesn't interest you, too, but remember that we have 2500 members with apparently 2500 different tastes. Perhaps we can't quite please them all, all of the time, but we ought to be able to please some of them some of the time and possibly a few of the less critical will be pleased all of the time.

One request is for an annual index, so this issue of the BULLETIN is numbered, as you see, and its pages begin with one. With the September issue of next year our first index will be printed.

Three comments sum up what the BULLETIN is and what it hopes to be. One member says: "The BULLETIN is an amateur magazine, written by amateurs, read by amateurs and valuable to amateurs. Why attempt to compete with a professional magazine?" Why indeed? For "Mark you," as Mrs. Ewing says in *Letters from a Little Garden*, "Amateur gardener, being interpreted, means gardener for love"; and if we are that we should be able to make for ourselves a magazine quite different from others, quite outside competition, quite necessary to our existence as a club.

Another says, "Make the BULLETIN a necessary adjunct to the garden library." Shall we try?

And last, one says, "It might be a question as to which part of the name should be most emphasized in the BULLETIN. It sometimes seems as if CLUB outranked GARDEN." Does it and should it?

Gardening is a lonesome sport, not like golf or bridge. Its triumphs are small and personal, the one that exalts the most the least easy to

share. Before Garden Clubs were invented, we looked in vain for sympathetic souls (or fellow-cranks). But in association we have found them, not many but a few, and GARDEN should mean more to us, not less, while CLUB should mean a fellowship of *amateurs*, gardeners *for love*, who through the BULLETIN emerge from solitude and become articulate.

Some Aims in Gardening

BY GERTRUDE JEKYLL

The acceptance of the pleasant task of writing some articles on horticultural subjects for my fellow garden lovers across the wide Atlantic sets me thinking about a few of the main things I have learnt during a lifetime of devotion to the beauty of plants and to the effort towards finding ways of employing them worthily.

Gardening is unlike any other form of decorative art in that its material is always growing and changing, and it is in watching these developments, and ministering to general wants and individual demands, that good culture consists. There must needs be some first intention or plan, if the garden is to be other than quite commonplace, but whatever this may be, the good gardener must be ever on the watch and ready to do any service that may be required. It is just this conviction of the need of constant watchfulness, the feeling that the flowers are dependent for their happiness and well being on our ceaseless care, that makes gardening so humanly interesting — the consciousness that, under the greater controlling Power, we are allowed to create and maintain all that beautiful life that seems so willingly and gladly to reward the application of knowledge slowly and laboriously gained.

However small and humble, a garden may be a work of fine art, and it is perhaps the little gardens that give their owners the greatest happiness. For here nothing comes between the man or woman and the growing things, and here that quality of restraint, which in all pleasure grounds must prevail if anything good is to be achieved, becomes a necessity. As in all good art the aim must be founded first on common sense and fitness, and then built up with a humble and adoring worship of beauty. With the gradual knowledge gained by experience the ways and wants and best uses of the various plants will be recognized, until the time comes when the wisdom acquired can be employed with some degree of confidence.

One safe rule is not to attempt too much at a time. Where a beautiful plant or shrub can be almost isolated it is all the better enjoyed.

In large gardens that have architectural features I sometimes end an important flower border with a rectangular bed raised by two feet of walling, the same width as the border, and plant it wholly with Yuccas. The plants themselves have a certain monumental effect that fits them for such treatment, and the quiet dignity of the group of one fine thing is a distinct refreshment to the mind after the more perplexing and constantly varying interest of the flower border. This in itself is difficult to keep quiet enough and it can only be satisfactorily done by a proper proportion and sequence in the grouping and colouring. On this there is so much to be said that I shall hope to make it the subject of a later article. But whenever it can be practiced, the rule of restraint, of doing one thing at a time and doing it well, is a good one to have in mind. I may illustrate it by a short description of the planting of the edges of a moat that I have lately planned. The moat surrounds the garden of a fine house built in the days of Queen Elizabeth; it encloses a square of some acres, so that its whole length is not much under half a mile. Here is an opportunity of doing some planting so that anyone going leisurely along the path within a few feet of the water on the outer side should meet with a succession of pleasant plant pictures — never of many kinds at a time, but so arranged that each group, growing apparently naturally and accompanied by the wild flags and grasses of the place, should lead pleasantly to the next, giving time for deliberate enjoyment of each successive flower picture. Where the carriage road enters by a bridge on the north western side, a high garden wall rises straight out of the moat and the outer side has also a low wall. Here are some groups of water-lilies, white and rose, and the only other planting is of some near groups of Water Elder (*Viburnum Opulus*), the beautiful berrying bush whose round, white, ball-flowered garden variety is the familiar Guelder-rose. The walls cease at the angle and there the moat-edge planting begins. First, next the quiet corner, are long drifts of cool, green ferns; the graceful Lady Fern (*Athyrium Filix-fæmina*), and on the opposite bank *Struthiopteris*, the handsome Fern of shuttlecock shape. Each of these groups occupies a span of from thirty to forty feet. After the *Struthiopteris* comes a long drift of the handsome purple Cranesbill (*Geranium grandiflorum*) thickly planted at the water's edge and streaming away from it out into the grass, to right and left. Then the yellow Mimulus, which delights in stream edges, and the double form of the wild Meadowsweet (*Spiraea Ulmaria*), followed, after an interval of unplanted bank, by a bold mass of *Spiræa Aruncus* throwing up its great white plumes to a height of seven or eight feet. It is the plant that is so beautiful by Alpine torrents. In the case of the moat planting it is placed where it is seen

not only as a waterside plant, but where it also shows as a fine object from a wide grass path, which comes down to the water's edge in the inner garden. Then along the moat comes more yellow Mimulus grouped with the yellow Flag (*Iris Pseudacorus*); the yellow colouring repeated above and below; this is followed by a low, quiet planting of the lovely Water Forget-me-not (*Myosotis palustris*); then again some of the water-loving Ferns. Now the colour changes to the pale pink of *Spiraea venusta* and the noble foliage of *Saxafraga peltata*. Looking beyond these there is something of a brighter red, the Bee Balm (*Monarda*), a North American plant that has long been a favorite in English gardens; then again the pink of *Spiraea venusta*.

These few kinds of plants with the accompanying ferns and wild growths are all that is seen in a space of something like three hundred yards, and the same kind of rule is observed throughout the whole length of the moat, sometimes with different plants, and, after a good interval, with some of the same repeated. Halfway along on the south-eastern side, the garden wall again comes to the moat, rising straight out of it. In the middle space it swings back in a half circle with a corresponding form in the opposite bank, so forming a large, round pool, where again there will be water-lilies. As there is a raised terrace above the wall, flanked by garden houses with bridges and the moat to right and left, the planting on the outer side of the moat is kept bold in character. Here again is the giant *Spiraea Aruncus*, and the great yellow composite *Senecio Clivorum*, large and stately both in leaf and bloom. Round the third angle the path no longer passes close to the moat but is forty feet away and the ground between is cool and moist. Here is a chance for the use of the giant Cow-parsnip that towers up twelve to fifteen feet and bears immense heads of bloom no less than five feet across. It is the newer kind, *Heracleum Mantegazzianum*, a finer thing in all ways than the older *Heracleum giganteum*. This is backed by groups of Water Elder, whose masses of berries are a wonderful sight in September and October; here also the groups of yellow Iris and Ferns are even bolder than before. This is all best seen from the inner grounds.

Whatever may be the size or calibre of the garden, it is the influence of the master mind that directs it, that gives it character and interest, and not character and interest only, but also life and charm. For a garden may have had great wealth expended on it and yet be without these essential qualities. Such examples exist, though happily they are rare; for where the driving power of strong will and riches are expended on horticulture, there is generally the love of beautiful garden design and of the flowers themselves that tells throughout the work. Some of the greater gardens in the States testify to the admiration of

their owners for the noble examples of the Italian Renaissance seen in Italy, and though climatic conditions militate against complete success in reproducing such gardens in the northern states, those that lie in the south give admirable facilities for making gardens of Italian character. I am of the opinion that the best type of garden and style of house for the north is what is known as the Colonial; I think I may claim that this is not from any national partiality, but because, when the existing Colonial houses were built, the English taste in matters of building and decoration was singularly pure. Think how good a time it was in silversmith's work, in joinery, in glass, pottery and porcelain, and in all the trades connected with building, and the simple charm of the portraiture; a charm now entirely lost. The houses of this type, which in England we commonly call Georgian, and the gardens that accompany them, have that quiet, restful quality which is the most precious attribute of a human dwelling and that must surely be the greatest solace and refreshment to those whose best years and longest hours are spent in the strain and hurry of modern business, or even social life. May I commend this thought to architects and garden designers, and may I take this opportunity of offering to the readers of the BULLETIN and all who are striving to make their home grounds beautiful, the expression of an old gardener's sincerest sympathy and good will?

Making New Roses for America

By J. HORACE MCFARLAND, *Editor American Rose Annual*

Hearing as I do from all parts of America where roses are grown, I have constant evidence not only of the bigness and breadth of our great land, but of the improper condition which makes our main dependence for roses rest upon exotic varieties.

For example, a letter just received from Little Rock, Arkansas, tells of the total failure of roses in a city which heretofore has had notable prosperity with the queen of flowers. My friendly correspondent, a noted architect who has learned wisely to substitute work in his rose-garden for the golf which previously engrossed him, gives a detailed account of the weather which is clearly to blame for the failure of his roses. He pathetically adds: "I must plant a new rose-garden this fall."

Now the varieties of roses which he had to depend upon were overwhelmingly of French, English and German origin, and were hybrids of the roses which in those countries find a continuously congenial home. Even where American varieties exist — that is, varieties actu-

ally produced in America — they are at best but one short remove from the old *Rosa indica* blood, and practically none of the everblooming roses of the day have had bred into them any purely American native species.

Those who have had their eyes fixed on the native flora of America have long ago come to realize that here, as in other lands, the things persist and become established that inure themselves to our particular climatic conditions. Practically all of our great trees, our notable plants, our valuable shrubs, are survivals of this process of adaptability. When exotics are brought from a land of less arduous climatic range, their endurance is always problematic, at least until they have had opportunity to run the gauntlet of enemies as to weather, disease and insect life.

A painfully familiar example is the much-planted Norway spruce, which may be found in mournful decrepitude in thousands of American parks and home-grounds which it ought to be adorning in full vigor. In its youth this spruce is of pleasing habit and rapid growth, but as it reaches age and size after a generation on the land, and its feeding power is diminished by competition or approaching maturity, it discloses its total inadaptability to the American climate. The reason has been determined for us by those who find that it came from middle Europe, where there is a climatic temperature range not much exceeding 100 degrees from the coldest winter to the warmest summer, while here we hardy Americans, who have not only survived but have flourished, must be as ready for 20 degrees below zero as we are for 120 degrees above it, in the various seasons! The native pines and hemlocks, our own magnificent spruces and firs, have in the course of ages worked out their own climatic endurance, and there is therefore no necessity for planting and no wisdom in continuing to plant this exotic spruce, which becomes disheveled just when it should be dignified.

Many other instances could be cited, but one is sufficient to point the importance of American plants for American conditions. Notably is this so in roses, for the rose is, after all, a world plant, and the Creator has endowed every arable area of this beautiful world with roses indigenous to that particular condition and therefore suggesting a basis for the evolution which has given us all our modern horticultural advantages.

I have asked the editor of the *BULLETIN* of the *GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA* for permission to present this situation to the women who have gardens and love roses. I have the hope that there will arise among these women those interested in rose hybridization who will take it up as a fascinating and fruitful pursuit, the result of which, should success come, could only be great good to mankind.

I have a friend who is a producer of cannas. For many years he has lovingly bred toward certain ideals, and he has utterly and altogether changed the place and quality of the canna in its garden relations. He does this with facility and with speed, because he can manage two generations in one year. No such speed is possible in rose hybridization. It is a slow, painstaking, sometimes disappointing, and therefore thoroughly "sporty" pursuit. Dr. Van Fleet, the able hybridizer who works for the Department of Agriculture, told me not many weeks ago that it was not certain that all possible seeds had germinated in the seed pans which had received his precious crosses for three years in some cases. Yet in the course of a half of a lifetime devoted to rose-growing, this one man has added varieties of vast value to the American list, and has bred intelligently and definitely for hardness, vigor and the power to withstand our climatic conditions. Those who enjoy Silver Moon, American Pillar, Dr. Van Fleet, Mary Lovett, and similar modern climbers, will pay tribute to the genius of this patient, painstaking man.

Any garden woman who really loves roses and is willing to fuss with seedlings, to observe differences, to hybridize with care, to wait with patience, can undertake this work. Details concerning it are found in some of the publications of the American Rose Society, and it is not improbable that in the forthcoming months interesting prizes will be offered by that Society, open to all growers in the land, for new and meritorious American-bred roses suited to American conditions.

This whole situation is made more acute by the exclusion of all rose plants, save those required for propagating purposes, since June 1, 1919, at which time the Federal Horticultural Board applied a plant quarantine to that effect, in order to protect the land against injurious insects and diseases. Not only do we need, therefore, new varieties of roses, but more places and more methods for the increase of good varieties of roses. I estimate that in 1920 there will be a rose shortage of not less than three million plants which would otherwise be sold to the advantage of everyone in the land.

If the Editor of the BULLETIN desires, it may be that later certain suggestions as to parentage and the like can be presented. Meanwhile those who have in mind to be interested in new roses and to start to create the basis of a lottery in which it is impossible to draw all blanks, can properly and profitably acquaint themselves with rose varieties which do best in their own particular climatic regions, so as to work from a standpoint of knowledge personally and definitely obtained.

If a score of American women should begin to grow roses with the love and devotion which have made every effort to do anything by

women count most magnificently, I should look for a condition which would soon utterly change the rather disgraceful relationship of a few years ago, when out of some 588 varieties listed in the catalogue of the National Rose Society of England — the standard catalogue of the world at that time — but 26 were of American origin!

Mushroom Culture

By DOROTHY ABBOT, *Garden Club of Washington, Connecticut*

While there are at least 150 known varieties of the edible Fungi in the United States, the *Agaricus Campestris* or Field Mushroom is the only kind that "will accommodate itself easily to an artificial imitation of its native surroundings," to quote from Mr. William Hamerton Gibson's well-put sentence. This variety is too well known to need any description, and I'm sure that most of us feel so well acquainted that we dare cook and eat them when we gather them from the fields. They are delicate pink and white when fresh, and tan and brown when slightly passé.

The *Agaricus Campestris* has been cultivated in precisely the same manner from the middle of the Eighteenth Century (and probably before), with the exception of spawn, which we can procure in simple brick form, but which the people in old times had to get from its natural surroundings. Almost the clearest exposition of mushroom culture I found was in a book written about 1779 rejoicing in the title: "The Garden Mushroom. Its Nature and Cultivation; a Treatise exhibiting Full and Plain Directions for Producing This Desirable Plant in Perfection and Plenty"!

All authorities, old and new, however, agree in certain essentials, and I shall try to give the main points of:

1. Where to grow them.
2. How to grow them.
3. General requisites and conditions.

1. *Where to grow them.*—Dreer claims there is no reason why we can't have lawns just sprouting with mushrooms, but I have tried it, and I regret to say with no success. I was pleased to learn from other authorities that it is almost impossible to grow them successfully out of doors, even though they may grow in abundance in a field one side of you and on a neighbor's lawn on the other. So, if out-door culture is tried, it is as well to keep on friendly terms with the neighbor who is lucky enough to have God-given ones, in case your own crop fails.

It is better to try them under truly artificial conditions, such as in sheds, cellars, greenhouses, barns, old stalls, or if possible a little

house especially built in the side hill, in the way an ice house is built, with a double roof; and it may be built in such a way as to make artificial heat unnecessary. For those of us who live in city apartments, and to whom all conditions seem equally impossible, I will tell you of one writer who said his first trial was in a soap box kept under a bed, and he adds laconically: "The mushroom crop was successful!" This, however, is *not* a suggestion! I like better the story of a Belgian cook who grew beautiful mushrooms in a pair of wooden shoes.

Of all these places, a shed, for fall cultivation, or a barn, or some where in a garage is best, for I have been told by people who grew them in cellars that the odor of the manure in which they are planted has a way of coming up through the furnace pipes and permeating every room in the house. It has often been thought that *darkness* is essential, but this is not so. Frequently little skylights are built in mushroom houses, and sheds open on one side to the light have sheltered many fine mushrooms. Last winter I saw some growing in a greenhouse on Long Island, not in trays below the benches, carefully protected from "drip" in the usual way, but coming up between rows of carnations which had the full strength of the sun on them.

Now as to *how* to grow them. There are three general requisites: First.—Decaying vegetable matter. Second.—A uniform and rather low temperature. Third.—Uniform supply of moisture in the *mixture* with dry air in the place chosen for the growing.

The decaying matter is provided by horse manure which should be collected and kept in a shed where rain can not touch it. "The manure should be turned over each morning for a few days, and before the heat of the manure has subsided sufficiently to permit the bed being made, mix one-third as much loam as there is manure into the whole."

The rank heat thus escapes, and it can be made at once into a bed of from 9 to 12 inches deep.

The loam must be of good earth shaken from tufts of sod, or from a rose garden. The early English writer I referred to called it "strong earth." That is the first method given in the *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture*, and is the most thorough and difficult, for the collecting, turning, cooling process lasts from September to November, when the bed is fully prepared. All authorities say autumn is the best time to prepare the beds.

The second method saves a little time, but not much labor. This method, I believe, was from a Government pamphlet.—Collect a pile of fresh horse manure in a shed until it is 3 or 4 feet high; pack down firmly. This prevents hasty heating. Leave until fermentation has started, which may be in only 2 or 3 days. Then turn, so that part

of what was inside will be outside, and vice versa. If too dry, water the dry parts and pack down again. Compacting also reduces the number of turnings, and tends to keep ammonia intact, which is important. To be sure all possibility of burning is out, this should be done about 3 weeks, and then if it isn't dry enough add loam. It is then ready for making the bed.

The third method, which seems very simple, but which is recommended because it does away with the too great dryness and has a tendency to hold moisture longer, is: For every load of fresh horse manure add a load of thoroughly rotted manure. Mix well and make the bed the following day.

The method of making the bed is simple, and beds may be made in boxes or trays 9 to 15 inches deep, and as long as desired, on floors of sheds or barns, or on shelves of sheds or bains. Layers of the mixture are placed in boxes and pounded absolutely firm until the 9-15 inches has been reached. Equal placing of material and proper pressing down has much to do with the success.

The temperature of the beds should be then taken, and I believe a thermometer on a stick comes for this purpose. The first temperature should be 110 degrees to 120, but do not spawn until the temperature has subsided to 90 or 95. When it has gone down to *that*, is the time to insert the spawn.

Spawn may be bought from almost any seedman. Dreer, I know, has it, and Burpee. It comes in bricks and there are two varieties — French, which comes in thin, loosely-put-together, matlike bricks, and English, a hard firm brick of hard manure with spawn. Mill-track English Spawn is especially recommended. Spawn must be kept very dry till the beds are ready.

The English brick is broken into small pieces about the size of a walnut and inserted 2 or 3 inches in depth, and 5 to 9 inches apart, pressing the soil very firmly after each insertion.

Some advise examining the beds after 10 days or 2 weeks, to see if the spawn is taking, and if little white thread-like cords are spreading, then cover the boxes with 2 or 3 inches of good loam, and press down hard or pound. The temperature of the place should be about 50 or 60 degrees, and if there is danger of the place getting cooler, put straw or hay over the beds.

French Spawn, which is thin and loosely constructed, like Triscuit, may be inserted sideways so that the spawn is at different levels in the box, but is otherwise treated in the same way.

Watering the beds is hardly ever necessary if the mixture is right, and if even temperature of the room is maintained. If however the beds should dry out, water with luke warm water, and water evenly.

Having fulfilled all these conditions, I should be able to tell you that you will surely meet with marvellous success, but alas! the first and most necessary requisite, we are told, is a calm and even temperament, for while the mushrooms are due to appear in six weeks, it may be 8 or even 16 before we are rewarded. Also, one bedful may flourish and another, next to it, show not a sign of life. However, I imagine any good results would quite atone for a failure or two.

A second requisite is the dry atmosphere of the room, and an even temperature.

Of course someone is wondering — “Are they free from pests?” Alas! No! Wood-lice may attack them, but they usually make their home on edges of the box or on a near-by wall by the box, where they can make nightly sallies and chew off heads of mushrooms as they rise. To get rid of them, pour boiling water on the edges of the box, being careful not to boil the mushroom spores at the same time; or mix one-half ounce of sugar of lead and a handful of oatmeal, which can be kept near by.

If the temperature is too high, the small white mites may appear, but will not if the temperature is kept below 60. Having done all these things, what will the result be? Mushrooms from 2 to 5 months, and with careful watering of the beds with warm water and nitrate of soda, a second crop may be induced.

We in America are far behind the rest of the world in growing mushrooms and in appreciating their food value. France grows *tons* annually, and in most European countries mushroom culture is under Government inspection. In certain parts of Italy, and Australia, mushrooms form the staple among the more primitive people, and some man has remarked that he could maintain an army five months on them. The Chinese are devoted to mushrooms, and import many from Japan, Tahiti, and New Zealand, and know of their nutritious value.

Personally, I think they are infinitely more desirable as a meat substitute than the peanut loaf, “mock sausage,” etc. that we are urged to eat, and we definitely know they are rich in nitrogenous matter and in protein, and are so meaty in substance that Mr. Gibson tells us he fooled a hawk into thinking it was eating something as dainty as a baby chick. He threw the mushroom into the air — the hawk swooped down and caught it in its claws, shaking it as if to kill it, and gobbled it down. It did this five times, and acted as if it were being treated to a great delicacy.

All books on mushrooms that I have read ended with such delicious recipes for cooking them, that I longed to start right in and raise them, so that *for once* I could have all I wished.

Pollenization

Like Spanish galleons in from the seas
With onyx and gold from rich Peru,
Heavy with treasure, and singing, my bees
Float in from the blue.
Powdery plunder of green and gold,
Gay little gems of purple and red—
The bees have not begged them nor bought them nor sold—
They steal them instead!
Laden with delicate dust from a flower
To the heart of another a pillager slips—
And a wonder is done in the plundering hour
Of these my ships!

GRACE ALLEN.

Bees and Flowers

By LETITIA WRIGHT, JR.

The art of bee-keeping has come down to us from great antiquity, and curious customs legends, and myths are connected with its history. From the Bible, from mythology, and the hieroglyphs of Egypt, we know that bees were kept and that honey was eaten to a greater extent than is the case now. This may be due to the fact that cane sugar did not appear in Europe until the seventeenth century. As we all know, sweets are necessary; honey therefore was more needed then than it has been since.

Aside from the value of honey, the bees themselves are of the greatest benefit, in fact they are a necessity to the fruit growers, as they pollenate the blossoms and set the fruit. The berry growers, too, need the honey bee; even blue berries and cranberries are larger and bear more heavily when bees are kept near at hand, than when left to the care of wild bees, or those belonging to distant neighbors. Bee-keeping and fruit-growing are so closely related, and the one depends so largely upon the other, that it seems curious that bee-keepers and fruit-growers have had so many differences. These are growing less and less as the fruit-grower learns the nature and habits of bees. One of these differences occurs when the fruit-grower who has not been able to spray his fruit trees before the blossoms open, feels it is better late than never, and sprays the open flowers. This causes great mortality among the bees and a consequent loss to their owner not only in bees but also in the amount of honey gathered. Later in the season, long

after the bloom is past, he may spray a third time when, if he happens to have a cover crop of clover in bloom, the bees suffer again. On the other hand the fruit grower finds the honey bee sucking the juice from his peaches and grapes and is very angry. The honey bee is innocent in this case as she does not bite nor pierce fruit; but when this has been done by some other insect or bird, or the fruit has rotted so that the juice is exposed, then the honey bee sucks the fruit and, with her usual ardor and thoroughness, works away until all the juice is taken; she is however working on fruit which would not stand transportation to market.

The growing of cucumbers for pickles is quite an industry, thousands of acres are planted each year for the pickle factories alone. To obtain a crop from these acres hundreds of colonies of bees must be at hand, for the stamens and pistils are in different flowers on the plant. When cucumbers are grown under glass, hives of bees are taken into the green houses. The squash, melon, pumpkin and water-melon belong to the same family (the gourd family) as the cucumber does and for the same reason need bees.

The seed producers, who grow white clover, alsike clover, sweet clover or alfalfa for seed, must keep bees or grow their crops in the neighborhood of some apiary in order to obtain the best results per acre. This connection of the honey bee with the production of more and better fruit and seed, was not realized by the ancient bee-keeper, who thought that bees were created for man alone, to gather the nectar from the flowers and to make honey for him. "A land flowing with milk and honey" the promised land of the Israelites shows this connection, for where there is honey there will be fruit and vegetables and grazing fields, a bountiful land for man and beast.

Another most wonderful phase of bees in their relation to flowers which may be called "bees as builders of flowers" is of interest to every gardener. The beautiful flowers that grow in our gardens, which are garbed in brilliant hues, are thus adorned to attract insects or birds, who will fertilize them. Those flowers which are insignificant in color or size, attract by secreting nectar. Some small flowers have grown in clusters so that they appear as one large flower, and thus show from a greater distance. The color and shape of each flower and the position of its nectary is adapted to the special insect which can fertilize it, and to aid and hasten this work, the flower has guides and signs, which only add to its beauty, and certainly add to our interest when we understand them. Thus in the violet the veins on the lower petal serve as nectar guides, in the foxglove, the corolla is spotted on the lower inner side. The flowers of the white clover, after they have been visited by a bee and pollinated, bend downward and turn

reddish or brown, leaving the flowers containing nectar erect and fresh. This shows the bees just where the nectar has already been gathered, and prevents unnecessary work. The clovers are a nectar secreting flower, and when this is ready to gather they send out a delicious perfume.

The basswood or linden tree has small flowers, from which the honey bee gathers quantities of nectar. Buckwheat, thyme, sage, dandelion, goldenrod, wild aster and many other wayside flowers and weeds yield nectar to the honey bee.

In the flower garden the honey bee is very fond of the Caryopteris or blue spirea, Scabiosa, and the Clethra or sweet pepper bush, this latter also attracts many other insects. The hollyhocks give only pollen, as do so many of the garden flowers, but they are very popular with the honey bees.

Of the five thousand species of the pea family, most of them are sought after by the bee; the bean, clover, locust, the vetch and a host of others are among them. In this family it is interesting to study the many different ways in which the flower applies the pollen to the bee's body. Sometimes it is pumped out or brushed out, while some flowers use an explosive mechanism. A flower whose clever little device may easily be seen is the sheep-laurel, in whose blossom "the stamens are elastic and when touched by the legs of a bee, the anthers which are held in little pockets in the corolla, are released, and flying upward throw the pollen over the bee." Bees in collecting pollen or nectar, are faithful to one species of flower, so that the pollen is never wasted, but is always carried where it can fertilize.

There are flowers which are pollinated by bumble bees. Among these are the Aquilgia, or columbine, the Delphinium or larkspur, and the Aconites or monkshood. This last family is so dependent on bumble bees that it cannot be grown in countries where there are none such as Australia, Arabia, South Africa and New Zealand. Red clover, a bumble bee flower, was taken to New Zealand and planted. It grew well and was filled with bloom, but of course produced no seed much to the disappointment of the farmers who were experimenting with it. When they learned the cause of its sterility they imported several species of bumble bees from England, which have multiplied rapidly, and the clover seed industry in New Zealand is now a success. There is a pretty little legend about the red clover and why it does not yield nectar to the honey bee. In the Middle Ages the monks kept bees, whom they expected to observe their religious rules. One Sabbath morning a field of red clover opened, and the bees, regardless of the holy day, worked all day long. Ever since, for punishment, the red clover has been denied them. Sometimes after seasons of drought

the red clover blossom is so dwarfed that the honey bee can reach its nectar.

Who has not loved the Buddleia, the butterfly bush or summer lilac just because it attracts those lovely insects, the butterflies? The social flowers of the type composite are very attractive to the butterflies. Sweet William, several species of Lychnis that have bright red flowers, the carmine flowers of the stemless catchfly, the orange red lily, and some of the orchids are among the flowers pollinated by the butterflies. The butterfly flowers are nearly all red flowers but these insects visit many, which they cannot pollenate, and as they do not gather pollen, but live on nectar alone, they are far less important than bees, and much less constant in their visits. As a general rule the red and yellow flowers are more attractive to the birds and butterflies, while the bees prefer the white and blue flowers.

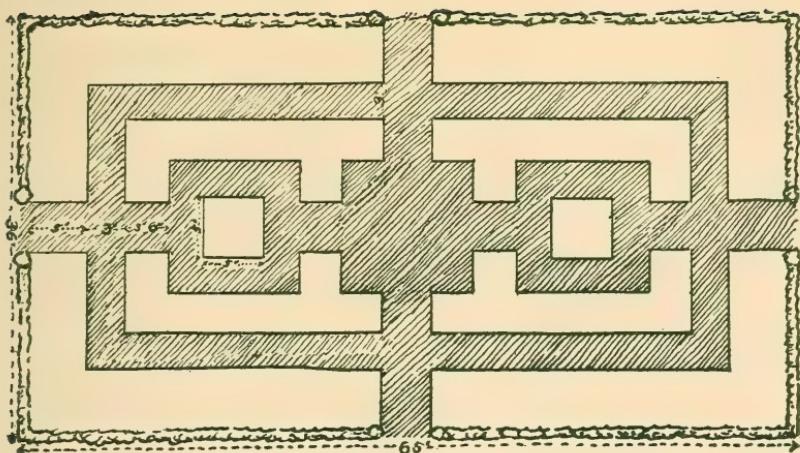
The quaint, picturesque straw skep or hive is always desired when bees are to be placed in a garden. It is, however, a miserable, out-of-date makeshift for the bees. The only way to really get a picturesque effect and keep the bees properly is, to use the modern up-to-date hives and equipment, and place a straw thatched roof on the top of each hive. This gives a quaint and attractive appearance to the square white houses, which otherwise present somewhat the effect of a grave yard. In placing the hives in your garden do not make the mistake of placing them too near where you must work. Bees take a straight course, or bee line for home when laden with nectar or pollen, and if you are walking back and forth in front of their hives, you will be struck by their heavily laden bodies, too heavy and coming too fast to turn aside. This is a great annoyance to gardener and bees alike, which the latter resent by stinging the former. Though small in size, the honey bee certainly makes herself felt; but as she yields her life when she stings, she forfeits all to protect her home. This instinct of protection and loyalty to the hive is only one sign of the government or community to which the bee belongs.

“For where’s the state beneath the firmament
That doth excel the bees for government.” *Du Bartas.*

High Priced Tulips

Speculation in Tulips has again started in Holland. One bushel of the marvelous Tulip Afterglow was sold on the Haarlem Exchange for about \$1500 per bushel; the very beautiful Tulip Cherbourg was sold for \$200 per row of eight bulbs. Darwin Tulip Afterglow is a sport of Darwin and Baronne de la Tonnaye. The color is soft apricot orange, tinged pink, with a light orange edge. It is a really unique color in Darwin Tulips. The price paid shows the confidence of Holland growers in good Tulips.

—*The Garden.*



Plan of a Small Flower Garden

By ROSE STANDISH NICHOLS

The shaded portions represent the paths, the blank portions are beds.

The outside dimensions are 65 feet by 36 feet.

The Problem is to plant this garden with 10 Perennials, 5 Annuals and 2 Biennials so as to get a succession of bloom from the middle of May to the middle of September. For more northerly gardens this date may be one week later.

Hedge Plants or a wall may be used, stating variety or type. If a wall, or any garden ornaments are added, expense should be taken into consideration.

Planting plans should be sent to Miss Nichols, 55 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, not later than December 5th. The award and winning plan will be published in the January BULLETIN.

The Garden Miscellany

"But where can we get it?" was the constant question during Professor's Wilson's talk on Choice Shrubs before the Easthampton Garden Club this summer; a talk illustrated by fifty branches of new or rare ornamental shrubs from the Arnold Arboretum. The answer was: "Since the Plant Exclusion Act you will have to hunt diligently for it among our nurseries; maybe Hicks or Andorra or Gillette or Farquhar have it. If not you must get the seed from Europe and be patient for years till it matures!"

This cue led us to the need and aim of this department. If we can save you some steps and correspondence by telling you where some particular plant can be found, we shall not have lived in vain!

We hope also to notify you in these columns just when to visit certain Amateur and Commercial Collections.

Why not make pilgrimages to Riverton, Rutherford, Wyomissing at Iris and Peony time or to Rochester for the Lilacs, as the Japanese do to the Cherry Gardens, Wistaria Arbors or Iris Fields? A visit to Westbury, L. I., at shrub blooming time and a walk through the nurseries with Mr. Hicks; or a talk with Mr. Earle in the perennial department at Bobbink & Atkins will not only make a red-letter day for you but be a tremendous help to your garden.

To know a good nursery thoroughly, know it month by month, is the supreme help for an Amateur. It is like having your palette well set up with paints. Mark the actual plants that you need with a baggage tag taken for that purpose (name and address written in indelible pencil) and keep your own note of it too, for you may forget that it is to be sent to you at the proper time.

Indeed, if the distance is not great from nursery to garden, any time is the proper time, for with careful shading and watering for the first week you can transplant your Iris, Phlox, Delphinium or almost any perennial in full bloom, remembering to cut off the bloom promptly after it is over. Thus you have got just the right shade of color or plant mass in just the right place and have saved six months.

This year we were able to get the following varieties satisfactorily at the following places, and though we have no doubt that they are obtainable elsewhere these notes may save you a weary search.

SEED

Named Delphinium seed. (Most of our Nursery men list these as "Kelway's Hybrids" or "Gold Medal Hybrids.")

Queen Wilhelmina, pale blue and mauve, 7 feet. King of Delphiniums. Julius Roehrs, Rutherford, N. J.

Monarch of All; Dusky Monarch; Langport Glory. Kelway & Sons, Langport, Somerset, England.

Didiscus Cœrulus; Salvia Hormium. Max Schling, 24 West 59, N. Y.

Pale Primrose Annual Chrysanthemum. (C. Coronarium 60390); Matricaria FL. PL.; Examina; Ellen Wilmott Pink Verbena. Thorburn & Co., 53 Barclay St., N. Y.

PLANTS

The Rose in the Balkans

One of the major commodities aiding in the return of at least one belligerent nation to a peace time basis is the Rose. Bulgaria is negotiating now for an exchange of Rose oil for Wheat to relieve the food situation in that country. The Bulgarian Government controls the export stocks and has fixed a price of \$17.50 an ounce for this commodity.

The great bulk of the Bulgarian Rose oil is distilled in small quantities by individual peasants. The crop season is short and a tremendous quantity of Roses must be handled to produce even a small amount of the oil. There are, of course, large companies doing this work on a much larger scale, but even these are glad to purchase the product of the peasants. The normal crop is from 35,000 to 40,000 kilos. The wear has played havoc with the industry, however, and the probabilities are that the oil now available will be about one-half that amount.

The importance of this industry is further manifested by the organization of the Bank of Roses in Sofia. This is to be a banking and trading institution with a capital of 4,000,000 francs.

—Exchange.

Department of Plant Material

The department of plant material makes no promises beyond the one of doing its very best. Its editors will try to give accurate information about plants, and definite directions for their culture. Success sometimes depends on such seemingly unimportant things,—for instance, the shy blooming of old peonies may be caused by the slow accretion of soil over the crowns. You planted your peonies at the proper depth, or rather lack of depth, but year after year fertilizer and leaf mold have gathered over them, and suddenly they stop blooming. Remove an inch or two of soil, and they will again be one of the glories of June. The lovely Rose Acacia has strangely brittle twigs,—they crack even when they do not break off in the strong winds. A split twig is too busy mending itself to bloom. Stake the plant properly, and it will reward you with exquisite flowers.

Such are the things this department will try to tell, as well as the names and descriptions of new plants. When we do not know, and cannot find it in the printed word, we will ask, and where possible, we will give our authority. The department will expect the co-operation of each Member Club when information pertaining to their locality is needed.

We hope to be asked many questions that will try our mettle, and we look forward to plenty of healthy, though heated, disagreements.

Being an ardent admirer of Harrison's Yellow rose, the new and much vaunted Rosa Hugonis will have to earn its spurs in my garden. Harrison's Yellow is perfectly hardy in and around Chicago, where Dorothy Perkins requires winter protection; it is free from every pest, grows vigorously and blooms lavishly if given ordinary care, and will not only live but will bloom under conditions of neglect that would kill any other cultivated rose. It has an interesting history in that it is one of the early American roses, and a hybrid of *Rosa spinosissima* and *Rosa foetida*, the lovely but evil-smelling Persian rose. It has inherited the freedom from insect pests from its spiny parent, and the sunny butter-colored blossoms from the Persian, but, praises to the Goddess Flora! it has not inherited the odour that so well earns the name for the species.

I have heard an amusing story of the Harrison Yellow rose; how true, I cannot say. It seems that Queen Victoria was extremely fond of the Persian rose, but the odour made her ill. Someone took the new American hybrid to England, planted and tended it, and in due time, presented the young queen with a huge bouquet of the lovely sprays of bloom. Tradition says that an international incident was made of the charming gift, and that the never-failing good-will of

England's Queen toward the United States dates from that happy moment.

The Rosa Hugonis is as lovely, I will concede. The long sprays of single yellow flowers, the color of primroses, are quite as beautiful as the same long sprays of the semi-double Harrison rose. The two are charming together, and I would have them both.

I recently met one of our great rose growers and his enthusiasm for the Rosa Hugonis made me champion the Harrison rose with perhaps too great emphasis. At last he silenced me with this withering remark "The Rosa Hugonis is a perfect ancestor!" (See Mr. McFarland's article.)

GLADIOLUS PRIMULINUS

It may be desirable to place on record, before they are forgotten, the facts connected with the above group of flowering plants, as these constitute some of the most beautiful and decorative flowers at present grown. During the construction of the important railway bridge across the gorge of the Zambesi in Rhodesia—of which Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart., and Sir Douglas Fox and Partners were the engineers—the resident engineer, Mr. S. F. Townsend, found certain flowers which were growing under the spray of the Victoria Falls, and which seemed to thrive notwithstanding the deluge of water, which very soon soaked the discoverer to the skin in obtaining them. He, being a gardener, kindly sent in 1902 four bulbs or corms by post to Wimbledon; but, not knowing what they were, was unable to give any clue as to the treatment they required. As, however, they came from Central Africa, and were therefore accustomed to heat and to almost continual rain from the Falls, my head-gardener, Mr. John Richards, and I decided that we would give them both a high temperature and wet treatment.

On December 1, 1903, we were rewarded by the appearance of three or four spikes of bloom of a delicate and beautiful growth, with leaves very similar to those of Montbretia, the plants standing about 2 feet in height. The flower was of a rich butter yellow, self-coloured, the centre petal of which was bent down or depressed, forming a hood over the pistil and stamens, thus protecting the pollen from falling rain. It was evidently due to this peculiarity and provision of such a remarkable character that the plant thrived and increased under apparently most unpromising conditions.

One of the spikes was immediately sent by messenger to the then Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, Sir William Thiselton-

Dyer, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., and a letter was brought back from that gentleman, of which the following is an extract:

"December 1, 1903.—Your beautiful specimen arrived in perfect condition and gave us all much pleasure. It is a *Gladiolus* of a type which is rather widely spread in Tropical Africa, and comes apparently very close to one named *G. primulinus*, but from a horticultural point of view it seems to us quite unique and a brilliant discovery. I hope if you are disposed to part with any of them you will give Kew the first chance. It ought to be the starting point of a new race of garden *Gladioli*. I must congratulate you on the brilliant success of your cultural treatment, which could not have been surpassed here."

Some of the corms were then sent, not only to Kew, but to the Physic Garden at Chelsea, to the Botanic Gardens at Cambridge and Edinburgh, to growers of *Gladioli*, such as Messrs. Kelway, Wallace, Groff of Simcoe, Canada; also to Holland, Belgium and the United States, as we felt that it would be in the interests of horticulture and of all flower-loving people that the widest publicity should be accorded. It was illustrated in the *Gardeners' Magazine*, September 3, 1904, under the name of Maid of the Mist, and in the *Botanical Magazine*, June, 1906.

We at once made attempts to hybridise the plant, crossing it with *Gladiolus gandavensis* and others, and in about three years we succeeded in producing some of the most lovely results, the flowers ranging from pure white to butter yellow, rich carmine, reds, browns, cream tints, others with petals of yellow streaked with red. The vigour and physique of the Ghent parent were imparted to the following generations, with the result that a height of 8 feet has been reached. The interesting fact that the hooded petal is retained and that the lovely yellow of the African plant is the predominant colour adds greatly to the beauty of the flowers.

For decorative purposes we know of nothing to surpass this new addition to our flower garden. A few of these flowers in a suitable vase placed in the centre of a table with electric light falling on it is an exquisite picture, and fully corroborates Sir William's prediction that *G. primulinus* would prove the commencement of an entirely new race of *Gladioli*. From the foregoing it will be seen that a period of seventeen years has elapsed from the date of its discovery to the time of these beautiful results.

Sir Francis Fox, M. Inst. C. E. Reprint from The Garden of September 20, 1919.

MRS. CHARLES M. HUBBARD,
Winnetka, Ill.

LOUISE S. HUBBARD.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Literary Committee submits the following outline of its program in accordance with the Plan for the Enlargement and Improvement of the Bulletin of the Garden Club of America.

1. Reviews of the best recently published books on gardening.
2. Retrospective reviews of older books especially suitable for the nucleus of a Garden Library, the list to be selected with the aid of the best advice procurable. All books marked (*), whether new or old, are among those considered suitable for this permanent library.
3. Comments on articles of special interest appearing in the leading garden magazines published in this country and abroad.

*A TRILOGY OF THE GARDEN

"My Garden Series" by E. A. Bowles, M. A. Dodge Publishing Company. (\$2.50 per volume.)

"My Garden in Spring," "My Garden in Summer," "My Garden in Autumn and Winter."

If you have never been fortunate enough to walk through Mr. Bowles' Garden in the "really-truly," then do it in the "make-believe." Pull up your favorite chair to the fireside some frosty evening, and begin first on "My Garden in Spring."

Mr. Bowles will lead you down to the river bank and along half hidden paths where snowdrops and primroses, early iris, crocus, and daffodils smile up at you, and later the stately tulips survey you with their quiet dignity. He will talk to you intimately of the plants, and tell you how he succeeded in making each rare variety, brought from some distant land, feel content and happy in its new surroundings. His children of the garden are tended with love and care for their comfort, and they repay him for fold with their mass of bloom and healthy foliage.

Then, when you wonder if this ground becomes bare and brown after "daffy" has gone, take "My Garden in Summer," and Mr. Bowles will lead you down the same walks, now a riot of bearded flags, June lilies, flowering shrubs and pretty creeping things. And he will explain the magic of his touch and straight away you will want to get up and go out with a lantern to dig up your own garden, even if it be near midnight and snowing hard.

Then read "My Garden in Autumn and Winter" and learn how to carry on the mass of colour until winter finally puts it all to sleep tucked under its thick white blanket.

Mr. Bowles is a scientist, and one sometimes wishes that he would call his children more often by their Christian names; thought perhaps it is just as well, for his collection contains the rarest varieties of every species, and we may not recognize them any other way.

We must always bear in mind, however, that his garden is in England, and not here, where the winter temperatures try to run the mercury out of the bulb, and the heat of our summers tries the strength of all but the hardiest.

We cannot in our climate grow "hardy" palms, nor have Iris Unguicularis blooming from November to March. Nor do we need to plant our campanulas on gravel soil, and wall in the rose garden to keep it warm.

Nevertheless every page contains valuable information as well as inspiration. To quote Mr. Reginald Farrer in his preface, "Come into Mr. Bowles' garden and learn what true gardening is There are nowadays so many gardeners that gardens are growing every year more rare."

(Signed) HENRIETTA M. STOUT.

* "*What England can teach us about Gardening*"—by Wilhelm Miller, Ph. D. (\$5.00)

Mr. Miller gives as the purpose of his books the desire to inspire Americans to make more and better gardens and after a careful reading no one could fail to feel that inspiration. There are one hundred and twenty beautiful illustrations, eight of them in color. The pictures are all of English gardens, but the particular merit of the book is that it tells us how to get the exquisite English effects with the material at our command, and at this time when the quarantine against foreign grown nursery stock narrows our choice, the more we can learn about our native plant material the better.

The book is divided into chapters dealing with gardening in its different forms, making it possible to find readily the subject in which one is interested, and foot notes give references for an infinite amount of further reading.

The chapter on Conifers is especially helpful. Many evergreens which thrive in England or on the Pacific Coast languish on the Atlantic Seaboard, and we are given their equivalent for purposes of effect in material, which, whether native or an introduction from China or Japan, is adapted to our conditions and will prove long lived.

We all so ardently wish to make our country more beautiful, to achieve the look of finish and luxuriance of growth which makes all of England seem like a garden; and in every page we are shown how to accomplish this without loss of time and the making of costly mistakes.

The manner of the book is as delightful as the matter is noteworthy; there is not a dry or technical paragraph, yet the information is the fruit of real knowledge and rare insight. It is a book for beginners in the sense that it is not technical or difficult to understand but in no sense is it for beginners only. It is a book to own and refer to.

In the *American Florist*, date of September 13, 1919, is the report of a meeting held at Detroit on August 21st by the Society of American Florists at which Dr. C. L. Marlatt, Chairman of the Federal Horticultural Board, made an address on the subject of Plant Quarantine Ruling No. 37—Dr. Marlatt gives as the intention of the Quarantine Act, the prevention of the introduction of new plant enemies into the United States. The application of Quarantine Ruling No. 37 which has to do with the exclusion of nursery stock, orchids and certain bulbs and roots has resulted in great hardship to the importers and nursery men, and will mean for the amateur gardener the loss of much of the material which has made our gardens beautiful.

Congressman M. L. Davey, speaking before the National Association of Gardeners at Cleveland outlined a practical way to secure a modification of the plant exclusion ruling. His suggestion may be read in full in *Horticulture*, date of September 20th. It is briefly, that Horticulturists attempt to secure a full hearing before the Agricultural Committee of the House and that each one write to his Congressman insisting upon a hearing and asking him to use his influence to that end,—the point being that any recommendation which the Agricultural Committee might see fit to make would undoubtedly be carried out by the Federal Horticultural Board.

THE FRENCH POINT OF VIEW

The Horticulturists, notably those of France and England, are profoundly disturbed to learn that after June 1, 1919, the United States intends for sanitary reasons to forbid the importation of all vegetable products. Such a step, if it is taken, will be infinitely prejudicial to legitimate interests, will set at naught long and patient effort and will entail disorganization and enforced idleness.

It cannot be otherwise between nations allied and friendly, or truly the League of Nations would be an empty word. It is necessary that friendly relations be established in relatively unimportant questions as well as in matters of the first importance. Also, there is room to hope that the “Conférence agricole interalliée” which meets periodically at Paris, under the excellent initiative of M. V. Boret will discuss this interesting subject.

It can easily be imagined that the sanitary services of the interested countries might be adjusted to conform with the specifications and formalities demanded for importations. This done, the technical service of each country would issue, on its responsibility, to exporters who conformed to the rules, a permit which would remove all obstacles. It is, at all events, inadmissible that any industry should suddenly be so deeply disturbed by a measure applicable in so short a time, when that measure concerns itself with countries hitherto united by so many bonds.

The application of this decision of the American government has upset the French horticultural world. American horticulturists and rose growers are equally disturbed and have asked their government if it is not possible to import recent varieties of roses and the novelties.

Translated from *Le Jardin*, August 20, 1919.

BOTANICAL DICTIONARY TO BE REPUBLISHED

The Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture is to undertake the revising of the unique dictionary published by Pritzel in the middle of the last century and long since out of print. It will have the co-operation of British botanists and horticulturists since the book is to be reissued and brought up to date under the auspices of the Royal Horticultural Society. The dictionary originally embraced every important picture or illustration of every known plant, giving references to the books in which they might be found. The entries number about 100,000 and run down to 1866. It is estimated that at least 125,000 additional entries will be incorporated in the new edition.

MRS. WILLIAM K. WALLBRIDGE, GERTRUDE S. WALLBRIDGE.
Short Hills, N. J.

Department of Insect Pests and Remedies

At the beginning this department offers you a variety of cures. It is intensely practical and gives prices. If certain insects marred your summer write now and tell us. We will try to give you means of preventing the same catastrophe next year. Or, if you found a way to get rid of them send it that others may profit by your experience.

SPRAYS AND SPRAYING

Formulas for Chewing Insects

1. *Arsenate of Lead:* If bought in the form of a paste instead of a powder, it mixes more readily with water.

For spraying shade trees, the usual mixture is 3 pounds of Arsenate to 50 gallon barrel of water. This is the best poison in general use today and is employed successfully in combating the Tent Caterpillar, the Elm Tree Beetle, the Tussock and Coddling Moth and all leaf eating insects. The addition of soap to an arsenate mixture increases its adhesiveness. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 40 cents; 5 pounds, \$2.75.

2. *Paris Green:* Settles rapidly in water and is easily washed off by rain. When mixing, stir up the poison to form a thick even paste, then add water. Use 3 to 5 ounces to 50 gallon barrel of water, or 1 teaspoonful to 12 quarts of water.

Used chiefly for cabbage worms (only if the leaves are attacked before the head is formed; if after, use hellebore or salt or strong alum water), potato bugs and other chewing insects. Price, 2 ounces, 15 cents; 1 pound, 65 cents.

3. *White Hellebore:* May be sifted dry on plants of which the fruit is soon to be eaten.

It should be mixed with flour or lime in proportion of 1 to 5 and scattered thickly on the plant or used as a spray, taking 4 ounces of hellebore to 2 gallons of water. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 40 cents; 1 pound, 65 cents.

Formulas for non-chewing insects

1. *Kerosene Emulsion:* Should be prepared as follows: $\frac{1}{2}$ pound soap—laundry, or whale oil; 1 gallon water; 2 gallons kerosene; or for limited use, 2 ounces soap; 1 quart water; 2 quarts kerosene.

Dissolve soap in soft water. Remove from the fire and add oil while soap solution is warm. It is very important to mix this thoroughly and it can be done by churning with a bicycle pump or small sprayer, until it turns to a creamy emulsion. This is a stock solution and should be diluted before being applied.

For scale insects in the winter time, use 1 part in 4 or 5 parts of water. In summer time to control plant lice and for use against scale insects, use 1 part to 10 parts of water.

In damp rainy weather, the emulsion should never be applied at the strength used on a bright day. The kerosene, owing to its slower evaporation, has an injurious effect on the foliage on wet days.

Sucking insects must be reached by a contact insecticide in order to kill them. Great care must therefore be taken in the selection and application of sprays.

2. *Lime and Sulphur*: For destroying scale and fungus growths, as a dormant spray, use: 1 gallon of the wash to $8\frac{1}{4}$ gallons of water for summer work, 1 gallon of wash to 42 gallons of water.

Always apply at dormant strength late in winter before the tree resumes its activity.

It is seldom advisable to spray lime-sulphur on shade trees after the foliage is out, as it discolors the leaves and ruins the appearance of the tree. It should be applied on a quiet day so that the spray will not be blown on dwellings nor on evergreens. The surface of tree to be sprayed should be dry, so do not apply after a heavy frost.

The odor is always disagreeable.

1. San José Scale.
2. Oyster-shell Scale.
3. Leaf-curl on peaches (use 1 part wash to 15 parts water).
4. Blister Mite (use $10\frac{1}{2}$ parts of water to 1 of wash).

For these pests spray in winter with lime-sulphur. Take care not to get it on the hands as it burns badly. Price, 1 quart, 30 cents, 1 gallon, 75 cents, 5 gallons, \$2.75.

3. *Whale Oil Soap*: For scale insects, this may be applied in winter at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds to 1 gallon of water.

In summer use 1 pound to 4 gallons of water.

This answers the same purpose as kerosene emulsion.

Price, 1 pound, 25 cents.

4. *Tobacco*: The best extract is called "Black Leaf 40."

For plant lice use 1 part to 1000 parts of water or $\frac{3}{4}$ pint to 100 gallons water plus 3 to 5 pounds of soap or for limited use 1 ounce to 7 or 8 gallons of water plus 5 ounces soap, or still smaller, 1 teaspoonful to 1 gallon of water.

This is excellent in combating Woolly Aphids, Rose Scale, Green Aphis, Thrips, Leaf-curl on fruit trees and rose bushes. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, \$1.00.

These formulas have been taken from the compilations of the National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild Magazine, Vol. 6, No. 3, and Bulletin of the New York State College of Forestry, Vol. XVI, No. 26; both most interesting and valuable collections of well known formulas.

FEEDING PLANTS IN POTS

Judicious feeding with liquid manures and chemical fertilizers is of the highest importance during the whole of the growing period with all plants in pots. But it must be done in an intelligent way or considerably more harm than good will result. Never feed a newly-potted plant, or those that have not filled with roots and, again, take

care never to exceed the strength advised by the makers of artificial fertilizers; weak and often should be the rule.

Avoid using liquid manure when the soil is dry; water with plain water first until the whole of the soil is damp through, then give a little of the liquid manure. To use it for watering in the ordinary way is both injurious and wasteful—injurious because it burns the roots, and wasteful because so much runs away through the drainage holes.

Variation of food is most beneficial, and as wide a change as possible should be afforded, say, soot water, liquid natural manure, then some good artificial, with, of course, plain water between each. It is a mistake to suppose that all classes of plants absorb nutriment equally readily. A few are better without it altogether, cacti and cyclamens being notable examples in this respect. Begonias, on the other hand, are gross feeders and will take a large amount.

With more delicate rooted subjects and annuals like schizanthus, a weaker application should be employed, as the roots easily burn, particularly with chemicals. As to how often liquid manures should be applied, we must be guided by the plant's capacity for absorbing; it is useless to overdo it, as it merely remains in the soil and causes it to become sticky and sour, the plants speedily lose foliage and fade.

Those subjects which flower all at once, so to speak, must not be fed after the color shows, but those which continue to throw up blooms in succession must be kept going. Ferns and most foliage plants are best confined to soot water and nitrate of soda, quarter of an ounce to a gallon of water, but care must be taken not to use this oftener than once a week, and that none is spilled over the leaves.

—*Canadian Florist.*

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Our Santa Barbara member asks how to get rid of snails and ants. There seems to be no remedy for the former. Ashes and soot placed about the roots of plants that especially attract them will keep the snails away. Salt and lime are also said to be distasteful to them.

As for ants—there is on the market at present, an effective “Ant Destroyer” for sale at \$1.00 per pound, also an insecticide called “Vermine” costing 65 cents per pint, and used 1 part to 400 parts of water, which is successful in destroying ants and all insects that work under the soil. This will not injure plant life.

Ants' nests may be destroyed by making a hole in the center of the nest and pouring in 2 or 3 teaspoonfuls of carbon bisulphide, then

closing up the hole tightly with earth. These fumes are poisonous to animal life.

MRS. BENJAMIN S. WARREN,
Grosse Pointe Shores, Mich.

ROMAYNE LATTA WARREN.

Special Plant Societies

AMERICAN CARNATION SOCIETY

A. F. J. Bauer, Sec'y., Indianapolis, Ind.

AMERICAN DAHLIA SOCIETY

J. H. Pepper, Sec'y., 903 Johnston Bldg. B'way & 28th St., N. Y.

NATIONAL DAHLIA SOCIETY

R. W. Gill, Sec'y., Portland, Oregon

AMERICAN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

A. C. Beals, Sec'y., Ithaca, N. Y.

AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY

A. B. Saunders, Sec'y., Clinton, N. Y.

AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY

Prof. E. A. White, Sec'y., Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

AMERICAN SWEET PEA SOCIETY

William Gray, Sec'y., Bellevue Rd., Newport, R. I.

CHRYSANTHEMUM SOCIETY OF AMERICA

C. W. Johnson, Sec'y., 2242 W. 109th St., Chicago, Ill.

CALIFORNIA DAHLIA SOCIETY

N. F. Vanderbilt, Sec'y., 725 Fifth St., San Rafael, Cal.

SOUTHERN DAHLIA SOCIETY

W. E. Clafin, Sec'y., College Park, Md.

The American Rose Society

The American Rose Society was organized in 1899. Its purposes are as follows:

1. To increase the general interest in the cultivation, and to improve the standard of excellence of the rose.
2. To foster, stimulate, and increase the production in every possible way of improved varieties of roses suitable to our American climate and requirements.

3. To organize exhibitions of roses at such times and places and under such conditions as to rules, regulations, prizes, medals, certificates, etc., as may seem best adapted from time to time to stimulate interest in and the increased cultivation of roses, in gardens, parks and green houses.
4. To promote the organization and affiliation of local rose societies in the United States and Canada.
5. To establish fraternal relations for mutual benefit with national rose societies in all parts of the world.
6. To foster the establishment and maintenance of rose test-gardens and of municipal rose-gardens in America, for the purpose of acquainting the people of the land with the best varieties of roses and their various uses.
7. To issue such publications as will serve to best promote the growth and improvement of the rose.
8. To stimulate and conduct rose hybridization and other research work upon rose improvement, and in regard to insects and other diseases inimical to the rose.

MEMBERS AND DUES

There are three classes of members, known as Life, Honorary and Annual members. The payment of \$50 entitles one to Life membership, and the payment of \$2 entitles one to Annual membership with all privileges of the Society, including all publications and free admission to all exhibitions. Any person whom the Society shall deem worthy of the honor may at any annual meeting be elected an Honorary member.

ROSE TEST-GARDENS

A number of important rose test-gardens have been established in different parts of the United States, and the work of these gardens is being supervised and fostered by the American Rose Society. Gardens have already been established at Washington, D. C.; Hartford, Conn.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Ithaca, N. Y.; Portland, Oregon; and at College Station, Texas. In the test-gardens various species and varieties are grown, and careful records are taken to determine the adaptation to soil and climate, the hardiness and vigor, and the prolificacy of blooms in various sections of the United States. Members of the Society and all rose-lovers have free access to these gardens and may there enjoy the wonderful display of blooms and learn much regarding the adaptation of species and varieties for their peculiar conditions.

THE AMERICAN ROSE ANNUAL

In 1916 the Society first published the American Rose Annual, which has proved to be a most valuable work. This book is edited and published by J. Horace McFarland, of Harrisburg, Pa., and each year it contains material of immense value to all rosarians, be they amateur or professional. It contains many timely topics discussed by the most noted authorities on rose culture, and also much historical information regarding varieties of roses and their origin, as well as a record of the work of breeders of present-day varieties. It is confidently asserted that not only as a year-book of rose progress, but as a presentation of the best spirit and practice of outdoor and indoor rose-growing, the American Rose Annual is unique. Its discussion of cultural methods, insects, diseases, and many other topics makes this publication alone well worth the cost of membership in the American Rose Society.

The 1916 edition is nearly exhausted, but a few more copies are available at \$2 each. Copies of the 1917, 1918, and 1919 editions may be obtained by members of the Society from the Secretary's office at \$1 each.

Every member of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA should be a member of the American Rose Society. The love of roses is universal, and the Society fosters everything progressive along rose-growing lines. The Society is thoroughly alive and it should receive the same support from American rosarians as that given the National Rose Society by the English garden lovers.

E. A. WHITE, *Secretary.*

The American Gladiolus Society

No garden flower has a more wonderful range of color than the gladiolus, and when one studies them the more he is impressed with the fact that only the orchid family can equal them in charming patterns of color combination with exquisite variations of form. All lovers of this flower should enlist under the banner of the American Gladiolus Society which is active in fostering the culture of gladioli throughout the country.

In order to encourage amateurs to join the society, the former initiation fee has been eliminated, and it is hoped that every lover of this beautiful flower will come into this rapidly-growing society. We ought to have at least one thousand members, all of them enthusiastic growers who are willing to tell their friends of the splendid results obtained in growing this flower. The society wishes to aid local societies

by offering its medals and prizes, and welcomes affiliations with local societies to this end. Heretofore its work along this line has been handicapped for lack of members, but we are now strong enough to co-operate more fully. It hopes to assist in making "The Flower Grower," its medium of communication with the members, the best journal for amateur flower growers that there is in the world. This publication is sent to all the members, and all who know it are agreed that no amateur can afford to do without it. The better it is supported, the better it can be made, and the greater its influence.

The society has maintained trial grounds for gladioli at Cornell University, and bulletins have been issued of the results of these trials. Although these trials were suspended during the war, there is now good prospect that this work will be resumed next year. These publications are invaluable, and so great has been the demand for them that the edition is rapidly becoming exhausted. Those who send in their membership dues promptly will be able to secure them while the supply lasts.

Therefore if you really love this flower you will wish to spread the good news of the wonderful effects it has produced in your garden, and you will send two dollars to the Secretary, A. C. Beals, 212 Kelvin Place, Ithaca, N. Y., and enroll as a member of the organization, having the comprehensive program of stimulating interest in and promoting the culture and development of the gladiolus; to establish a standard nomenclature; to test out new varieties; and to give them such recognition as they deserve; to study the enemies of the gladiolus and find remedies for the same; to disseminate information relating to this flower; and to secure uniformity by awarding prizes at flower shows, and to hold an annual meeting and exhibition each year.

A. C. BEALS.

Secretary.

MRS. JOHN A. STEWART, JR.,

Short Hills, N. J.

ANNE T. STEWART.

Chairman.

Joint Committee on Trade Relations

At the last meeting of the joint Committee on Trade Relations on the American Society of Landscape Architects, the Ornamental Growers Association, the American Association of Nurserymen and the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA the following resolution was outlined.

Will not the Presidents of the Member Clubs bring it up for discussion and report to me any suggestion for amendment?

ROSE STANDISH NICHOLS.
Chairman Trade Relations Committee.

OBLIGATIONS WHICH ARE NORMALLY IMPLIED BY THE PLACING AND ACCEPTANCE OF AN ORDER FOR NURSERY STOCK, IN THE ABSENCE OF SPECIFIC STIPULATIONS TO SOME OTHER EFFECT

A. *On the part of the nurseryman.*

1. That the stock shipped shall be true to name.

(The standard names are those of the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature. The plants corresponding to these names are those described in Bailey's Cyclopedias, as per references in the check list of the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature.)

2. That the stock shipped shall be of the size and quality represented by the nurseryman.

(An attempt to standardize and define terms descriptive of size and quality is being made by the nurserymen.)

3. That all reasonable care and skill shall be exercised in digging, handling, and packing the stock; having due regard to the species, size, and character of the plants, to the climatic conditions at the time and place of digging, of transit and of delivery, and to the normal time consumed in transit and method of handling in transit by the transportation agencies selected, and that all precautions which are customary in good trade practice shall be taken to ensure that the plants will arrive in good condition for successful growth unless culpably delayed or mishandled while in charge of the transportation agencies.

4. That notice of shipment is to be sent in due season to the person placing order and to consignee, stating time and method of shipment, number and kind of containers (boxes, bundles, carloads, etc.), name of transportation agency, name and address of consignee, and whether transportation charges are prepaid or collect.

- B. *Upon the part of the person placing the order, or of others acting under his instructions.*
1. That arrangements shall be made for the prompt receipt of the consignment upon notice from the transportation agency that it is ready for delivery at point of destination.
 2. That if at the time of delivery there is evidence of damage during transit, or if there has been serious delay in delivery, the way-bills shall be signed "under protest."
 3. That a notice of the receipt of stock shall be sent to the shipper within two days of their receipt from the transportation agency, stating whether waybill was signed "under protest" and whether goods have been unpacked and inspected; and that failure to send such notice within two days of the receipt of the stock shall be *prima facie* evidence of its acceptance.
 4. That all reasonable care, skill, and despatch shall be used in the unpacking and inspection of the stock.
 5. That if the stock shall appear, at the time of inspection on delivery, to be defective from any cause other than the fault of the transportation agency, a complaint to that effect shall be sent to the shipper, either with the notice of receipt of goods specified under No. 3 above, or within one week thereafter. Said complaint should specify explicitly the nature of the defect or defects.
 6. That in case a complaint of defective stock is thus made to the nurseryman, the stock in question shall be heeled in or otherwise properly protected from deterioration, and shall not be destroyed or otherwise disposed of until the nurseryman shall have had reasonable time to state whether he wishes to have the stock jointly inspected or what action he proposes to take concerning the complaint.
 7. That if the stock shall appear at the time of inspection upon delivery to be defective, partly or wholly because of delay or mishandling while in transit, the consignee or the person placing the order shall be responsible for making the proper claim upon the transportation agency, the shipper being under obligation to assist by furnishing any information needful in establishing the claim against the transportation agency.
- C. *Payments:* In the absence of special agreements to some other effect payments for nursery stock are expected to be made within 30 days after delivery both of consignment and bill for same.

Bulletin Advertising from Another Standpoint

October 10, 1919.

My Dear Mrs. Brewster:

I am glad to give you in brief my reasons why I heartily approve of the proposal to eliminate advertisements of the seed and nursery trade from the BULLETIN.

I am inclined to believe that in large measure the members of the various clubs are not greatly influenced by these advertisements. I find, as a rule, that Garden Club members are so well informed as to sources of supply, that they know everything about the firms who rank high enough to be admitted to the pages of the BULLETIN. From all my own advertising in the BULLETIN I can trace but one inquiry. This does not mean that I regard the BULLETIN as anything but a splendid advertising medium, but it benefits only the kind of advertising that your members do not want to know about. Several times I have been asked to introduce to your advertising manager a firm I did not wish to introduce.

It does not seem to me the proper policy to commercialize such a splendid publication as the BULLETIN is. When advertising copy has been accepted, it is, of course, the duty of the publication in which the advertisement appears, to use every legitimate means to the end that the advertiser shall profit by his expenditure. I believe that the BULLETIN should be in a position where it can not be expected to do this.

I believe that the Garden Clubs should not be exploited by the trade, as, in any case, I fear the approval of the BULLETIN is unwisely used. It would be so natural a thing, for instance, to show to customers, not members of a garden club, the advertisement of my bulbs, with the idea of professing a standard which in this case I am compelled to live up to only by my own business conscience.

A printed list of reputable firms, with their specialties described in detail, the list to be distributed to the members, seems preferable to me as a means of disseminating information about reliable sources of supply. Such a list should be revised at frequent intervals, and always kept up to date.

You are at liberty to edit this as you please. If I thought it wise to mention particular instances I could make you appreciate my objections to better advantage, but you will understand that in a letter to be published I can not do so.

Very truly yours,

CHESTER JAY HUNT.

The Planting of Trees as War Memorials

At the annual meeting of the Managers of the New York Botanical Garden on January 13, 1919, the following suggestions by Mr. Edward D. Adams were approved and ordered printed:

At this time, when permanent memorials to the defenders of our flag by land and sea are being considered throughout our land, and projects for community monuments of various designs are planned, we venture the suggestion that individual, as well as associated, action can effectively and economically be taken in honor of all who have served or of those who have made the supreme sacrifice, by planting memorial trees.

Such trees may properly be planted in the front yard, on the street, at the home entrance, in a park, as the decoration of an avenue, in single specimens or in groups of different species for artistic effects of form and color.

As representing sentiments to be long cherished, such memorials would be tenderly cultivated and protected.

Their shade and fruit would yield comfort and satisfaction. Their growth would add value to the home and become an asset that succeeding generations would inherit.

Naturally, only those trees should be selected for memorials to family, school, church, and municipal honor, that will grow best in each locality and of those species that will be appreciated for their beauty, grandeur, long life, and utility.

The number of kinds of trees suitable for memorial planting is large. The widely different climates of different parts of the United States require the selection of such kinds as will grow vigorously, and the character of the soil should also be taken into consideration; such information to those not versed in tree planting can usually be had from the nearest nurseryman or from officials of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

Those who live in homes without available grounds for planting, might contribute to the cost of a tree for its planting as part of a memorial grove in a park or garden.

The selection of the tree, the preparation of the location, and the design of the label or honor roll, may be considered and carried out in family conferences and with the participation of each member.

These preparations should be made as our men return, so that the signing of the treaty of peace may be celebrated over the nation wide by the simultaneous planting of the honor tree of each family and community that has cherished a service flag in the period of our war.

At the New York Botanical Garden, a war memorial plantation of Douglas Spruce, a characteristic American evergreen tree, will be established this spring; about one hundred trees five feet high having been secured for this purpose. For those who do not have land available and who would like to have a memorial tree planted, the offer is made to designate one of these spruces as desired on receipt of ten dollars, which will cover cost of tree, of planting, and of its care, which will be the same as that of other trees in the Garden.

Reprinted at the request of Mr. H. L. Britton.

Garden Club News

Mrs. William Cabell Bruce has resigned from the vice-presidency of the CLUB. Her resignation has been accepted with much regret. Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Phillipstown GARDEN CLUB, has been elected to fill the vacancy.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee it was decided to continue the following standing committees:

Committee on Color Chart.

Committee on Historical Gardens.

Committee on Honorary Award. (Medal.)

Committee on Photography. (Combine with proposed Slides Committee.)

Committee on Preservation of Native Wild Flowers.

Committee on Trade Relations.

Committee on Garden Literature. (Subsidiary to the Bulletin.)

Committee on Experimenting with Remedies for Insects and Pests. (Subsidiary to the Bulletin).

Committee on Special American Plant Societies. (Subsidiary to the Bulletin.)

Since the Annual Meeting at Lake Forest, the Presidents have, in answer to Mrs. Martin's letter, agreed with the plan there made, to raise the dues to \$2.00 per member. This change will go into effect immediately.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held in New York on October 23, 1919. Many plans for the future were discussed and some definite decisions reached.

Arrangements are now being made for issuing Garden Visiting Cards which may be had on application by all GARDEN CLUB members. The method of application and all details will be published in the next issue of the BULLETIN which should appear on January 15, 1920.

Another important addition to CLUB activities will be a collection of lantern slides, grouped as to subject and especially designed to meet the requirements of club programs. This will also be fully described in the next issue.

These are only two of the many practical and pleasant developments already launched. Useful lists, program suggestions, general garden information, will be compiled and placed at the disposal of members within a very short time.

Most important of all, it is definitely settled that the 1920 Annual Meeting will be held in Boston, with the North Shore Garden Club, on June 28th, 29th and 30th. In November, June seems a long way off, but it isn't too soon to make your plans to be there.

A winter meeting of the Executive Committee, Council of Presidents and a general meeting of members will be held in New York about December 1st.

News and Views

This department is dedicated to the Member Clubs and to our individual members. It is designed to hold short accounts of unusual meetings, stirring events, interesting anecdotes, successful shows and pleasant garden experiences. Contributions should be signed and the name of the Club from which they come should also be given. Personal news is welcome and if we might have an occasional controversy, so much the better. The name of the Column Conductor will be announced in the next issue of the BULLETIN.

A bill is just now before the legislature which should be supported by every Member Club. Its subject is the prevention of bribe-giving by tradesmen and its passage should go far to bring about the results which are the aim of our Committee on Trade Relations, by making both the offering and acceptance of a bribe a criminal offense.

Miss Nichols, the chairman of our committee has just received the following letter from Mr. John J. Esch, chairman of the House of Representatives Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

"My dear Madam:—Your letter of October 8th urging support of H. R. 263 to further protect interstate and foreign commerce against bribery and other corrupt trade practices, on behalf of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, just received.

In reply I wish to state that the above bill has been referred to our Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce which is now engaged in the consideration of railroad legislation and will be so engaged

for weeks and possibly months to come. It will be impossible to give consideration to other matters until this very important legislation is out of the way.

I may introduce or have some member of the Committee introduce a bill having the purpose of the above.

With kindest regards and thanking you for the expression of views, I remain,

Yours very truly

JOHN J. ESCH, *Chairman.*

This bill has the backing of the Nurserymen's Association and should have ours.

Will each Member Club write to Mr. Esch, House of Representatives, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Washington, and ask him to hasten action on bill H. R. 263? Urge that he introduce it himself. If each Club will write immediately, the receipt of forty letters, representing the views of 2500 individuals may make prompter action seem desirable.

Presidents are urged to present this matter at the next meeting of their Club and to comply with this suggestion as promptly as possible.

The Editor has a number of copies of a condensed summary of facts and opinions regarding Quarantine 37 and its effects upon American horticulture, which she will gladly forward to any Club or member who will send a stamped and addressed envelope.

The following letter has been sent to the United States Senators by a well-known nurseryman. It is given as a suggestion and example of the general form that such a letter should take. If each member club would write such a letter to the Senator from its state and urge all other Garden Clubs in the state to do likewise it might have an appreciable effect.

"As dealers in bulbs and nursery stock for a number of years, we earnestly protest, in common with other seed-houses and nursery dealers, against the recent ruling of the Federal Horticultural Board, which prohibits the importation of all bulbs from abroad with the exception of a very few varieties. This will occasion a great loss in business to all seed-houses and as all bulbs which have been imported in the past are as free from root growth as hyacinths, tulips, and narcissus which it is permissible to import, we do not think that any risk would be incurred if other bulbs which were free from roots were allowed to come in.

"We trust you will do what you can to have this ruling at least

modified; at the same time, we believe we are as anxious as anyone to prevent the entry into this country of foreign diseases. Your assistance in this matter will be greatly appreciated."

Obviously, this letter would require many modifications, but the argument it presents is good and is as strong with respect to amateurs as professionals.

Dahlia Show of the Short Hills Garden Club

The increasing interest in the Dahlia show of the Short Hills Garden Club was evidenced at the Annual Exhibition this year held on September 26 and 27, by the attendance of visitors from such far states as Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Northern New York. There were also representatives from many Garden Clubs within a radius of one hundred miles and several professionals.

The idea of a formal garden was carried out with great skill and art in the centre of the hall. Outlining the crosswalks around the charming sun-dial were pots of bright flowers, quaintly arranged by little children of the community, in competition for a prize, a new feature introduced this year. Against the wall as a back-ground and foil for the brilliant heavy-headed flowers were ranged in Italian jars stately, sombre cedars and young, dull green oak trees. Among and between these were bits of classic and modern sculpture. The entire decorative scheme was the work of the artist and architect, Mr. W. W. Renwick, an associate member of the Club.

There were 67 exhibits divided among 24 classes, also some professional exhibits, these not in competition for awards.

Among the specialties shown by this Club are always magnificent seedlings. In this class the medal of the American Dahlia Society was awarded to Mrs. C. H. Stout, as Secretary of the Club, and producer of the well known "Sunshine" dahlia.

The memory of the greatly beloved first President of the Club is being kept fresh by a dahlia produced last year by Mrs. Stout, and named the "Emily Renwick." This is a variety of the Decorative type and will shortly be put on the market. The tubers have been bought by a dealer, and the proceeds will be returned to the Club and used in some way as a permanent memorial to Mrs. Renwick.

This dahlia has not only proved its worth by the exquisite beauty of its frilled petals—rose and transparent yellow—but by its enduring qualities, for a bloom exhibited by a dealer in a New York window, remained fresh for one week. Another feature of interest is always the competition for Artistic Decoration divided into two classes, those

with dahlias only and any foliage and those with any flowers and any foliage.

Perhaps the most descriptive comment on the Show was given by a professional who made the rounds with critical eye, and on reaching his starting point waved his hands comprehensively exclaiming: "What is there in the soil of Short Hills for dahlias? We can't touch this!"

MILDRED C. PRINCE.

Of the many bouquets bestowed on Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians during her day in Cincinnati, none was lovelier than a great cluster from the remarkable dahlia field that forms an important part of the flower garden of Mrs. Samuel H. Taft, president of the Cincinnati Garden Club. These flowers, bearing the card of the president of the Garden Club, will be given the queen after her inspection of Mrs. and Mrs. Charles Phelps Taft's pictures. Incidentally Mrs. Charles Phelps Taft is using a number of the very unusual dahlia blossoms from Mrs. Samuel H. Taft's garden throughout the rooms of her home on Wednesday, that gardener sending blossoms from her prize-winning dahlia plants only.

A certain number of copies of the book of garden plans distributed by the GARDEN CLUB OF ILLINOIS at the Annual Meeting, are still available. These books give plans of all Lake Forest and Winnetka gardens visited during the meeting and proved of great interest to the officers and delegates. The Treasurer of the GARDEN CLUB OF ILLINOIS, Mrs. George A. Seaverns, Lake Forest, Illinois, will be glad to give particulars as to price, etc.

Corrections to the Report of the Annual Meeting

In transcribing the minutes of the Annual Meeting, some inaccuracies slipped in. Corrections as follow should be made in the mimeographed copy of the report sent to all Member Clubs.

On the title page, Winnetka, Illinois, should appear jointly with Lake Forest. The members of the GARDEN CLUB OF ILLINOIS are almost equally divided between the two places and shared quite equally their duties as member of the hostess Club.

On page 8 of the mimeographed copy, it appears that Mrs. Harold I. Pratt moved that "the old policy be continued as the policy of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA; Mrs. Greeley seconded the motion, which was carried." This should read, "Mrs. Blake was asked to reread the proposed policy of the Garden Club of Illinois and in so doing made it a motion, seconded by Mrs. Greeley. Mrs. Isaac Le Boiteaux offered an amendment, 'that this policy be adopted with modifications.'

Mrs. Blake declined to accept the amendment. After general discussion Mrs. Blake withdrew her motion and in its place moved that the old policy be continued as the policy of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA. This was seconded by Mrs. Greeley."

On page 13, immediately preceding the motion made by Mrs. Bouton, the following should be inserted: "It was moved by Miss Pendleton and seconded by Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne that a request be sent through the central office to Member Clubs asking them to open their gardens to visiting GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA members."

The Report of the Committee on Honorary Award should be completed as follows: "The Medal is to be awarded annually to the person doing the most for horticulture and Mrs. King announced that the first medal should and would be presented to Professor Charles Sprague Sargent of Boston, Mass."

Flowers and Herbs for the Lord Mayor

AN OLD CITY CUSTOM

On Thursday, the 10th inst., in conformity with ancient usage, the Master (Major Samuel Weil), the Wardens (Mr. Francis Agar and Mr. D. C. Haldeman), and the Clerk (Mr. E. A. Ebblewhite) of the Gardeners' Company, which dates from 1605, waited upon the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House and presented him with specimens of flowers, vegetables and herbs in remembrance of the long association of the guild with the City. The guild are especially proud of the fact that in 1632 they were granted by the Recorder a warrant for the arrest of persons using the trade of gardening in contempt of the company's charters. To the Lady Mayoress the guild presented a bouquet of Orchids.

—*The Garden.*

Board of Editors
(INCOMPLETE)

Chairman: Mrs. Walter S. Brewster, Lake Forest, Ill., and 1220 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

Ex-officio: Mrs. Harold I. Pratt, Secretary, Glen Cove, L. I., and 820 Fifth Ave., New York.

The Gardener's Miscellany: Mrs. Robert C. Hill, Easthampton, L. I., and 960 Park Ave., New York.

Plant Material Department: Mrs. Charles M. Hubbard, Winnetka, Ill.

Garden Literature: Mrs. William K. Wallbridge, Short Hills, N. J.

Garden Pests and Remedies: Mrs. Benjamin S. Warren, Grosse Pointe Shores, Mich.

Special Plant Societies: Mrs. John A. Stewart, Jr., Short Hills, N. J.

GARDEN CLUB members are besought to send articles, suggestions, questions and complaints to any and all departments, or, if they prefer they may address the chairman on any subject and their communication will be forwarded to the department best fitted to deal with it.

Do not hesitate to criticise, and if, perhaps, we sometimes please you, tell us so.

The Editorial Board.

(A number of Departments outlined and correspondents suggested are omitted in this issue of the BULLETIN. In January, it is hoped to print a complete issue with letters from abroad, Botanical Garden calendars, etc. A dormant periodical revives slowly.)

(The editor regrets that strike conditions have much delayed this issue of the Bulletin.)

Bulletin of The Garden Club of America

January, 1920

No. II (New Series)

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Editor
MRS. WALTER S. BREWSTER
1220 LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO, AND LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS

THE objects of this association shall be: to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs; to share the advantages of association, through conference and correspondence in this country and abroad; to aid in the protection of native plants and birds; and to encourage civic planting.

JANUARY DUSK

*Iustere and clad in sombre robes of gray,
With hands upfolded and with silent wings,
In unimpassioned mystery the day
Passes; a lonely thrush its requiem sings.*

*The dust of night is tangled in the boughs
Of leafless lime and lilac, and the pine
Grows blacker, and the star upon the brows
Of sleep is set in heaven for a sign.*

*Earth's little weary peoples fall on peace
And dream of breaking buds and blossoming,
Of primrose airs, of days of large increase,
And all the colored retinue of Spring.*

—John Drinkwater.

This year we may confidently and unreservedly dedicate to beauty in our gardens. It is a long time since we have been able to give ourselves over to leisurely enjoyment of flowers and ornaments of green, but now that their day has come, I venture to think that enjoyment will be more careless and serene than in pre-war days. The discontent that caused resentment if flowers came wrong, or if weeds came at all, or if edges were crooked, or if visitors always came this week instead of last week or next, will be overborne by gratitude that we can have all the flowers we want and that, if we feel like it we can take time to pull up the weeds. We may not have gardeners to straighten the edges, but we hope for visitors, like ourselves grown less critical, and not in the least bothered as to what they might have seen last week or could see next but thrilled over what is there and spending all their extra moments telling you what they have blooming at home at that minute and in what perfection!

How much time we have wasted in dissatisfied tours of our gardens, always hunting for imperfections and overlooking the very things we should be enjoying. I do not advocate smug contentment, but I do claim that each plant in its season deserves its due praise, that the whole is more important than the details that go to make it, that the too meticulous gardener may be just as tiresome as the too good housekeeper, and that if you will give a visitor one beautiful thing to look at and remember, that visitor will go away convinced that your garden is a dream of loveliness, whose charms she would reproduce in her own.

We can have such fun this summer, if we will, just watching and working with the more frivolous growing things we have had to neglect so long. We can have even more fun if we can find others to watch with us. They will comfort us in our down-hearted moments when the color combination planned in the spring of 1914 comes out wrong, or when the Near-Eastern gardener's assistant spends \$9.00 worth of time clipping the wrong hedge. Unless we guilelessly proclaim our misfortunes, they are very likely to admire our color scheme and commend the precision of the hedge-clipping.

In other words, don't be too critical at home and don't expect others to be critical abroad. If your garden is pretty and sweet and gay, small blemishes should be attended to in business hours. (Do you keep business hours in your garden? You should.) And be sure that those who come to see are not there to hunt out the blemishes but to enjoy the prettiness and sweetness and gayety. Weeds will grow, high-priced labor is generally incompetent, rain beats down, drought dries up, and countless other calamities menace your plot of ground. But neighboring plots must face the same conditions, and only the

true gardener knows that the perfect garden is a momentary thing that your eyes must be ready to see and your heart to understand. Not flowers, nor care, nor setting, nor sunshine, nor shadow will make this moment of perfection. It just happens, and if you are troubled by small imperfections you will miss it altogether.

Make a New Year's resolve and renew it with the first green blade of Spring; to miss no beauty that your garden has to show, and to share that beauty with all who care to see.

K. L. B.

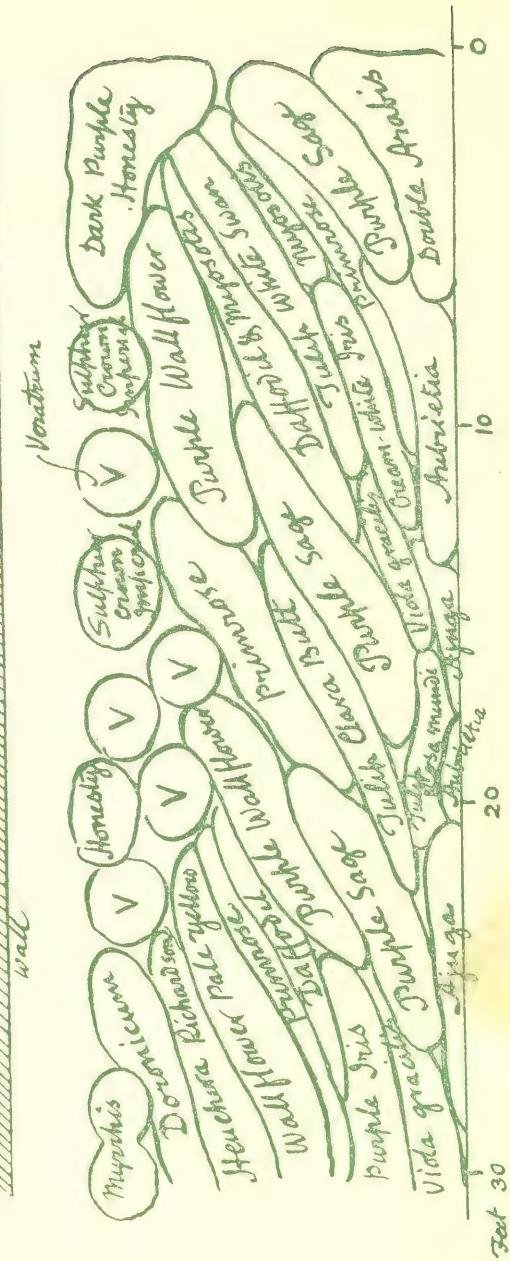
A Garden of Spring Flowers

GERTRUDE JEKYLL—*V. M. H.*

If a garden for the flowers of the earlier months is to be given all that it deserves it should be in a place of its own, apart from the spaces devoted to the flowers of summer and the later year. It cannot everywhere be so arranged, for often the only chance for the spring flowers is to have them in beds or borders that will be filled later with summer blooming plants. Where this is so it is inevitable that the planting, however well arranged, will have the temporary "bedding" appearance that is out of harmony with those sentiments of repose and continuity that are such valuable qualities in all good gardening; also the scope in the choice of plants will be necessarily restricted. But in the spring garden, that need not be disturbed, there is not only a much wider range of material to choose from, but there may be bold groups of some of those permanent plants of large and handsome form that have a conspicuous air of importance and distinction. These are the more to be valued because the large-leaved garden plants of springtime are none too many.

As it has been one of my pleasant tasks of late years to puzzle out ways of using spring flowers it may be of use to say something of my own garden, especially as it showed itself in those happier years before the war; and to note certain conclusions I have come to since; for though for three years it has been almost neglected, yet one never ceases to think out ways and means, in the hope that some day it may again be given the attention it deserves.

The spring garden lies a little way apart and yet is easily accessible. There is a long, high wall that was built for the protection of the main summer flower border from the northwest wind. The spring garden lies at the back of this at one end and on its northern side, where the line of the wall is prolonged by a Yew hedge which has now grown to equal the ten-foot height of the wall itself. The hedge returns at the



farther end and hides some outbuildings. The other sides of the garden have a double dry wall planted at the top; this has now grown into a thick mass of *Rosa lucida*, and the remaining short side has another wall, barely five feet high but with shrubs outside, so that it also forms a sheltering boundary. Near the middle is a grassy space a few yards wide and roughly circular. Three oaks and two Hollies nearly surround the little grass plot, but the ring of shade is completed by some nut trees, Filberts and Cobs, now grown to a good height. There are two wooden seats, one of them in an arched recess notching into the largest Holly.

The main border is against the wall and the Yew hedge that forms its continuation. It is twelve feet wide, with a space of two feet next to the wall for access to the back plants, and sixty-five feet long. Near the back and partly coming forward towards the middle of the border, are in two places, groups of **Veratrum nigrum*, that fine middle European plant of noble foliage; the deeply plaited leaves are over a foot long and about seven inches wide. The flower does not concern the spring garden; it does not come till June, and though the tall spike of blackish purple is then a handsome object, yet the chief beauty of the plant is in the foliage which is in perfection in April. This fine plant alone will give the border a certain impression of solidity and importance, but we have also early growth into large leafage in **Myrrhis odorata*, the old English Sweet Cicely, a handsome plant with wide-spread, fern-like foliage, crowned with broad cream-white bloom, which is not only good in itself but shows out well among the other spring flowers as the only representative of its large botanical family. There is also **Solomon's Seal (Polygonatum multiflorum)* in good sized patches of its fine arching sprays; it is the large Irish kind, nearly four feet high.

Before coming to the actual flower masses, I should like to emphasize something I have learned of late years and that I now practise with ever increasing confidence. This is the great value of what, for want of a better name, I know as the "between plants." Any mass of bloom may be a pleasant sight, but if the flowers have a proper setting their value is very greatly enhanced. Years ago I used to notice, in friends' conservatories, places where many tender plants grown under glass were brought together when in bloom for show, how poor the effect often was—just a quantity of flowering plants put together without any definite arrangement except that the taller ones were put at the back and the shorter in front. I shall hope, later, to have something to say about such places, but what I learned was equally applicable to outdoor gardening, and it set me making search for good "between plants" for use with the spring flowers.

Two were found whose value can hardly be over-estimated. One is a variety of the common Sage with purple-tinged leaves; the other is **Heuchera Richardsoni*, the Satin Leaf, so called because the young foliage, suffused with reddish-brown, and just in young perfection in April, has a satin-like lustre. These two plants are rather freely used, for the most part in diagonal drifts, but also singly, out-lying, as the planting may require. *The Purple Sage is a charming accompaniment to anything of pink or purple coloring, and the Heuchera has proved an admirable setting for the further plants where the coloring is of scarlet, orange and wall flower brown.

To give a general survey of the arrangement, it begins with the double white Arabis in front, followed by Aubrieta of pale and deep purple; they are not at the front edge only, but also swing back a little way into the depth of the border. I have found, in all border arrangement, that, as a general rule, it is better to plant in what it is convenient to call "drifts," running more or less diagonally with the line of the path, rather than in patches of more solid shape. For one thing the whole drift is better displayed as one passes along, and then by having them in this form, when the bloom of one kind is over, it is more easily concealed by the flowers of its neighbors on either side. My drifts are anything from five to ten feet long and a little thicker in the middle. The diagram shows their general form and disposition.

To return to the flowers, at the near end there are Daffodils and White Tulips, inter-planted and sometimes carpeted, with Forget-me-not and white and yellow bunch Primroses, and early Irises, both purple and cream white, in a framing of the Purple Sage, with purple Wallflower and a fine form of dark purple Honesty (*Lunaria biennis*) at the back. The Wallflower is repeated after a big drift of the Primroses, and now comes one of the groups of the Veratrum. Quite at the back there are some patches of the stately Crown Imperial *(*Fritillaria imperialis*), the sulphur colored one. The diagram shows how the Purple Sage is used with the Tulips, the early pink Rosamundi, followed by the taller Clara Butt, a flower whose quiet pink coloring accords most charmingly with that of the Sage. Here there is a front edging of the purple-leaved form of the native **Ajuga reptans*, broken by a few plants of Aubrieta which make a pleasant repetition of the color of the earlier, larger group. The color now changes to the richer yellow of *Doronicum plantaginum*, with yellow Tulips and still some purple Iris in the middle, and *Viola gracilis* in the front. Now the main "between plant" is the Heuchera as the yellow flowers deepen to orange, with orange Crown Imperials at the back and Tulips such as Thomas Moore, followed by La Merveille, all with a liberal inter-planting of brown Wallflower. This leads to the strong reds of the

splendid tall *Tulip Gesneriana Major*, with shorter earlier kinds, such as the bright little *Artus*. As all these have a good setting of the dark Satin Leaf the eye is pleased by having a break of green leafage of the second group of *Veratrum*, with the graceful *Myrrhis* and Solomon's Seal and more of the tall blooming *Doronicum*.

Now there comes a cross path and beyond it the border widens as the main walk swings to the left near the Hollies and passes out beyond by an arch in the Yew hedge. This wider part is all rich yellow and orange, with *Kerria*, *Berberis Darwinii*, red and orange Tulips and the dark *Heuchera*, and, at the back, the rich red coloring of some bushes of red-leaved maples with an underplanting of the dark purple *Honesty*.

Every year, as the arrangement becomes a little better, one sees how it may be further improved; there is no finality in gardening.

**Veratrum nigrum*, Black Hellibore, is seldom used in this country, but is hardy and easily raised from seed. It prefers shade as do most of the plants used in this border.

Polygonatum multiflorum is the European variety and that sold by our nurseries. It is much used in England in borders and for growing in pots. It is much larger than our native type.

Myrrhis odorata is seldom seen in America but may be obtained from the Wolcott Nurseries, Jackson, Michigan. The northern situation of this nursery would indicate that it is hardy.

Heuchera Richardsoni is a hybrid form that is not listed in American catalogues. Its seed might be imported and plants raised without much difficulty.

Purple Sage we think is *Salvia Sclarea*, a plant little used in America but very handsome and very easily raised from seed. In Illinois it blooms about the last of June, but it sends up its woolly foliage early in the spring. The editor has a small quantity of seed which she will gladly send upon request. It should be treated here as a biennial.

Fritillaria Imperialis is unfortunately one of the bulbs excluded by Quarantine 37. Breeder Tulips in browns and yellows might be used in its place.

Ajuga reptans, Creeping Bugle, is distinctly a shade plant.

Wall Flowers, unfortunately, can be used only as an autumn flower in America and then are successful only when the first frost comes late in the season. Can any of our members suggest a plant of similar form and color that might be used in their place?

Seed for all of the plants mentioned in Miss Jekyll's article may be had from John Forbes, Hawick, Scotland, or from Henri Correvon, Floraire, near Geneva, Switzerland. Since we must depend upon raising our own unusual varieties hereafter, why not send for these and other foreign catalogues and experiment?

Remember that none of the plants mentioned will have the height indicated in the article.

K. L. B.

How Are New Roses Made?

J. HORACE McFARLAND, *Editor American Rose Annual*

The energetic and persistent editor of the BULLETIN of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA insists that I must make good on the implied promise involved in a recent article on "Making New Roses for America," in the direction of suggesting how they may be made.

The breeding of new roses is a very technical matter if it is pursued with sufficient dignity, sobriety and concern. It is, however, very much in such work as it is in making butter. One time the great dairyman at Cornell, Professor Wing, said to me, "We have here completely worked out scientific rules for producing the best possible butter; yet every now and then I find some old woman in the country who never heard of science and never saw a rule, who is producing better butter than we know about!"

It is this fine possibility that makes it worth while to commend the consideration of rose production to the women of the GARDEN CLUB, who would hardly have time to become absorbed in rose hybridization as a pursuit.

In the 1916 American Rose Annual, on page 24, Prof. E. A. White, who is now the secretary of the American Rose Society, presented a very clear statement as to the basis of rose-breeding. Any interested women are referred to this to get a start.

It is not, I take it, in point here to tell exactly the motions for pollination, because the practice itself can easily be learned by any who are interested enough to buy, or read in a library, "The Practical Book of Outdoor Rose-Growing," by Captain George C. Thomas, Jr. That is, detailed figures and suggestions are thus available.

The point I would like to bring out is that the woman who is interested and who provides herself with the simple outfit requisite, then needs ideals. What are the ideals she should hold?

She must determine what she is working toward. To merely mix up a lot of rose pollen on a lot of receptive anthers and hope that something may happen, is interesting but not very important. To take a favorite rose, which is favored either because it has the color one likes, or the perfume one likes, or the form of bloom one likes, or the ever-blooming habit one likes, or because it is a good climbing rose, or a particularly pleasing bush rose, and to use this rose as either male or female parent in order to combine into it some other qualities desired, is the worth-while work I should like to have undertaken.

It will soon be discovered that qualities are transmitted with reasonable certainty; that fragrance can be added or subtracted; even that thorns can be removed by breeding to that end.

How does the cunning worker who has made our vegetable gardens productive go about producing a new bean? He selects out of a field of beans the plant nearest to his ideal and isolates it. From its seeds he selects again, after having pollinated the bean flowers from varieties which have any of the qualities he is in love with. Then he keeps on pollinating and planting and working, and he is always approximating toward his result.

In the 1920 American Rose Annual, Captain Thomas will tell how he has produced the most encouraging results yet attained toward the hardy everblooming climber we all hope for. He did it by starting with an ideal, and using all means toward that ideal, discarding those that failed and retaining those that succeeded.

If I knew anything about the science of genetics I might put in here some very long words. Fortunately I am free from that knowledge, and therefore free from the disposition! I can properly say to the rose-loving women of the GARDEN CLUB that any one of them who is willing to give some thoughtful time in previous study and preparation and some more very delightful time in the necessary breeding when roses bloom, is likely to have an experience she will never forget—that of seeing come into bloom a new creation in a rose for the qualities of which she is individually responsible. A woman can best understand this joy, I think, and I should believe that she would go about the breeding of roses as reverently and joyously as modern American women approach the function of motherhood.

The Dahlia

VARIOUS EXPERIENCES AND SUGGESTIONS

During the long period when no BULLETIN was issued a number of articles on the Dahlia accumulated. Since these come from various parts of the country and differ in many points it would seem interesting and useful to print them all. This it is impossible to do in their entirety, so each has been cut somewhat in its less practical details or where all three repeat details. Nothing of importance has been left out entirely, but in some cases one article has been allowed to speak for all. The editor begs the forgiveness of the various writers and hopes that the arrangement made will meet with their understanding and approval.

The Dahlia

W. C. BOYLE

ASSOCIATE MEMBER, *Garden Club of Cleveland*

The discovery of the Dahlia is probably one of the few benefits Spain conferred upon the world in the conquest of Mexico. It was found indigenous on the sandy plains of that war-stricken country and brought to Spain. But it remained to England, where it was introduced from Spain in the latter part of the eighteenth century, to develop it into the remarkable flower it is today. This development has affected not only color but structure as well. In its native state it is described as "single with dull scarlet rays and yellow disk." It is impossible in a brief paper of this nature to cover all the work of the "wizards" in nature in producing from this wild, foreign, insignificant waif the wide range of the present Dahlia.

In its cultivation in this region (northern Ohio) I know of no more illusive plant—no two growers seem to agree on their "cultivation notes." I have attempted to test every theory and have met with success or failure not so much by reason of the notes as the climatic conditions in the various years. The Dahlia loves a moist, cool atmosphere. We find it reaching perfection in the seaboard states of New England where it gathers moisture from heavy dews and fogs and is invigorated by the cool nights. England's climate is ideal in this respect. Traveling through rural England in August, 1914, I found the rarest varieties growing four to six feet in height and covered with perfect blooms. Here, our plants are apt to get such a set-back during the dry heat of July and August that they barely recover in time to come in bloom shortly before frost. It seems to be a simple thing to grow them in the eastern states referred to, but in the central states success will be measured by the extent to which one can overcome this setback.

Generally speaking, any good loam or garden soil is proper for Dahlias, provided it is cultivated deeply and well drained. The tubers should be placed flat about six inches below the surface and three feet between plants and rows. There is considerable controversy as to when to plant, some favoring early and others late. In this region I prefer the month of June, and preferably the first half. It is of the utmost importance to have the plants well established before the hot summer months. After the plant is well up, cultivation should begin and be kept up until near blooming period. If irrigation is necessary the ground should be thoroughly soaked once a week, or twice a week if cultivation is not systematically carried out. A slight

wetting of the ground is of no use. The plants are benefited by having the foliage washed with the hose occasionally. If the plants are of slow growth they will be aided by an application of liquid manure or nitrate of soda, either used sparingly in crystals on the ground, or the ground sprayed with a solution of one tablespoonful of crystals to a gallon of water. As the plants are coming into bud, I recommend a mulch of fine, well rotted manure three or four inches deep. This will supply the stimulant needed for blooming, and at the same time keep the ground cool and moist.

There are two principal methods of training: the staking and the branching. The first is practiced by eliminating all but one stalk and securely fastening it to a well planted stake. The dahlia stalk is hollow and tender when mature and is easily broken by the wind or its own weight. Show flowers may be developed from such a stock by nipping off some of the flower buds. In the second method, the plant is nipped back so as to give it a low branching habit. This delays the flowering slightly (probably two weeks), but renders staking unnecessary and decreases the danger of losing a whole plant by the breaking of one main stem. This "nipping" process is done when the first two sets of leaves are formed by cutting out the stem down to these leaves. This results in four flower stocks, one at the base of each leaf, each capable of producing as much bloom as the one stalk of the staking method. A third method is the massing system, where the tubers are planted in rows a foot or two apart. The plants being close together are supposed to be self-supporting. By trying out these methods one can soon find which to adopt. Personally I prefer the branching method.

Propagation is by tubers, slips or seed. It is quite easy to raise Dahlias from slips. The tuber is placed in the hot bed in the spring and when the sprouts from it are three inches high, they are cut off and planted singly in small pots with fine, sandy soil and placed in moderate heat. They root quickly. Transfer to large pots of light, rich soil. These slips, of course, come true to the mother plant. By this method one can, with moderate expense, secure a number of plants of the new and rare productions of each year, or of some favorite variety. Frequently the slip plants bloom more quickly and better than those raised from the tubers.

Seed should be sown early in spring in the hot-bed or boxes in the house, and the plants transferred into pots in the manner of handling slips. The flowers seldom come true, but the chance of developing something new adds to the charm of this method.

When the tubers are lifted in the fall, six or eight inches of the stalk should be left on and the tubers properly dried and packed in a

dry, cool cellar. They should not be allowed to shrivel. They should be separated just before planting, care being taken to have at least one eye to each tuber. Tubers without eyes may be thrown away as useless. Plant but one tuber in a hill—its size makes little difference in the final development of the plant.

A troublesome insect is the little greenish white fly or thrips which operates on the underside of the leaves during July and August. By its destructive work the leaves curl and growth is retarded. Spray frequently on the underside of the leaves with solution of nicotine. This is not entirely effective, and I know of nothing which will absolutely control this pest. If any one in the Garden Club knows the remedy it would be a God-send to all lovers of this wonderful flower to have it widely published. It does its most injurious work during the months of July and August, when the vitality of the plant in this region is at its lowest ebb. I have observed that during favorable years when the plant can be kept growing and is vigorous, the injury done is not so great. Little injury is done by this insect after September 1st.

The Cultivation of Dahlias

MRS. J. HORACE HARDING, *Rumson Garden Club*

In Philadelphia lives a very noted Rosarian—Dr. Robert Huey—and, curiously enough, it was through him that I first learned to take an interest in Dahlias, for he grows them and loves them almost as ardently as his roses.

One cultivates a Dahlia, and receives more satisfaction, in my opinion, than from any other flower. Roses are so difficult to cultivate—so capricious—need such nurturing care: they have to be protected from so many pests and blights. Phlox seems to me to be one long struggle to keep it true to color; it does so love to be magenta, and is so horrid to look at in that unbecoming condition. Peonies are gorgeous—superb—but blossom so short a time.

It is not the best praise, I know, to offer condemning comparisons to prove the value of an object praised, but I could not resist. The Dahlia grows easily in almost any soil—indeed, some one said it could grow in an ash heap—is attacked by comparatively few pests, and will blossom from July to heavy frost, if you plant it early enough. Of course, in making these general statements, I am not speaking of prize Dahlias; to grow the finest one must have carefully prepared soil.

The Dahlia derives its name from the Swedish botanist, Dr. Dahl. It was first discovered in 1657, but was first grown as a double flower in 1812, when it became immensely popular.

The Dahlia loves an open, sunny situation, and a rich, mellow soil is preferable. However, it possesses an easy-going, happy disposition and will grow anywhere, except in dense shade or in wet, sour soil.

The thing to remember is that cultivation is first in importance and location second. The location chosen should be prepared for planting by digging deep—the deeper the better—and, if possible, in the fall. If the soil is poor, a little well-rotted manure should be worked in. Too heavy fertilization produces a rank, sappy growth of foliage and gives the plant no time to think of flowers. Another evil follows—the thick foliage is much too comfortable a home for insect pests, which harbor and breed there.

If the soil is capable of producing a rank growth of weeds, little, if any, fertilizer is needed. For a heavy or medium soil, I would use rather coarse manure with wood ashes or a light dressing of coarse bone meal. Soils that are low and inclined to be wet must have lime.

An excellent plan on all soils is to spread a mulching of barnyard manure over the surface and around the plants after the last hoeing and cultivating. This will prevent the soil baking, and permit the small fibrous roots to come to the surface.

In planting tubers, lay the tuber in a horizontal position. This permits the new growth to begin at once the formation of new roots, which are, in turn, to become the tubers of next year. As you know, each Dahlia root produces from three to five new tubers each year, so that your original stock is enormously increased. If the tuber is planted perpendicularly, the new stalk will draw its strength through the old tuber, which will seriously handicap the plant.

Plant about five inches deep and cover firmly with soil. Dahlias can be planted as soon as the ground is dry—as early as May 15th and as late as June 20th—with good results. I generally do three plantings: May 15th, June 1st, and June 15th.

The most important thing to remember in Dahlia cultivation is the use of the hoe. As soon as the sprouts appear above the surface of the earth, the soil must be kept loose and mellow—never allowed to form a crust. This should be kept up until the first bloom appears, at which time, if tools have been properly used, there should be a slight hillock around each plant, or a slight ridge along each row, so that water will not lie around the plants. Water can be used sparingly, except in case of a long dry spell. Too much water produces rank foliage and small flowers.

When I first became interested in Dahlia-culture, I motored one day in September from Philadelphia to Berlin, N. J., south of Camden, to see Mr. Peacock's Dahlia Farm. The Dahlias were then in their

glory. Mr. Peacock is perhaps the largest of all the growers, and has taken so many prizes that he is not allowed to exhibit in competition for a prize. It was on Sunday and there were hundreds of people, but I was fortunate to meet him that afternoon, and for half an hour he showed me the proper method of disbudding, which I will repeat to you.

From each tuber planted, several stalks appear above ground. When these are firmly established, perhaps five inches above ground, Mr. Peacock cuts off every stalk but one, throwing all the strength into one stalk. If you have very few plants, however, I would advise leaving two stalks, in case of accident, but not more. These stalks must be carefully tied to stakes, in several places, as they are growing, to avoid breaking. Cover each bleeding stalk with a fine powdering of earth, to hasten coagulation and save the sap. This is important. It is also important to place the stakes when you are planting the tuber, as many a tuber has been ruined by having a stake driven through it. The tubers grow in a long, straggling way, and it is hard to know just where they are underground. When they are beginning to bud, and you can really see an evidence of the terminal bud, pinch (not cut) out the shoots in each section, three rows down, leaving the terminal bud to develop on a nice long stem. This method of disbudding causes the plant to bush out at the bottom, and, as each spray grows, the same method of disbudding should be carried out. When I want very large flowers, I pinch down four sections, and last year got Minnie Burgles nine inches across, with stems a yard long. In pinching off buds and sprays in sections, I sprinkle the oozing ends with powdered earth and save all the sap possible.

My real inspiration in Dahlia growing has been Dr. Theodore W. Moses, who lent me many helpful pamphlets on the Dahlia, and told me about a small periodical that keeps Dahlia lovers very much up-to-date—"The Bulletin of the American Dahlia Society."

Practical Suggestions for Growing Dahlias

MRS. PAUL L. CORT, *Trenton Garden Club*

We cannot all grow Dahlias from cuttings, first because we have not greenhouses to start them in, second because they are expensive to buy, and third because we that have tubers, and have enjoyed their flowers before, are attached to them and want to grow them the next year.

If we have last year's tubers, don't think of planting the whole thing, but separate each tuber very carefully.

In April spread the bulbs out on the floor of the cellar, cover them with newspapers, sprinkle the papers with water, and keep them moist until the tubers sprout. When the sprouts are fairly visible, it is time to separate the tubers with a sharp knife. Not all tubers produce eyes, and the largest tubers do not always produce the strongest plant, so don't discard your little tubers, but plant them, and they may give you the best blooms.

After the tubers have been separated, pack them away again in a box covered with sawdust or dry moss, and do not plant until June first or even the middle of June.

Dahlias must have an open sunny place with plenty of air and light. The soil must be poor, light soil. Sand and gravel seems to be ideal since mine do so well, though my ground is exceedingly poor, with plenty of brickbats and all sized stone. Rich and manured soil, which will make all foliage and few flowers, must be avoided. Simply spade and turn over the ground. The soil around the plants must never cake.

Every plant should have a space of three feet between the plants, and four feet between the rows. Always grow dahlias by themselves.

The roots should be placed horizontally in an opening three inches deep, and the sprout or eye should always face upward. No manure of any kind should be placed underneath the tuber. It is better to place pebbles underneath for drainage.

It is very necessary to stake every plant and keep them well tied with raffia.

In July, when your plants are about eighteen inches high, cut the top right off, down to twelve inches from the ground. Then all the growth will be flowering, and they will not be over your head. Dahlias will grow beyond reach if they are not cut off. Allow only one stalk to grow and keep the little young ones pulled out.

After the buds appear it is time then to feed the plants, so as to get better bloom, larger flowers and bright colors. Keep the soil open, all weeds out and feed them once a week, first with manure water, next with ground bone, and the following week with Clay's Fertilizer and nitrate of soda. This must be used very carefully in small doses, or you will kill the plant. Apply the ground bone and Clay's Fertilizer dry, work it into the ground, then wash it in.

I am a great believer in watering, and plenty of it, for the Dahlia is a moisture loving plant. Spray the foliage late in the evening and water the ground well too. But if you start to water you must keep it up.

Dahlias do very well at the seashore, on account of the heavy dew during the night and the salt air. Weak lime water—a handful of lime in a barrel of water—will brighten the color.

To make your flowers last longer, cut the flowers in the evening, and plunge the stems into hot water for a few minutes, afterward into cool water. Put them away in a cool cellar for the night. Arrange in the morning and your flowers will last several days.

Of course Dahlias have a few pests, but I think very few. I am not troubled with any, and I think one reason why mine are so healthy is because I spray the foliage nearly every evening, and they are kept clean. The cut worm works under ground so you can not keep him washed off, but to catch him soak the ground with "Vermine" before your tubers are set out. It only takes six tablespoonfuls to twelve quarts of water, and should be applied on a rainy day. Then there is a borer that forces his way up through the stalk. To catch him, plug up his entrance with some cotton, make a solution of Paris Green, and through a small opening on the uppermost part of the stalk, made with a small oil-can, let the solution run down the stalk. Let it remain fifteen minutes, then remove the cotton. The poison will run out leaving the borer dead.

The White Fly stunts the growth of the plant and the leaves turn yellow. To get rid of him, cut your plant back within an inch of the ground, mulch with well decayed stable manure, and keep moist.

Late in October, when the faithful plants are through blooming, they must have a good touch of frost before the tops are cut off. Then dig up the bulbs carefully on a clear day, let them dry in the sun for half a day, then store them in a box and cover with earth. Keep them air tight and prevent them from shrivelling, and your bulbs will be ready for the next season and give you as good flowers as ever.

The Dahlia Hybridizing of Mrs. Samuel H. Taft

JANE H. ANDERSON, *Garden Club of Cincinnati*

Now that the war is over and people can once more devote a part of their time to flowers, I would like to give to the members of the GARDEN CLUB, through the BULLETIN, a short account of the really wonderful success achieved in the cultivation of Dahlias by Mrs. Samuel H. Taft, the President of the Cincinnati Garden Club.

Mrs. Taft is such an ardent lover of flowers that she succeeds with all flowers, but her greatest successes have been with Dahlias. She not only thoroughly understands the cultivation, fertilizing, disbudding and pruning of this plant, but has been highly successful as a hybridizer.

I will give below a list and description of Mrs. Taft's best seedlings, but I wish my readers could see these flowers in all their magnificence.

To read on a printed page that a flower "measures 8 to 9 inches in diameter and is a blending in color of carmine and ivory" can not possibly bring to your eyes the beauty of a large plant covered with such flowers.

Mrs. Taft is an honorary member of the Dahlia Society of California, and has had several Dahlias named for her, one of which, from the "Bessie Boston Dahlia Farm" has taken prizes whenever shown.

On the occasion of the visit of the Queen of the Belgians to Cincinnati, at a concert given in the Cincinnati Music Hall in honor of the Queen, she wore, pinned to her dress, two magnificent blooms of "Meyerbeer" grown by Mrs. Taft, and cordially consented to have her name "Elizabeth" given to one of Mrs. Taft's seedlings.

SEEDLING DAHLIAS RAISED BY

MRS. SAMUEL H. TAFT
President Garden Club of Cincinnati

1. *Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, 1917* Seedling.

Type—Peony.
Height—4 feet.
Stem—Straight and slender.
Flower—4 to 6 inches in diameter, comparatively double and flat.
Color—Bright Carmine, lighted with garance.

2. *Mrs. James H. Perkins, 1917* Seedling.

Type—Peony.
Height—4 feet.
Stem—Flexuous.
Flower—5 to 7 inches in diameter, semi-double with petals curling and feather-like.
Color—Shades of Old Rose, Strawberry and Ivory.

3. *John D. Wareham, 1918* Seedling.

Type—Peony.
Height—5 feet.
Stem—straight, strong, and rigid.
Flower—8 to 9 inches in diameter, and very deep.
Color—A most superb blending of Carmine and Ivory, both the color and texture suggesting old Venetian brocade.

4. *Mrs. Frank Perin, 1918* Seedling.

Type—Decorative, Peony Hybrid.
Height—5 feet.
Stem—Rigid and cane-like.
Flower—7 to 9 inches in diameter and 5 inches in depth.
Color—Apricot and Salmon Pink, changing to vivid Shrimp Pink.

5. *Golden Pheasant, 1919* Seedling.

Type—Hybrid Decorative, showing Peony and Cactus blood.
Height—About 4 feet.
Stem—Large and good.
Flower—9 to 10 inches in diameter, very double, with petals curling and folded, showing the color on the reverse side.
Color—Face of petals Scarlet; reverse of same and Golden Yellow.

6. *Mourning Dove*, 1919 Own Seedling. Cross of Attraction and Meyerbeer.
Type—Semi-double Peony.
Height—4 feet.
Stem—Straight and good quality.
Flower—Very large, 7 to 8 inches in diameter.
Color—Toned Cobalt Violet, Mauve Pink. Sad.
7. *Golden Lustre*, 1919 Own Seedling. Cross of Schiff and Corban.
Type—Peony, full of deep curling and twisted petals.
Height—4 feet. Good growth, free bloomer.
Stem—Medium good, slightly flexuous.
Flower—Very large and heavy.
Color—Shades of Chrome and Lemon Yellow on face of petal, reverse side being Old Red and Reddish Salmon. Texture, crystalline and glistening. Exquisite.
8. *Azora*—1919 Seedling.
Type—Decorative, slight show of Cactus strain, having narrow pointed petals, very ful and double.
Height—6 to 7 feet.
Stem—Straight and cane-like.
Flower—Medium sized.
Color—Very striking, being deep Cobalt Violet, verging on Blue.
9. *Angelus*, 1919 Seedling.
Type—Peony, with indications of decorative blood (Peony Decorative Hybrid).
Height—3 feet.
Stem—Medium size, straight and rigid.
Flower—Very large, petals slightly curling and not showing centre, very double.
Color—Bright Canary at the centre, Maize or Maples Yellow at outer circle of petals.
10. *Frank Duveneck*, 1919 Own Seedlings, Meyerbeer cross.
Type—Peony, regular, crimped petals.
Height—4 feet. Several stalks.
Stem—Straight and rigid.
Flower—Large.
Color—Rich, dark Maroon, shaded with Scarlet; back of petals Carmine; open centre, Yellow; Texture, velvety.
11. *Mrs. Charles Anderson*, 1919 Seedlings.
Type—Decorative, Peony strain.
Height—9 to 12 feet.
Stem—Large and comparatively straight.
Flower—Very large and deep, with 8 or 10 blooms at one time.
Color—Shades of deep Rose, Pink and Mauve. Superb.
12. *Scarlet Tanager*, 1919 Seedling.
Type—Peony Hybrid, Cactus strain.
Height—4 to 5 feet.
Stem—Medium, straight, not large.
Flower—Medium.
Color—Velvety Scarlet, Crimson, evidently seedling from Minnie Burgle.
13. *Margaret Spaulding*, 1919 Seedling.
Type—Decorative, with Peony strain.
Height—4 feet.
Stem—Straight and cane-like.
Flower—6 to 7 inches in diameter; very deep and double, with pointed overlapping feather-like petals.
Color—Amber center, shading outwardly through Salmon Pinks to deep Rose Pink, the whole enveloped in a bloom of Mauve Pink.

Life History of the Honey Bee

LETITIA E. WRIGHT, JR.

Every colony of bees has a queen, many thousand workers and some drone bees. The queen is the mother, the drones the male bees, and the workers, as the name implies, the bees who do all the work.

A colony of bees may live in a hive, a hollow tree or the eaves of a house.

In every colony during the spring and summer you may find some drones, the male bees, and they are large and noisy fellows with enormous eyes. They do not sting, in fact they have no stings and for protection have loud voices and look more deadly than the worker bee. Drones are idle, they cannot gather nectar from the flowers, but eat the honey that has been stored away by the industrious worker bees. Only while the hive is prosperous and honey is coming in, are the drones tolerated. At the approach of fall or a sudden cessation of the honey flow in the summer, the drones are killed. The worker bees drive them from the hives, the sentinels at the doorway forbid their entrance, and they die of hunger and weakness.

Drones have large eyes, and strong wings because, it is the swiftest of flight and the keenest of sight who weds the queen bee.

In a colony of bees there may be many hundred drones, where only one is needed. In this, nature is seemingly very wasteful.

A good bee-keeper does not allow his hives to raise many drones. (How to control the production of drones will be gone into in one of the articles on bee-keeping to follow.)

The worker bees form the great seething, boiling mass that fascinate and terrify you when you first lift the lid of a hive.

The workers protect the hive, they provide for the colony, they ventilate during the heat of summer, appearing like tiny electric fans, their wings vibrating too quickly to be seen. They are living furnaces, when the cold penetrates through their protection in winter. Bees do not, strictly speaking, hibernate, but, being warm-blooded animals, when the temperature drops, they exercise to bring up the heat, and in order to do this, they consume honey, for no furnace, even a live one, can produce heat without fuel.

The worker bees feed the young, clean the hive, make the wax and build the comb, gather the pollen in their pollen baskets and the nectar in their honey stomachs. They hunt for a new home, and when a swarm comes from a hive, those workers who have done scout duty lead the swarm to the new home.

A great deal of life's responsibility and a heavy burden falls upon the worker bee and she is literally worked to death. Six weeks is her average life in the busy season. If, however, she emerges from her cell in the fall, she lives over the winter and until the labors of spring kill her. The worker bee is an undeveloped female, stunted in her growth and physical development by the kind of food fed her by the worker bees.

The worker cannot mate, but under certain conditions lays eggs. The sting which nature has given her is her weapon of defense. In using it she loses her life, but she never hesitates if there is need.

The queen looks very different from drones or worker bees: she has a long abdomen, is slightly lighter in color, and in the Italian stock she does not have the distinct bands the workers have. The queen starts life as a tiny egg in the bottom of a wax cell, such as honey is stored in, but very much enlarged by tearing down the cells adjacent to it. This egg is surrounded by chyle, a predigested food put there for the young larva, which is due to hatch in three days. This, the larva eats ravenously and grows proportionately, being thus fed for five and one-half days. The queen cell, too, has been built longer until it looks somewhat like a peanut on the comb. The workers now seal the larva in and it spins a cocoon and remains as a pupa for seven and one-half days. Thus sixteen days after the egg is laid, the full grown queen bee emerges from the cell. She eats a little and runs about in search of any rival, for if two queens meet there is a deadly battle. Bees raise queens when they intend to swarm, and in that case the old queen and the swarm go off just before the young queen emerges from her cell. They raise queens when the old one dies, or an accident happens to her. If the bee-keeper wants more queens, all he has to do is to remove the queen, and the bees start to raise others to replace her. If honey is coming in, a great many queen cells will be started, anywhere from ten to twenty, but fewer if the weather is not auspicious and honey scarce. Of these numerous queens only one lives on in the hive, the others are killed by the first queen to hatch and the bees themselves tear down the incomplete cells. They will raise queens to supersede a failing queen. A failing queen can lay only drone eggs, and of course a hive of drones could not exist. In this case there are sometimes found two queens in a hive, mother and daughter, for the sense of rivalry does not seem to exist where one queen is failing.

When the young queen is about four or five days old she usually takes her wedding trip. Before this she flies a little each day before the hive to get her bearings, for she must return to the hive she belongs to. She meets the drone in the air and he dies after mating, as his organs are attached to the queen. Shortly after this the queen starts to lay. She is fed chyle by the workers, and this concentrated

food causes her to produce large quantities of eggs, over 3,000 a day when honey is coming in. When there is a scarcity of honey, fewer eggs are laid. Drone eggs are not fertilized; they are laid in larger cells than the worker eggs. This ability of reproduction without fertilization is called parthenogenesis.

The development of the drone is a longer process: the drone egg is laid in a large cell and remains an egg for three days; the larva is fed for six and one-half days, then the cell is sealed and remains this way for fourteen and one-half days. Then the drone emerges to live his carefree life.

The worker bee develops in a small cell, in fact just the size of the cells the honey is stored in. She is an egg for three days, a larva for six and a pupa for twelve, making in all twenty-one days from egg to bee. She is only fed chyle at first, then bee bread, a coarser honey food, and pollen. This method of feeding stunts her physical development, and causes undeveloped reproductive organs.

For a few days after emerging, the worker bee walks about and eats honey, then she starts feeding the young larva, making wax and cleaning house. In other words, she does housework for about two weeks, flying in front of the hive entrance a little while each day, to get her bearings, and at the end of two weeks she becomes a field worker.

A bee in her lifetime produces about a teaspoonful of honey. This gives a slight idea of the thousands of these little insects who have labored and died before a colony has stored 100 pounds of honey for its owner.

Swarms are caused by honey coming in very fast, and filling up the hive. When honey comes in this way, the egg laying of the queen is increased greatly, so that very soon there is no more room in the hive. Then queen cells are started and a swarm is sure to follow.

Many and curious customs are connected with the care and management of bees; among these is the saying that any news in the family must be told to the bees; also that they will not prosper with a quarrelsome family. In Brittany, France, the hives are decorated with scarlet for a wedding and with black when there is a death in the family. These customs are most charmingly told in the "Bee Boy's Song," by Kipling, one verse of which I quote:

*"Marriage, birth or burryin'
News across the sea,
All you're sad or merry in,
You must tell the bees.
Tell 'em coming in and out
Where the fanners fan,
'Cause the bees are just about
As curious as a man."*

The Professional Gardener

MARTIN C. EBEL, *Secretary, National Association of Gardeners*

The professional gardener, I fear, is a very much misjudged individual. Only as recently as last fall Dr. Sidney S. Wilson, vice-president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, in addressing a convention of professional gardeners, confessed that up to the time he had been invited to address the meeting he was totally ignorant of the fact that such a thing existed as a gardening profession; that his definition of a gardener, until he was enlightened, was, "One who labored in a garden." He said that he believed that his definition was one universally accepted by the public and that it rested with the gardener to make his profession more widely known.

The gardener who has acquired his knowledge of the different branches of gardening through lifelong practice and study is assuredly entitled to greater consideration than the garden laborer, though he does not always receive it. Instances are not uncommon where the gardener does not receive as much compensation at the present time for his services as does the laborer whom he employs to work under his direction. That "the laborer is worthy of his hire" is a present-day truism as far as it concerns the ordinary laborer, but it is not so with the average professional gardener.

While a liberal salary is something always much desired by one who works for another, receiving adequate remuneration alone for his services does not content the gardener who engages in his vocation, not merely for what he can get out of it, but because he loves it. An occasional expression of appreciation for the efforts he puts forth and the recognition that he is more than a menial means much to the man who has made gardening his life work. It fills him with inspiration and encourages him to produce better than before.

The most serious draw-back to the proper up-keep of a country estate is usually the lack of interest which the owner manifests in the undertakings of his gardener, and the lack of confidence which he bestows on him, while continually criticizing where credit is due. Naturally this must be disconcerting to the conscientious worker and hinders him from giving the best that is in him. It results in depriving the employer of much of the pleasure he should derive from his gardens, and in making the gardener discontented with the position he occupies. A professional gardener is more than a servant though unfortunately he is so regarded by many employers.

Whenever an estate owner finds that his gardener does not meet the requirements the position he fills demand of him, it would be far

better for all concerned if instead of tolerating the gardener's inefficiency, he were replaced with one possessing the necessary ability, for the disposed-of gardener, if he has the qualifications to entitle him to the calling of gardener, will find his right place.

That the gardener, in common with those of some of the other professions, has not found the dollar the cheapest thing to acquire, as the workers of the protected industries proclaim it is, but instead is feeling the sting of the high cost of everything, is generally true. His compensation is practically the same as it was before war conditions advanced the wage of labor and the consequent cost of living. Yet he finds he must pay the same price for his baby's shoes as the eight dollar a day mechanic of the thirty-six working hour week, on a salary which makes it a problem to the gardener how to make both ends meet.

While it is justly claimed that the average gardener does not receive in monetary consideration the equivalent per month that the laborer on the estate receives, ranging from \$3.25 to \$5.00 a day, according to the locality, for eight to nine hours work, it is also conceded that the gardener has his cottage and other privileges in the nature of products raised on the place, but for these privileges the employer usually acquires the gardener's presence on the place for practically twenty-four hours a day for thirty days of the month. Possibly the gardener has himself to blame for being over-looked in the readjustment of affairs that has brought about an increase in the cost of practically everything. He is, as a rule, inclined to hesitancy, whereas if he were to approach his employer in a business-like manner on matters concerning himself, he could expect treatment in accordance.

I have refrained from referring to the gardener-superintendent in charge of the management of extensive country estates. As he must possess so much knowledge outside of the various phases of horticulture, such as agriculture, construction, and often engineering, besides executive ability, he should also possess the initiative to negotiate with his employer for remuneration according to the value of the service he is called upon to render, without the necessity of another pleading his cause.

Some of the highly esteemed professions have not always borne the high standard they bear today, and they still possess their shortcomings. The profession of gardening is striving to elevate its standard and those who have followed its progress during recent years, must agree that it has met with some measure of success.

The future of the profession now confronts a situation, however, that concerns the owner of the country estate, as much as it does the professional gardener. This is the matter of providing the material

to replace those to-day engaged in the profession. Europe has in the past supplied the young gardeners who in time grew up to assume the head gardeners' positions. There is probably no other vocation where the response to the call to arms was in proportion to that of the young men engaged in the gardening profession both here and abroad. A large number now rest "In Flanders' fields where poppies grow." Europe can not supply young gardeners to us as in the past, and so it remains with us in this country to attempt to arouse the interest of our young men in the work. There are many young men, both of American and of foreign birth, who, on being graduated from school, do not want to enter the office or shop but would welcome a call to the great out-doors. Others, desiring to take up a profession, find that they cannot do so owing to their lack of resources, but gardening presents an opportunity to engage in a profession and "earn while you learn."

To arouse the interest of these young men a carefully planned campaign is essential; first, to inform the educational sources of the country concerning the opportunity that professional gardening offers young men whose leaning is towards the art; second, to provide places on country estates where young men who desire to take up the work would be acceptable. Many estates have the facilities, or could readily install them, to house and board the young men. It has been suggested that community houses providing rooms, board, and study quarters, might be established where young gardeners who could not be cared for on the places, could be accommodated.

There are advantages in employing these young men; first, from the point of view of economy, for the salary at which such young men could be secured as apprentices, including their board, would be less than is paid to the laborer; second, a group of clean-cut young chaps with a good school training behind them and interested in their chosen vocation, would present a more pleasing adjunct to the surroundings than a gang of ignorant foreign laborers working in the garden, and they certainly should produce more satisfactory results. It remains with some one to start the movement to interest our young men in gardening as a profession. Who shall it be?

What is most necessary today to develop better and finer American gardens is a greater spirit of co-operation between garden owners and those men who are earnestly endeavoring to place their profession where it properly belongs as the oldest of all professions, in the front ranks of the sciences and arts. The question that is still unsolved is what would be the most desirable agency to bring about such co-operation. Possibly some member of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA can answer this question.

Pruning Points for Poor Pruners

ANNE T. STEWART, *Short Hills Garden Club*

Why do not amateurs prune their own shrubs? The answer comes promptly, we're afraid. Don't fear, if you make a mistake, Nature will rectify it in no time. Much pleasure may be obtained at the expense of little work; you care for your shrubs twice a year and there is your garden. Prune in February; prune in June.

In February cut out. When a shrub is leafless you can see its skeleton. Cut out all dead wood at the ground; cut out all old wood at the ground, or where there is an especially vigorous shoot a short way up, cut the old wood just above that shoot. Cut out lateral branches where they cross toward the center. Cut off nothing.

In June cut off. The shrubs that flowered on last year's wood are crying for help; as much vitality is needed to produce a seed as a flower; you don't need the seeds, why exhaust your shrubs? Just below the bloom on each branch new shoots appear; cut off the spray that has bloomed just above one or the other of these shoots, as you want your shrub tall or short, leaving preferably the one pointing out. The shrubs will look scraggly for a few weeks, but after that they will smile their gratitude.

A hedge of lilac, the old but satisfying *Syringa Vulgaris*, was the despair of its owner, all legs below, all bloom out of reach. In June the hedge was cut literally in two, legs remaining. Nature flew to the rescue, stout shoots appearing everywhere. The next Spring no bloom; the succeeding Spring—fear not.

Contest

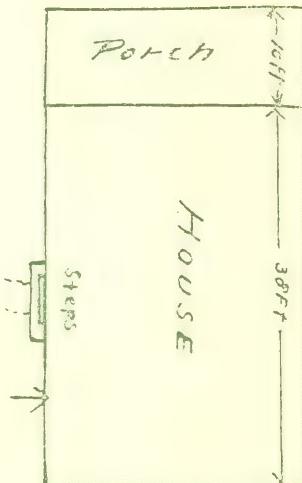
The plan of a typical house lot in our rural districts has been submitted by the *Farm Journal*, Washington Square, Philadelphia.

This magazine receives constant requests for planting plans and suggestions for just such places and has asked that the GARDEN CLUB to help it to help its readers. To quote from the letter of Mr. Charles P. Shoffner, Associate Editor, "We know what this CLUB can do if the subject can be properly presented before the people. You will have the consolation of knowing that at least three million of Our Folks will see the plans for a front garden. I am taking the average frontage, which seems to be about 90 feet, and the majority of houses in rural districts, and in our country homes are set back 50 feet. Very few houses have enough of the evergreens and we would like some of these mentioned, together with the native shrubs, etc."

Drive

90 FT
↓

50 FT



DEPTH OF LOT 150 TO 200

The rules of the contest are as follows:

Only easily obtained trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants may be used, and in all cases approximate cost of plant material must be given. These will vary somewhat in different localities, but as expensive and rare material is not desired the variation will be slight.

A wall, hedge or fence may be used but economy must be considered and it would be better to make the plan adaptable to any form of enclosure that may already exist. The plans will un-

doubtedly be used for old yards as well as in connection with newly constructed houses.

Plans will be judged from the point of view of suitability, simplicity, economy and ease of up-keep.

Solutions must reach the BULLETIN on or before February 20th, 1920. Only the winning plan will be illustrated in the BULLETIN but the *Farm Journal* may wish to print several solutions. Contestants are urged to remember that their plans are designed to meet a practical need. The right plans will be of great value to a large and interested public.

The November Contest

The November BULLETIN should have been issued on November 1st but owing to strike conditions was in the hands of the printer for seven weeks. This left only ten days for a solution of the garden problem submitted by Miss Nichols. Plans may therefore be sent in at any time up to February 15th, 1920.

Book Reviews

REVIEWING COMMITTEE

Mrs. William K. Walbridge, *Chairman*.
Miss Jessie Frothingham
Mrs. S. Edson Gage

Mrs. T. H. B. McKnight
Mrs. Henry A. Prince
Mrs. Charles H. Stout

(All books marked (*), whether new or old, are among those considered suitable for a permanent library.)

The Book of the Home Garden. by Edith Loring Fullerton, D. Appleton & Co., 1919. Price, \$2.50.

There is probably no one better fitted than Mrs. Fullerton to write such a book as this. A woman, the larger part of whose life has been devoted to the study of gardening, a mother who understands the hearts of little children—it is no wonder that her chapters appeal not only to the little readers for whom they are intended, but to big ones too.

It is a book unique, because the deepest fundamental knowledge is given in words so simple that any child can grasp it; and many grown-ups who have groped among technical expressions may suddenly see daylight. A primer, perhaps, a book to study carefully, and one so well edited that it may be taken from the shelf at any time to be used for reference.

Dahlias. by George Gordon, President National Dahlia Society of Great Britain. Frederick A. Stokes Co., 1919. Price, \$0.50.

This is probably the only book of its kind on the subject. Much has been written of Dahlias, and many are the opinions thereon; but this is the first time which the most marvelous of all flowers has had a whole book devoted to it alone.

Covering a period of some three hundred years, a few pages gives the history of the Dahlia. It then describes the evolution through hybridization from the modest single flowers of the Mexican plateaux to the gorgeous blooms of the present day.

The classifications of the National Dahlia Society differ slightly from that of the American Dahlia Society. Our Cactus class is already divided in two parts—Cactus and Hybrid Cactus—and there is some talk of dividing the Decorative class in a similar manner. The National Dahlia Society, however, ignores this subdivision.

Many of the varieties listed are strangers to us, and some I know do not do as well here as in the cool, damp climate of Great Britain. I remember the remark of a visitor to one of our shows some years ago when he beheld that most popular English Cactus Dahlia, 'Glory of Wilts,' "Well, *that* Dahlia was well named!"

While cultural directions given can be followed in a general way, climatic differences between Great Britain and America should always be taken into consideration. As a handbook it is nevertheless most valuable, and every Dahlia grower should have a copy in his library.

HENRIETTA M. STOUT.

**Colour in the Flower Garden.* by Gertrude Jekyll. Country Life Library.

On one of the wise pages of this book, Miss Jekyll observes that "All gardening involves constant change." Well for us that the same is not true of all gardening books; for here is one to live as it is for decades to come. It is difficult to speak in moderate terms of a work like this. It represents the highest achievement in the gardening art. It leads the entranced reader to believe that he or she can also create pictures in flowers. I believe I am right in thinking that this volume of Miss Jekyll's was the first to lay before an English-speaking public the matter of colour-arrangement in the garden at such length and with such fulness of detail; certainly it has become a *vade mecum* for all who would create pictures in growing flowers. The measured tone of the book, the clear fine style, the absence of the unessential word, especially of the adjective, all this adds to its soundness as a guide. It seems to me a sort of double triumph in garden books because of this restraint of manner. I myself approach the subject of flowers, whether planning, planting, gathering or writing, in a sort of happy tumult; and I marvel at the atmosphere of balance in Miss Jekyll's writing. It is

due of course to a long life of study and practice, to that quiet born of knowledge. Yet enthusiasm pervades each page. Speaking of the quality of light as it affects flower-groups on certain days we read: "When these days come I know them and am filled with gladness." Again: "I am truly glad to have that space (ten acres) to treat with reverent thankfulness and watchful care." On the second page of *Colour in the Flower Garden*, in that paragraph beginning "Coming down towards the garden" is as lovely an example of Miss Jekyll's delight in beauty as is to be found in any of her books. And following this, we find in one sentence what one might call her creed,—"To devise these living pictures with simple well-known flowers, seems to me the best thing to do in gardening."

The photographs of the book are delightful, the plans for borders and for gardens as valuable as such things can be. Witness that for the Lupine and Iris border, another for Michaelmas Daisies, for a border of Spring bulbs—these are guides to the utmost loveliness for ourselves.

Miss Margaret Waterfield's *Garden Colour* (E. P. Dutton & Company) published some three years before Miss Jekyll's volume on the same subject is a useful and charming book by five writers for those interested in such matters; and Mrs. S. A. Brown's *Gardens to Color and Individual Gardens* (Knickerbocker Press), though a less ambitious book, is a capital small guide by an American, with excellent condensed lists of flowers and plants.

To Miss Jekyll, however, every amateur in this country and in Britain bows the knee; and I doubt if she will ever realize the untold number of those whose feet she has set upon the path of beauty in gardening, or the simple fact that all who read her, become her followers and her friends as well.

LOUISA Y. KING.

**The Well Considered Garden*, by Mrs. Francis King. Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, \$2.50.

Quaint old books of garden designers show us that much more was contained in a garden two centuries ago, than now, it had many more adjuncts and furnishings, but it is not told us that there was the harmony of shade and color that Mrs. Francis King describes so beautifully for us in her, "*Well Considered Garden*."

Verbal magic is indeed Mrs. King's, when she tells us of the lovely combinations which she has planned, beginning with the earliest spring flowers, and carrying the pictures through the season's months of bloom.

The writer is indebted to Mrs. King, for much inspiration, and a number of lovely color effects, effects which however, never exactly

repeat themselves, as each season some varieties in every combination of plants, seem to be more vigorous than the rest, thus lending the emphasis of their stronger color to the picture.

Mrs. King does not discourage those of us who have small gardens, by telling of unattainable expanses of bloom, but shows us how a tiny space may be made delightful, by the use of plants which give proper color values, and herein lies one of the books greatest assets.

The word garden is a never ceasing delight to us all, a delight possibly transmitted to us from our grandmother Eve, and Mrs. King gives us food for dreams, when our gardens are taking their long sleep, and enables us to carry about our daily tasks, a subconsciousness of something pleasant.

MARGARET L. GAGE, *Litchfield Garden Club.*

Color in My Garden, by Louise Beebe Wilder. Illustrated in color by Anna Winegar. Doubleday, Page & Co. Price, \$10.00.

Among recent garden books none is more beautifully produced than this. The plantings illustrated by lovely color plates are described on the opposite page making their study easy.

Mrs. Wilder is an adept in getting a succession of bloom. How she achieves her success is clearly described. G. S. W.

**The Garden Month by Month*, by Mabel Cabot Sedgewick. Published by Frederick A. Stokes. Price, \$4.50.

This book is probably known to most members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, but no list of helpful gardening books would be complete which did not contain it. It is an indispensable book.

The "Months" are from March to September inclusive, and all the desirable hardy herbaceous perennials blooming within those months are described as to appearance, color, dates of bloom, height, and proper cultivation. There are over two hundred half tone engravings from photographs; also an excellent color chart.

Now is the time to plan the summer's garden. The books on color planting mentioned in the previous reviews cover this field very fully. The "*Garden Month by Month*" will be found invaluable for reference in planning future plantings. G. S. W.

The following list of *English periodicals* was supplied by Brentano's, New York, and can be subscribed for through them at the prices given, including postage:

<i>Amateur Gardening</i> , weekly	\$4.00
<i>The Garden</i> , weekly	4.00
<i>Garden Life</i> , weekly	4.00

<i>Gardener</i> , weekly	4.00
<i>Gardener's Chronicle</i> , weekly	7.00
<i>Gardening Illustrated</i> , weekly	4.00
<i>Horticultural Trade Journal</i> , monthly	2.50
<i>Irish Gardening</i> , monthly	3.00
<i>My Garden Illustrated</i> , monthly	3.00
<i>Orchid Review</i> , monthly	3.00

AMERICAN PERIODICALS

Country Life, Garden City, New York.

House and Garden, Conde Nast & Co., Inc., 19 West 44th Street, N. Y.

Garden Magazine, Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y.

Gardener's Chronicle, 286 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

The Flowergrower, Calcium, New York.

The Agronomist, Edited by Mrs. H. B. Fullerton, Huntington, N. Y.

Weekly News Letter of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Write to Government Printing Office, Bureau of Public Documents, Washington, D. C., enclosing 50c.

Bulletin of Popular Information of the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

A LIST OF TRADE PAPERS

These periodicals do not accept subscriptions from amateurs. They contain, however, a great deal of useful information not found elsewhere, and subscription may be placed in the names of gardeners or superintendents.

Horticulture, 78 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

The Florists' Exchange, Box 100, Times Square Station, New York, N.Y.

The American Florist, 440 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Canadian Florist, Peterboro, Ontario.

HOW TO RUN A HORTICULTURAL EXHIBIT

A most valuable, practical and interesting publication has been prepared by F. L. Mulford of the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry and issued by the Department of Agriculture as *Circular 62*, on *Horticultural Exhibitions and Garden Competitions*.

This circular outlines a course of procedure from the first steps of organization through the making of a schedule, the staging and judging of the exhibits, and the awarding of prizes to the general application of the results to the good of the community.

Of course any club, society or other organization that has ever held a competition of any sort has learned much that is here advised, through more or less difficult experience. Nevertheless there are undoubtedly a number of hints that can prove of real help even in the case of bodies that have been at it for years, for the bulletin is the result of a study of many successes and endeavors.

Of special value for reference purposes are the suggested schedules for various kinds of shows including Spring and Fall shows (general), vegetable and fruit shows, Narcissus, Iris, Peony, Rose, Sweet Pea, Gladiolus, Dahlia and Hardy Chrysanthemum shows; and also score cards for judging practically all classes that might be shown at such events.

Copies of the circular may be obtained free, as long as the supply holds out, by writing to the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

From *The Florists' Exchange*.

Departments

JAN. 4, 1920

The Garden Miscellany The *Primula Denticulata*, both in lavender and white, may be had at the Nurseries of the Lowthorp School, Groton, Mass. This variety is generally very hard to get.

Ceanothus Gloire de Versailles is reported as an exquisite background for September borders. It can be had at Bobbink & Atkins, Rutherford N. J.

Viburnum Carlesii (very sweet scented) is reported as hardy as far north as Maine, and should be in every garden. It is sometimes grafted on the Common Hobble bush, so look out for the suckers and cut them off close to the roots.

Have any of our readers used the common *Sea Buckthorn* as a background for mauve flowers, and will they report on its success?

We have been preparing the following list of Nurserymen, Seedsmen and Specialists from the personal recommendation of our Club members, hoping in time to have a complete list of the best men in the country. Necessarily the list is still incomplete but we expect to add to it from time to time. The Miscellany would be glad to have any new names of firms that you can personally recommend; or would be equally interested to hear complaints of any firms on the list.

The Bulb lists will be printed later.

ANNA G. HILL

The Garden Club of America List of Nurseries and Seedsmen

SUBJECT TO ADDITION AND REVISION

Nurseries

Amawalk Nurseries (Trees,
Amawalk, Westchester Co., N. Y.
Adams Nursery Co.,
Springfield, Mass.
Bay State Nurseries,
Abington, Mass.
Cottage Gardens,
Hollis, Long Island, N. Y.
Cedar Hill's Nursery Mr. T. A. Haasemeyer
Brookville, Long Island, N. Y.
Glen Head P. O.
Elliott, J. Wilkinson,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Elm Leigh Farm Nurseries, Phila. .
Putney, Vermont.
Farquhar & Co..
Boston, Mass.
(Special catalog of rarer plants on request.)
Gillette, Edward,
Southwick, Mass.
Horsford, F. K.,
Charlotte, Vermont.
Klem's Nursery,
Naperville, Illinois.
Little Tree Farms, (American Forestry Co.),
15 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Mayo, J. G. & Co.,
Rochester, N. Y.
Naperville Nurseries,
Naperville, Illinois.
Peterson, George H.,
Fairlawn, N. J.
Schilling, Max.,
24 East 39th St., New York City.
Totty, Charles H. (Amaryllis),
Madison, N. J.

Andorra Nurseries (Trees and Shrubs)
Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bar Harbor Nurseries,
Bar Harbor, Maine.
Bohlender, Peter,
Tippecanoe City, Ohio.
Childs, J. Lewis,
Floral Park, N. Y.
Dreer, Henry A.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Elizabeth Nurseries (Large Shrubs).
Elizabeth, N. J.
Farr, Bertram H. (Iris and Peonies),
Wyomissing, Pa.
Garden Nurseries (Cherries and Crabs)
Narbeth, Pa.
Hicks & Son (Tree moving specialists).
Westbury, L. I.
Hunt, Chester J. (Bulbs),
Little Falls, N. J.
Henderson, Peter,
Cortlandt St., New York City.
Kohankis, Martin,
Painesville, Ohio.
Morris Nursery Co.,
Westchester, Pa.
Moon & Co.,
Morrisville, Pa.
Pierson, A. N.,
Cromwell, Conn.
Palisade Nurseries,
Sparkill, N. Y.
Scheepers, John,
2 Stone St., New York City.
Twin Larches Nurseries,
Westchester, Pa.

Flower Seeds

Burpee, W. Atlee, (Sweet Peas),
Philadelphia, Pa.
Burnett Seeds,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Henderson, Peter,
Cortlandt St., New York City.
Michell, Henry,
518 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Vaughan's Seed Store,
37 W. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

Boddington, & Co.,
113 Chambers St., New York City.
Dreer, Henry A.,
Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Meehan, Thomas,
Germantown, Pa.
Thorburn & Co.,
Barclay St., New York City.
Weeber & Donn,
Chambers St., New York City.

California Seeds

Purdy, Carl,
Ukiah, Cal.
Shepherd, Theodosia B.,
Ventura, Cal.

Rayne, Theodore,
345 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Specialties

CHRYSANTEMUMS

Thomas, Sadie A.,
Stevenson Ave., Pasadena, Cal.
Sunny Brook Farm Garden,
Eatontown, N. J.

PEONIES

Babcock Peony Garden,
R. F. D., 79 Jamestown, N. Y.
Brand Nursery Co.,
Faribault, Minn.
Lyman H. Hoysradt
Pine Plains, N. Y.
Mohegan Peony Garden,
Sinking Spring, Pa.
Harris, S. G.,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Ruff, D. W. C.,
Bald Eagle Lake, Minnesota.
Peterson, George H.,
Fairlawn, N. J.

PANSY SEED

Steele's Pansy Seed,
Portland, Oregon.

ROCK GARDENS

Logan Nurseries,
Logan P. O., Pa.
Wolcott Nurseries,
Jackson, Michigan

ROSES

Conard & Jones,
West Grove, Pa.,
Howard & Smith,
Los Angeles, Cal.
Pierson, A. N.,
Cromwell, Conn.
Walsh, M. H.,
Wood's Hole,

GERANIUMS

Vincent, Richard,
White Marsh, Maryland.

DAHLIAS

Northborough Dahlia Gardens,
Northborough, Mass.

Broomall, J. J.,
Eagle Rock, Cal.

West Hampton Dahlia Farm,
Westhampton, L. I., N. Y.,

IRIS

Dean, Mrs.,
Moneta, Cal.

Movilla Gardens,
Haverford, Pa.

Glen Road Iris Gardens, (Mrs. Sturtevant
Wellesley Farms, Mass.

Jackson, R. T.,
Peterborough, N. H.

GLADIOLI

Decorah Gladioli Gardens,
Decorah, Iowa.

A. E. Kundred,
Goshen, Ind.

Tracy, B. H.,
Wenham, Mass.

Diener, Richard,
Kenfield, Marion Co., Cal.
Wing Seed Co.,
Mechanicsburgh, Ohio.

WILD FLOWERS

Botanical Nursery Co.,
Lapeer, Michigan.
Coolidge Rare Plant Nurseries,
Pasadena, Cal.
Gillette, Edward,
Southwick, Mass.

VERBENAS

Dillon, J. L.,
Bloomsburgh, Pa.

PETUNIAS

Diener, Richard,
Kenfield, Marin Co., Cal.
Heubler, Herman, (Blue)
Groton, Mass.

English Seeds

Barr & Sons,
2 King St., Covent Garden, London, Eng.

Carter's Tested Seeds (American Agency),
102 Chamber of Commerce,
Boston, Mass.

Eckford, Henry,
Wem, Shropshire, England.

Kelway & Sons,
Langport, Somerset, England.

Sutton & Sons,
Reading, England.
(American Agent: H. P. Winter & Co., 64 Wall
Street, New York City.)

Thompson & Morgan, (Seeds),
5 Carr St., Ipswich, England.

Blackmore & Langdon,
(Delphinium),
Bath, England.

Dobbie & Co.,
Edinborough, England.

Forbes, John (Phlox),
Hawick, Scotland.

Perry's Hardy Plant Farm,
Enfield, Middlesex, England.

Sydenham, Robert Ltd.,
Tenby St., Birmingham, England.

Wallace, R. & Co.,
Colchester, England.

French Seeds

Vilmorin, Andrieux & Cie., (the very best),
4 Quai de la Megisserie,
Paris, France.

New Years Day! And with the fresh-turned page of 1920, all bright with promise, came that most promising of all literature, a Seed Catalogue! Nothing else comes to me by mail that gives me quite the thrill I get from the first catalogue. I devour its contents, gloat over its monstrosities, believe its wildest statements (yes, Mr. Phillpotts, even to the length of cucumbers), take it to bed with me at night, and dream that I possess each pictured beauty. For me, the spring has come!

Alas, this year my ardour cooled at the first page,—the High Cost of Living has lifted many of my favorites to dizzy heights. The better seeds have soared, but that can be endured, for most of us plant many more seed than we need to plant—but Gladioli, think of it, 100% increase in the price of the one I love the best, and almost as great a rise in the price of my other favorites. The Galtonia, usually called *Hyacinthus candicans* in our catalogues, is offered in this catalogue for just five times as much as I paid for it last year.

Galtonia is one of the loveliest plants we can grow for mid and late-summer blooming. It occupies little root space, and its long amaryllis-like leaves are a beautiful green all summer. In late July the straight, tall, graceful spike of blossoms, more like Snowdrops than Hyacinth flowers, is one of the most admired inhabitants of the garden. My soil is heavy clay, and we seldom have snow all winter, so I have given up trying to call it a hardy perennial, and treat it like a Gladiolus, except that I plant all the bulbs as early in the spring as possible, instead of planting for succession. I like it better in groups than singly, and I take the same precaution to have the same proportion of large, medium and small size bulbs in each group that I do in planting Gladioli. Then I am reasonably sure that the groups will have about the same flower value at the same time. I take them up, as I do Gladioli, after the first heavy frost, and store them in baskets, in a frost-proof cellar. I have never saved the off-shoots, but with the tremendous increase in cost of the large bulbs, I shall certainly try to do so in the future

Some of the seedsmen, among them Vaughan in Chicago, and Farquhar in Boston, list seed of Annual Holly-hock. According to Bailey, the Holly-hock is biennial or perennial, depending on the climate and soil in which it is grown, but if sown early enough, will bloom the first year from seed. A large proportion of the Holly-hocks I have grown as annuals have lived and bloomed a second season, so no doubt Bailey is right. I am very fond of Holly-hocks, and depend on them for certain effects in the garden. For years I struggled with each and every remedy for the ruinous rust, but all to no avail, until I discovered the annual Holly-hock advertised in a seed catalogue.

I tried it, and found it immune from rust. I have grown it now for years, and I am beginning to save the seed so that I may grow the separate colors. It is not as tall as the usual perennial variety, but is quite tall enough for any garden use; the blooms single and gracefully set on the long stalk, and of lovely colors, with black-maroon, lemon, and amber (the color of Amber Queen Snapdragon) predominating. The pink is a good shade, and the red, a good glowing red without a trace of scarlet. As I do not like the fat, crepe-papery double Holly-hocks, the ones I grow as annuals satisfy me completely. Sow the seed the first of April in the cold-frame, give them more room in which to develop, otherwise treat as you would Zinnias or Aster.

This spring I shall buy seed of Holly-hocks in separate colors, plant it as the annual seed, and watch it with great interest to see if it will bloom the first season, and if it will prove free from rust as does the annual. If the two big "ifs" materialize, what a neat little theory we can work out, of age and immunity, and so forth!

Speaking of rust, I have had a certain measure of success with the two following remedies for the rust on Snapdragon. First, I wash the seed, just before sowing, with a one half of one per cent solution of formaldehyde, then I water the plants with one teaspoonful of household ammonia to one gallon of water a dozen times during the season. Always water first with clear water before using the ammonia water, and do not use the ammonia water right after transplanting. Last summer I noticed in a friend's garden that all her tall and medium Snapdragon were badly rusted, but that the dwarf Snapdragons that filled the center beds were free from rust. It will be interesting to see if the dwarf proves free again this summer.

In *The Well Considered Garden* Mrs. King speaks highly of the annual Statice, varieties, *bonduelli*, and *sinuata*. The seed seems difficult to get, but can be bought as follows:—*Statice sinuata*, blue, *sinuata alba*, *bonduelli*, and *incana*, of the Carter Seed Co., 106 Chamber of Commerce Building, Boston, Mass.—*Statice bonduelli*, and *sinuata* blue, rose (which Mrs. King rightly calls mauve), and white, of Vaughan's Seed Store, 31 W. Randolph street, Chicago. You can also buy of Vaughan the Russian Statice which I have never tried out of doors, but which is most lovely under glass. I am told that *Statice incana*, though a perennial, will bloom the first year from seed.

If I could have but one annual (perish the thought, for I cannot imagine a garden of any size with less than six) that one would be the *Ageratum Mexicanum coeruleum* because it has the longest season of bloom of any annual we grow, because its foliage is as lovely as its flowers, and it slips in and out of the perennial border until it fills

every yawning gap with its soft blue flowers of a shade that has been so aptly called the garden's solvent. Because it is the easiest of any annual to grow, and so far as I know, has no enemies except Jack Frost. It minds our dry, hot summers less than any other annual, and is truly charming to pick. If I could have two, the second would be Petunia—Royal Purple, Snowball, and Rosy Morn—and I would have a garden glowing and beautiful with color, cool with soft green and so satisfying with the exquisite form of the Petunia blossom that I wonder why I should yearn for a third, which would be Zinnia, of many shades of rosy salmon, best obtained by planting the medium sized Zinnia Old Rose. Then, of course, you must leave out the Rosy Morn Petunia, and what a fine color scheme you have, and how it fairly pleads for now and then a clump of sulphur yellow Calendula; —and there we have the fourth! I should like to go on planting this garden, but I am infringing on another department! Petunias I have found almost as easy to grow as Ageratum. I have no greenhouse, so sow the seed about March first, in shallow pans in a south window, one packet each of the best obtainable dark purple, that used to be called Karlsruhe Rathaus, and is now called by different dealers, Black Prince, Royal Purple, Purple King, or Dark Purple, but always recognizable because the seed is expensive—the pure white bedding Petunia usually called Snowball, and Rosy Morn, selected seed. From the three packets you will have, by the first of April, thousands of seedlings to be pricked off into flats, and set into the cold frames. Transplant again the first of May, if possible into pots, and more than half of them will bloom by the first week in June. I have found the purple all true to color, the Rosy Morn with only an occasional one off color, but the white will often have an ugly bluish-purple stripe, and those I carefully reject.

LOTISE S. HUBBARD.

Spraying Fruit Trees

Spray with lime-sulphur in February.

Later on, use a modified lime-sulphur solution with the addition of arsenate of lead in the following proportions:

2½ gallons lime-sulphur 100 gallons water.
4 lbs. Arsenate of lead

Garden
Pests
and
Remedies

This should be applied:

1. When the buds show color 3. Two weeks later
2. Just when the blossoms fall 4. Nine weeks after that.

This should keep the trees in excellent condition, destroying insects and all fungus growths.

For mildew on roses and phlox and for blight on Delphiniums, begin early in the season and spray once a week with Fungine.

Care must be used not to spray with Fungine in greenhouses, nor in trellises, as it takes off the paint.

An excellent gardener tells me he prefers a Fungicide called "Copperdine," or any of the Copper solutions sold by reliable nursery men for Holly-hocks and Phlox, rather than Fungine. This Copper solution is also very effective for "Black Spot" on tomatoes.

Diseases and insect pests of currants and gooseberries.

San Jose scale, frequently found on these bushes, is best treated by spraying each year during the dormant period with lime-sulphur-concentrate at the rate of 1 gallon to 8 gallons of water.

The Currant Worm—which attacks gooseberries as well as currants—is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long and is green with yellowish ends. It is a greedy feeder—will quickly strip a plant of its foliage—hence treatment should be given as soon as its presence is suspected. If left to their own sweet will three broods will often appear in one season. They are readily destroyed with arsenate of lead—used at the rate of 2 lbs. of paste to 50 gallons of water. This should be applied in the spring just after the leaves appear. If it is found necessary to treat for a second brood, when the fruit is ripening, powdered hellebore should be used as a spray—1 oz. to 1 gallon of water or dusted on diluted with flour 5 to 8 times.

The Currant Aphis curls the leaves of currants and gooseberries and makes little pockets on the lower leaf surface. This is best controlled by spraying just when the leaf buds open with a nicotine solution, using 1 ounce to 8 gallons of water.

No variety of currant or gooseberry appears to be immune to the White Pine Blister Rust. This is a fungus which grows on the leaves of these fruits and then attacks and kills five-needled pines. Spraying has not proved successful in preventing infection, or in killing the fungus after it is present. Therefore, if the disease exists in localities where it is desirable to grow white pines, it is necessary to destroy all currant and gooseberry bushes, both cultivated and wild, also ornamental and flowering currants, within a third of a mile of the pines. The Blister Rust first attacks the twigs of a pine tree then gradually works into the larger branches and the trunk. It kills by girdling the bark. No tree infected with this disease has been known to recover. Fortunately it cannot go from one tree to another—but requires a period of incubation on the leaf of a gooseberry or currant, where it undergoes several changes before it can again attack pines.

Its growth on gooseberries and currants is so vigorous that by the end of a growing season, it may have spread to most of the bushes within a radius of several miles of the infected pines on which it originated.

When white pines grow near infected bushes, the disease passes back and forth from one host to the other until all of the trees are killed.

New York State limits the propagation of gooseberries and currants to certain districts and doubtless other states will follow in time with strict quarantine regulations. From *Farmers' Bulletin* 1024.

Any personal experiences regarding troubles in the garden or practical suggestions on remedies will be appreciated by this department. All questions will be answered as far as possible and members are urged to assist in making this a medium of interchange of garden knowledge.

ROMAYNE LATTA WARREN.

AMERICAN CARNATION SOCIETY
A. F. J. Bauer, Sec'y., Indianapolis, Ind.

CHRYSANTHEMUM SOCIETY OF AMERICA
C. W. Johnson, Sec'y., 2242 W. 109th St., Chicago, Ill.

AMERICAN DAHLIA SOCIETY
E. C. Vick, Sec'y., 150 Nassau St., New York City

NATIONAL DAHLIA SOCIETY
R. W. Gill, Sec'y., Portland, Oregon

CALIFORNIA DAHLIA SOCIETY
N. F. Vanderbilt, Sec'y., 725 Fifth St., San Rafael, Cal.

SOUTHERN DAHLIA SOCIETY
W. E. Clafin, Sec'y., College Park, Md.

AMERICAN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY
A. C. Beals, Sec'y., Ithaca, N. Y.

AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY
A. P. Saunders, Sec'y., Clinton, N. Y.

AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY
Prof. E. A. White, Sec'y., Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

AMERICAN SWEET PEA SOCIETY
William Gray, Sec'y., Bellevue Rd., Newport, R. I.

Special
Plant
Societies

American
Peony
Society

A meeting to organize a National Iris Society will be held at the Museum of the New York Botanic Garden, Bronx Park, New York City, at 11 a. m., Thursday, January 29th, 1920.

All persons interested are invited to correspond with the Secretary, Dr. H. A. Gleason, New York Botanic Garden, Bronx Park, New York City.

The Peony Society is enjoying great prosperity. The membership list is growing fast and the annual meetings and shows attract more and more attention every year.

Last spring's show was in Detroit. Enthusiastic Peony growers came there from all parts of the country to see what was new in the Peony world. T. C. Thurlow's Sons made a fine display of standard sorts, and staged also a few fine new seedlings. Mr. L. R. Bonnewitz, the President of the Society also brought from his home in Van Wert, Ohio, a grand collection of blooms. There were of course many other exhibitors; and indeed the competition in some of the classes was exceedingly keen.

The Peony Society now publishes four bulletins a year. These take up all phases of Peony culture, and give also accounts of meetings and shows, and miscellaneous Peony gossip. The number of Peony

enthusiasts grows year by year, and when they cannot be talking of their hobby, they like to read about it.

Next year's show is to be at Reading, Pa., and the great attraction there will be the opportunity of seeing Mr. Farr's nursery of Peonies and Irises. The meeting will be set at the time when the plants are at their best, and what between the plants in the fields and the select blooms staged in the exhibition room, Peony lovers will have a chance there, for once, of seeing all the Peonies they want.

A. P. SAUNDERS, *Secretary*.
Clinton, N. Y.

Chrysanthemum Society of America The Chrysanthemum Society of America was organized in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1890, its object being to encourage the growth and improvement of Chrysanthemums, both hardy and grown under glass.

Previous to its organization most of the varieties were of Japanese origin, but through the work of the Society, gardeners and florists have greatly progressed in hybridizing, until now the American Chrysanthemum is the peer of all Chrysanthemums.

In five of the largest cities committees are appointed to examine new varieties on each Saturday in the months of October and November. These new varieties, many of which have heretofore been raised in Europe and Australia and then grown in this country, are scored by these committees for Chrysanthemum Society certificates of merit.

Since the advent of the numerous Garden Clubs, great impetus has been given the outdoor culture of Chrysanthemums, but the ease with which seedlings can be produced makes it necessary that the rules governing their certification be rigidly enforced.

The officers are always willing to give information pertaining to the objects of the Society and the growth of Chrysanthemums.

The membership consists of the many enthusiasts of this country, Canada and some from Europe. The dues are \$2 per annum. New members are desired, and any one interested may become a member by paying the annual dues.

25 West 39th Street, N. Y., November 5-7.

CHARLES W. JOHNSON, *Secretary*.

American Dahlia Society Not so very long ago, the American Dahlia Society made a classification of the different types of Dahlias, resulting in the establishment of a number of classes embracing as many distinct formations in the Dahlia species. Since that time many beautiful hybrid forms have been introduced, some of them with such intermixture of type that judges at the various shows this year have been at a loss to classify

them as of one type or another. As a consequence, it is quite likely that the official classification will have to be amended or changed. The Paeony-flowered, Decorative and Cactus types this year have showed some remarkable blendings of character, and already the terms "Hybrid Paeony" and "Hybrid Cactus" have been used for purposes of differentiation.

The Dahlia, beyond all other plants, promises surprises to the enthusiastic culturist who seeks originations. The delight of producing seedlings is shared by commercial and amateur growers alike. A well-known commercial grower remarked at a recent show, "Of my seventy acres of Dahlias, I find that, when making a tour of them for inspection, my steps invariably lead me, first of all, to my planting of two thousand seedlings, which are to me my chief attraction, even though I may not retain, as this year, more than five."

This year the new varieties presented are mostly of the Paeony-flowered type. While especially suited for garden purposes, flowers of this type are excellent for cutting, and last well in the home. The strong colors to be found in this type appeal to many, and who do not mind the exposed yellow centre characteristic of most varieties in the class.

In the Decorative class, most popular for all purposes, some splendid originations have been noticed, embodying the qualities of good size and proportionate substance. Strange to say, color has seemed to run to buffs, amber, and deep gold, some with suffusions of deeper colors, but all beautiful. Pink shades in the varieties produced have shown very little advance over existing sorts. The old Delice still reigns as head of the pink varieties in point of color.

The Show Dahlia, which in recent years has fallen behind in the estimation of garden lovers, seems to be recovering lost ground. Some very beautiful varieties have been put forward which evidence marked improvement in color and form.

No striking advance has been noticed in the Single class, nor in the Collarette section; and no notable additions appear to have been made in the Pompon section, where size has been the chief aim, with a flower of "button" proportions the mark.

JOHN H. PEPPER.

The bulletin of the Dahlia Society was issued on January 1st, and will appear promptly on the first of each quarter hereafter; and an effort will be made by the officers of the Society to make it the most valuable thing of the kind published.

Membership fee is \$2 a year, and that is the only charge.

E. C. VICK, *Secretary.*

(Statement October 5, 1919)

Southern
Dahlia
Association

During the seasons of 1913-14-15, a number of dahlia enthusiasts, particularly those living in the suburbs of Washington in the nearby Maryland counties, decided it would be desirable to have some sort of organization and a general getting together of persons especially interested in these beautiful and wonderful flowers. Accordingly in February, 1916, the Southern Dahlia Association was organized, with Prof. J. B. S. Norton as President, and W. E. Claflin, Secretary-Treasurer.

The principal objects of the Association are to foster a general interest in the growing of Dahlias, the promotion of exhibits and interest therein, to secure the exchange of varieties among the members, and the introduction of new varieties for distribution.

W. E. CLAFLIN, *Secretary.*

Special Plant Societies who desire to announce shows, give descriptions of recent introductions, explain membership requirements, etc, should communicate with

MRS. JOHN A. STEWART, JR., *Chairman,*
Short Hills, N. J.

Slides Committee

MRS. SAMUEL SLOAN, *Chairman*

At the meeting of the GARDEN CLUB on December 1st, it was the opinion of the Clubs that a collection of slides made from photographs of member's gardens would be of great interest and of considerable educational value to all. These collections would, upon request, be loaned to Member Clubs.

The Slides Committee asks that all Clubs co-operate to make this plan a success by sending a small or large collection of slides of border, shrub, tree or evergreen plantings, architectural designs, garden plans, gateways, trellises, etc.

To facilitate arrangements for these collections, the GARDEN CLUB has been divided into zones and zonal chairmen have been appointed. The names of chairmen and lists of Clubs falling within each zone follows. No exact arrangements as to the duties of Zonal Chairmen in relation with the General Chairman have as yet been made. This will be announced in the next issue of the BULLETIN and Club presidents will be notified as soon as possible that work may begin in the various Clubs.

A large collection cannot be expected before summer but that members who already have suitable photographs may have slides made, the following details are given.

Slides may be made from photographs, films or negatives and must be standard size, 3 x 4 inches. Making of slide from print or photograph costs 50 cents, from negative, 25 cents. The coloring costs from 25 cents to 90 cents per slide. Individuals may make or color their own slides.

Good results have been obtained from E. Van Altena, 6 E. Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. Other firms are being tried and results will be announced later.

KATHERINE C. SLOAN.

ATLANTIC ZONE

Mrs. Junius Morgan, *Chairman,*
Princeton, New Jersey.

Bedford Garden Club
Easthampton Garden Club
Millbrook Garden Club
Morristown Garden Club
North Country Garden Club
Orange and Dutchess Counties Garden Club
Philipstown Garden Club
Princeton Garden Club

Rumson Garden Club
Rye Garden Club
Short Hills Garden Club
Somerset Hills Garden Club
Southampton Garden Club
Trenton Garden Club
Ulster Garden Club

NEW ENGLAND ZONE

Mrs. S. Edson Gage, *Chairman,*
309 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, Long Island.

Chestnut Hill Garden Society
Hartford Garden Club
Litchfield Garden Club
Lenox Garden Club

Newport Garden Club
North Shore Garden Club
Ridgefield Garden Club
Washington Garden Club

CENTRAL ZONE

Mrs. John Newberry, *Chairman,*
Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan.

Cincinnati Garden Club
Cleveland Garden Club
Illinois Garden Club

Michigan Garden Club
Santa Barbara Garden Club

SOUTHERN ZONE

(No Chairman)

Albemarle Garden Club
Allegheny County Garden Club
Amateur Gardeners
Fauquier and Louden Garden Club
Green Spring Valley Garden Club
Harford County Garden Club

Montgomery and Delaware Counties Garden Club
Philadelphia Garden Club
Twenty Garden Club
Warrenton Garden Club
Weeders, The

A New Department at the American Academy in Rome

The American Academy at Rome has decided to establish three fellowships in Landscape Architecture, to be open, as the Directors have recently decided, not only to men but to women. The late Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan held a mortgage of \$375,000 on the Academy

buildings, which his son has generously offered to cancel if a similar sum can be raised to endow departments of music and landscape architecture. \$220,000 has already been contributed, but \$155,000 more must be added before May 1st in order to take advantage of Mr. Morgan's offer.

Would not the members of the Garden Club of America like to show their appreciation of this new departure by sending contributions from each of the Associated Clubs? It might be suggested that their money should be applied to the new building for housing women which is to be erected on the grounds. The treasurer is Mr. William A. Boring, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York.

The fellowships will include a stay of three years in Italy and intensive study of the wonderful examples of landscape design in various parts of the country. With their analytic study of these masterpieces, the Fellows will carry on constructive essays in design. They will work not in classes, but each on his or her own responsibility to make the very utmost of the extraordinary opportunity, enabling them to concentrate on the single aim of quality in their chosen art. They will work in collaboration with architects, painters and sculptors, learning the limitations and possibilities of the kindred arts.

During the third year, as the Fellows in Architecture are sent to Greece, the Fellows in Landscape Architecture will be sent to France and to England to see how the same principles have been applied to other forms of landscape design, differing from the stately formal Italian villas, because interpreting human needs based on a different economic and social life under a more northern sky.

The benefit these Fellows receive will be returned to us tenfold by raising the standards of landscape architecture in this country and spreading the desire for beautiful gardens. Does not each of us wish to give some practical expression of enthusiasm for this movement?

ROSE STANDISH NICHOLS.

THE SOCIETY OF LITTLE GARDENS

On reading the very interesting minutes of the Fifth Annual meeting of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, one notes the dominant desire to enlarge and multiply the beautiful spots of the earth and to bring flowers more readily within the reach of all.

Add to this the objects of the GARDEN CLUB as read at the meeting: "The objects of this association shall be to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs; to share the advantages of association, through conference and correspondence in this country and abroad, to aid in the protection of native plants and birds and to encourage civic planting."

Add further the lines by Emerson quoted by the President in opening the meeting,

"Along the city's paved street,
Plant gardens lined with flowers sweet";

and one has, in brief, the principal idea with which the Society of Little Gardens was founded and the lines on which it is working.

The original plan of its founders was the creation of a very small *city* garden club, but so many were the applications for membership, that before it was six months old the Society boasted over two hundred members and had branches in more than a dozen States, since increased to twenty.

It now offers to all those whose gardens are on a most limited scale, such advantages of co-operation and inspiration as are already given by the GARDEN CLUB to those who are eligible to their membership.

It aims to promote wayside, especially street, planting, the cultivation of small and otherwise barren spots, the guardianship of old gardens and the protection of fine trees and vines.

Had there been an active association of this kind in existence when Bartram's Garden was first offered for sale, it is safe to assume that that once lovely spot might yet have been an earthly paradise.

The local work of the Society has met with much interest and sympathy. Sale of flowers and plants have been held in the poorer parts of the city, teachers and lecturers have been sent to small communities to give instruction in the planting of gardens and growing of vegetables, a window box movement has been successfully inaugurated and valuable work has been done in street tree-planting and in the Memorial Tree movement. Assistance has also been given in local movements towards bird protection, bee-keeping and the study of aquaria.

The past sad years have emphasized the need of all the comfort and support that beauty can give and taught us the value of trees and growing things.

If all those who realize this need could be linked together with some chain—no matter how slight—what might not be accomplished!

The Society of Little Gardens offers itself as this link and invites all garden lovers, as well as all small societies to join its ranks and work together for the wayside beautiful, making the towns, the villages, the school yards, the waste places, the country church yards, and the ugly back-yards, the restful and lovely places they should be, worthy of this great country and its people.

Information is gladly given by the Secretary to anyone who cares to learn further particulars concerning the aims of the Society.

BERTHA A. CLARK.

Secretary of the Society of Little Gardens and Associate Member of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

(MRS. CHARLES DAVIS CLARK, 2215 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.)

Garden Club News

Garden Club Meeting December 1st, 1919

Much interest was manifested at the meeting of the GARDEN CLUB at the Colony Club, New York, on December 1, 1919. Twenty-nine Member Clubs were represented and there was a lively exchange of opinions.

Many of the decisions reached are recorded under committee reports, general information, etc. A résumé follows of replies to the questionnaire sent out in the autumn to all Clubs.

Replies In reply to the first question asking, whether a general program to for each year's work to be followed by all Clubs would be acceptable, **Ques-** the consensus of opinions was that each Club preferred to be **tionnaire** responsible for its own programs.

The second suggestion, that each Club make a collection of garden slides, met with great enthusiasm and the progress made by the committee is recorded elsewhere.

The matter of visiting cards, proposed in the third suggestion, is welcomed by most of the Clubs, but as a very careful plan must be made, the final report was deferred until all suggestions could be carefully tabulated and details worked out. A book will undoubtedly be issued giving the names of gardens that may be visited, how they may be reached and at what hour they will be open.

Answers to the fourth question disclosed the fact that few original papers are being written by members, a result which Mrs. Martin deplored.

There has been little objection on the part of Member Clubs, to paying the per capita assessment of \$1.50 to meet GARDEN CLUB expenses. Only four Clubs have felt unable to send the additional amount.

Resolu- The following Resolution, which explains itself, was unhesitatingly
tions adopted:
Against

Billboards RESOLUTION FOR THE GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA AGAINST BILLBOARD CAMPAIGN OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FLORISTS

Whereas, The Society of American Florists, John Young, Secretary, 1170 Broadway, New York City, has begun an advertising campaign with billboards twenty feet long by seven feet high, bearing their slogan "SAY IT WITH FLOWERS" to be placed in conspicuous places over this country, and;

Whereas, Eighty-seven of these billboards have already been ordered and the society is urging all its members to buy and set them up over America;

Resolved, That the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, which, through a common interest in flowers, is one of the florists' best friends, stands firmly against this misguided movement to deface our landscape and disfigure the streets of our towns and cities, and hereby respectfully protests against that movement;

Also Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Mr. Young and to every Member Club of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA with a request that each Club take action in this matter and forward a similar protest to Mr. Young, Secretary of the Society of American Florists.

Proposed by Mrs. Francis King, Garden Club of Michigan.

Seconded by Mrs. William A. Hutcheson, Somerset Hills Garden Club.

It was announced that the Short Hills Garden Club had a fund raised through the sale of Dahlias originated by Mrs. Stout. This money has hitherto been used as a war fund but it is proposed now to appropriate it to a medal in memory of Mrs. Renwick, through whose death the GARDEN CLUB lost one of its most intelligent, interested and beloved members. This medal will be awarded to the GARDEN CLUB member who during each year achieves distinction in the advancement of horticultural interests. It could not be put to a more beautiful or appropriate use or one more appreciated by GARDEN CLUB members.

**The
Emily D.
Renwick
Medal**

A meeting will be held in connection with the International Flower Show which will open at the Grand Central Palace, New York, on March 15th. Arrangements have been made for space at the Show where meetings and lectures may be held. A number of well-known nurserymen will be asked to speak with a view to bringing about a better understanding between amateur and commercial interests. You are urged to make plans to attend this meeting which will be an important and interesting one.

**Spring
Meeting**

A general protest was made against the wanton destruction of young trees for Christmas trees. So strong was the feeling that some advocated doing away with Christmas trees altogether. Other suggestions, such as growing trees which may be replanted, were made but it was agreed that it was too late to accomplish anything this year. Will members, before this matter passes out of our minds, and before it is too late to achieve possible results next year, give some thought to the matter and send any suggestions they may wish to make to the BULLETIN that a campaign may be organized to save our trees through improved methods of cutting or through satisfactory substitutes.

**Christmas
Trees**

After the business meeting and luncheon, Mr. George Pratt, Forest Commissioner of New York, gave an interesting illustrated talk on the work accomplished by the Commission, clearly demon-

**Mr. Pratt's
Lecture**

strating the value of this work in the results cited. The fact that the damage from forest fires in New York has been reduced from \$800,000 in 1908 to less than \$5,000 in 1919 is the best proof of its importance. His account of the Park Preserves, illustrated by beautiful moving pictures was most inspiring.

Historical Gardens

Will members send in the names and photographs, if possible, of historical gardens in their respective neighborhoods? The information, which should be somewhat in detail may be sent to Mrs. Pratt who will forward it to the Committee on Historical Gardens.

New Club Members

The Garden Club of Chestnut Hill, Mass., has been elected to membership in the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA. Its officers are as follows:

President--Mr. R. M. Saltonstall, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Secretary--Mrs. George B. Baker, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Treasurer--Mrs. George Dike, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Quarantine No. 37

Whatever may be our opinion of Quarantine 37 certain of its aspects are so illogical and unconsidered that they should be enumerated without complicating details.

Quarantine 37 permits the importation of six varieties of bulbs, provided they are free from "sand, soil or earth." These are Lilies, Lilies of the Valley, Narcissus, Hyacinths, Tulips and Crocuses, the argument being that these varieties are practically immune. They are, and so are more than a hundred other varieties of bulbs, corms, rhizomes and tubers which are barred. Another argument sets forth the fact that this small percentage of varieties may be carefully watched but these six varieties constitute 88 per cent of all the bulbs imported. The claim may be made that since we may still have 88 per cent of our bulbs there need be no cause for complaint but the fact remains that the remaining 12 per cent are quite as harmless and equally needed for good gardening, and that one allowable variety, Lily of the Valley, is the most difficult of all bulbs to examine and the most likely, because of its formation, to harbor insects. Scillas, Snow-drops, Gladioli, Dahlias and Spanish and English Iris we may not have. Neither may we have a valid reason why.

Quarantine 37 permits stock, cuttings, scions and buds of fruits for propagating. If these through proper examination may be kept free from pests and diseases, why may not the fruit trees themselves or other deciduous trees and shrubs? It permits also *Manetti*, *Multiflora*, *Bizet Rose* and *Rosa Rugosa*, if the roots are free from "sand,

soil or earth," but no named roses. Up to 1912 these came in without any inspection. Since 1912 no taint of disease has been found on the millions imported yearly. Mr. Harry B. Weiss, State Inspector of New Jersey since 1911, through whose hands possibly 50 per cent of all rose importations have passed, states that he has never found a rose or rose stock infested with a dangerous pest.

Quarantine 37 excludes Orchids though a method of fumigating these plants has been found and used by the Department of Agriculture. Pineapples, bananas and other tropical fruits are admitted. Why bar tropical plants, which cannot be raised in America and which a little care would render more completely harmless?

It will be noticed that all bulbs and plants admitted must be free of "sand, soil or earth." The amount required for packing is small and might easily and with the willing co-operation of other countries be sterilized. Are the thousands of tons of clay, sand and gravel brought each year to America as ballast from all parts of the world sterilized? This clay is sold to potteries, the sand and gravel are used for filling and sold indiscriminately to any bidder. None is dumped in the sea. Does it seem quite reasonable?

No further examples of inconsistency need be given, but there are two commercial aspects claimed by the F. H. B. and the friends of Quarantine 37 to be advantageous. The first is the elimination or minimizing of foreign competition. Contemplation of this advantage leaves the American nurseryman cold. He realizes that commercial growing has been an art in certain European countries for centuries: that it will take many years to train men adequately for this highly specialized occupation and that the material for such training is scarce; that land values, wages and climate will raise prices exorbitantly and curtail profit and production. He also knows that it requires from five to fifteen years to create an adequate commercial stock and that although the form of our government may be fixed, those who administer it are not. Who will finance him during the lean years while seeds are germinating, types are being fixed, cuttings are taking root and plants reaching a marketable size? Certainly no bank or individual with an eye to business because at the end of those years a new Federal Horticultural Board may raise the quarantine and admit a flood of more cheaply grown foreign bulbs, plants and trees. They would be better grown, too, because in Europe they have done for centuries what we should have to learn almost from the beginning. Instead of improving the lot of the American nurseryman, Quarantine 37 has placed him in a serious financial dilemma.

Another business fallacy is the claim that it is better for America to be self-contained and produce her own nursery stock as well as

other commodities. This would be true if we could produce it better and more cheaply than we can obtain it from abroad but since conditions, wages, training, climate and customs forbid this we do ourselves a commercial and economic injury in attempting to create artificially a new American industry. No country can afford to be self-contained, least of all one that has much to sell and hopes to increase its foreign trade.

The issue will not be confused by giving a mass of detail but it may be interesting to know that the cotton boll weevil mentioned as a striking illustration of damage by foreign pests simply migrated across the border from Mexico.

Can we believe that countries like Holland who, commercially, are largely dependent upon nursery products would not do everything in their power to keep their products free from pests and infection? French and English growers are notoriously painstaking in this particular and all European countries that have not quarantines deemed adequate by the F. H. B. would undoubtedly comply with any suggested precautions.

Will GARDEN CLUB members consider the points here set forth, inform themselves upon others and be ready at the next meetings to take formal action?

Finally Quarantine 37 is not a Quarantine at all but an embargo. America once had a Tea Party. Is it getting ready for a Garden Party?

Plant Importations for Personal Use The Federal Horticultural Board issues the following specific statement as to just what kind of "personal use" certain plants may, under special permits, be imported for.

In the recent explanation of Regulation 14 of the regulations as amended under Quarantine 37 it is stated that "in exceptional cases the importation of novelties (i. e., new varieties) may be made for personal use, but not for sale." This is intended to provide for the importation of such new varieties by directors of botanical gardens, collectors and growers of special collections of plants of recognized standing, but was not intended to apply to importations which may be desired for personal use other than as indicated or for the adornment of private estates. In case such public gardens, collectors or growers of special collections are not known to the experts of this department, they may be required to furnish evidence of their status.

Quarantine 37 Through English Eyes I daresay that Quarantine 37 prevented many of these wonders (a remarkable collection of orchids recently sold in England) from migrating across the water. I could not but smile at Chairman Marlatt's guile in assuming U. S. growers might raise and flower orchids of value in five years. Presumably he has never seen the

marvelous things raised on this side, the results, maybe, of crossing and inter-crossing during the last 100 years or so.

Regarding novelties, what would, I wonder, constitute a novelty in the Orchid or even Daffodil line? The famous Rosefield collection sold recently, contained no less than 20 plants of *Odontoglossum triumphans* Lionel Crawshay. Only one plant of this wonder had ever been sold before by Mr. Crawshay, so that it may be classed as a new thing, yet I dare say it was raised fully 20 years ago.

Take Daffodils also. They take 10 years to develop fully representative flowers from seed, and if of any class another 20 years elapses before they become anything like a commercial proposition.

It is to be hoped that the F. H. B. does not delude itself into assuming that seedling raising is going to form the gateway whereby your trade will level things up. If everything seeded as easily and freely as Groundsel matters would quickly adjust themselves, but they don't.

We Europeans smile at the fear of the earwig. We do not care at all about insects that so readily lend themselves to trapping. It is wretches that cannot be seen, and the uncontrollable diseases, that worry us, and I dare say that not a few such pests have reached us from your side from time to time.

F. A. WESTON in *The Florists' Exchange*.

News and Views

This department is dedicated to the Member Clubs and to our individual members. It is designed to hold short accounts of unusual meetings, stirring events, interesting anecdotes, successful shows and pleasant garden experiences. Contributions should be signed and the name of the Club from which they come should also be given. Personal news is welcome and if we might have an occasional controversy, so much the better. The name of the Column Conductor will be announced in the next issue of the BULLETIN.

Since the new law has gone into effect preventing the importation of plants and shrubs, it seems to me that the opportunity has arrived for the garden clubs of America to become creative hybridizers and developers of new varieties of plants; and shrubs. We at present have but few hybridizers in this country and have depended almost entirely on Europe for our plants; this is probably due to the scarcity and high price of labor. Now that we are unable to import any more, how long will these plants remain true to color, to name and to type? The nurserymen foreseeing a shortage have imported thousands of roots, but as you probably know from sad experience when you have

Attention!
Garden
Clubs

ordered a Phlox or Dahlia from several nurseries under the same name you were disappointed sometimes to find them different in color or shape from what you anticipated. Last spring needing more Anton Mercier Phlox I ordered several dozen from the same firm from whom I had ordered the year before; later, when they bloomed only a few were what I expected them to be. Why would it not be a simple but very far reaching matter, if every Garden Club throughout the country were to undertake to perfect one annual, one perennial and one native plant, choosing of course those which do unusually well in their district?

Think how far reaching this would prove and what results might be obtained should we all work in unison. Suppose for instance the Garden Club of Easthampton should grow a true Belladonna Delphinium, a pale pink Zinnia and our own native *Asclepias Tuberosa* or butterfly weed; that in a few years we could be depended on to supply perfect seeds and plants of one color, one name and one type, that we in turn could also procure perhaps a mauve Phlox and a cream Snapdragon from the Lake Forest Club, and a blue Petunia and a pink Michaelmas Aster from Lenox and so on throughout the country? It does not seem to me too much to say that in a few years the Clubs could trade or sell plants and seeds to each other and also to the nurserymen who in their turn could grow fields of known varieties and sell them to the general public.

The Garden Club of Easthampton has already formed an enthusiastic committee to try to carry out this idea, which I am sure will entail but little trouble and expense. We have already sent to several firms in England for the Belladonna Delphinium seeds and from the softest pink Zinnia seeds we have saved ourselves we hope to make a beginning this spring. We have also chosen as our native plant the *Asclepias Tuberosa* whose gorgeous orange shines so magnificently along our roadsides and in our fields.

The Garden Clubs have accomplished so much in the past, why cannot they become true gardeners in the future, real gardeners perfecting and creating?

HARRIET SHELTON HOLLISTER,
Garden Club of Easthampton.

**A Notable
Begonia
Collection**

An exceptional exhibition of Begonias was recently enjoyed by lovers of this plant when Edwin S. Webster of Chestnut Hill, Mass., invited a number of those interested to view his choice collection. This collection was started about nine years ago and since then the latest introductions, imported from England and France, have been added from time to time. Strict selection of the best varieties and careful treatment under the intelligent direction of Peter Arnott,

head gardener, are responsible for the wonderful results. The plants, mostly in 7-inch pots, were in the pink of perfection and finely flowered. The cuttings were made about a year ago, both leaf and stem cuttings being used, and the plants regularly fed with weak manure water. In other years Clay's Fertilizer has mainly been depended upon, but this year, this fertilizer not being available, manure water had to take its place and has proved entirely satisfactory.

Mr. Webster is a member of our new Club, the Garden Club of Chestnut Hill, Mass.

National and sectional daylight saving legislation is to be pushed in Congress following the conclusion of the holiday recess which will terminate January 5th. Congressman Darrow, of Pennsylvania, has reintroduced the national act, which was recently repealed, and Congressman Dallinger of Massachusetts, acting for the New England States, has introduced a bill similar to the one sponsored by former Congressman John F. Fitzgerald of Boston. Daylight Saving

The legislation referred to as affecting the New England States is contemplated in the Dallinger bill which provides that within the first zone as established by the National Daylight Saving law, the time shall be advanced one hour at 2 o'clock in the morning of the last Sunday in April of each year and retarded one hour at 2 o'clock in the morning of the last Sunday in September of each year, thereby returning to the mean astronomical time of the degree of longitude governing this zone.

The Darrow bill is similar in language except that the change in time would be applicable to all sections of the country between the last Sunday in April and the last Sunday in September of each year.

E. A. D.

The foregoing appeared recently in the *Florists' Exchange* and since many GARDEN CLUB members have asked if anything could be accomplished by the CLUB in this direction it is reprinted to revive a fading hope.

Any suggestion of a method by which the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA may assist in bringing about the desired result will be very welcome. The National Daylight Saving Association, 200 Fifth Ave., New York, will be glad to hear from interested clubs.

Seventh Annual International Flower Show

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, New York, March 15-21, 1920.

Preliminary arrangements for the show are practically completed even at this early date, and prospects are bright for another highly successful show. The final schedule of premiums is now in press.

Columbia University Horticultural Courses

O. S. MORGAN, *Professor*

Beginning in February and running to June, Professor Hugh Findlay, formerly in charge of the Department of Horticulture in Syracuse University, New York, offers horticultural courses as follows:

On Monday evenings, Orchard and Small Fruit Management, fee \$12.

On Thursday evenings, for the same period, Fruit and Vegetable Varieties for Home and Commercial Plantings, fee \$12.

On Monday and Thursday afternoons, for the same period, from 4:20 to 6 P. M., a course in Vegetable Raising, fee \$12.

In these courses greenhouse practice will be an essential accompaniment.

Another course that is fundamental to any work with soil is that given by Professor Morgan on Soil Management and Fertilizers, from February to June on Wednesday evenings or on Thursday afternoons. The fee is \$12 or \$18 for the course, depending on whether or not students register for only the lectures or for both lectures and laboratory work.

Other courses in Agriculture offered at the University are Field Crops and Farm Management and graduate courses on Crops and Soils.

Short courses, \$10 each, are offered as follows:

In February, Feeding and Management of Farm Livestock.

In March, the Management of Farm Poultry.

In April, Farm Machinery and Tractors.

These short courses are offered in co-operation with the State College of Agriculture and with the Department of Farms and Markets.

My Garden

MARION MCADDON; Aged 8

I have a little garden
Down by an apple tree.
'Tis cared for by God in Heaven
As well as little me.
There are many others like it
But none so dear to me
As my tiny little garden
Behind the Academy.

Membership List of The Garden Club of America

GIVING NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PRESIDENTS FOR 1919-1920

ALBEMARLE

Mrs. Samuel H. Marshall, "Morven,"
Simeon Postoffice, Virginia

ALLENTOWN COUNTY

Mrs. Henry Rea, Sewickley, Pennsylvania

AMATEUR GARDENERS OF BALTIMORE
Miss Dora L. Murdoch, 245 West Biddle Street,
Baltimore, Md.

BEDFORD

Mrs. Rollin Saltus, Mount Kisco,
New York

CHESTNUT HILL

Mr. R. M. Saltonstall, Chestnut Hill,
Massachusetts

CINCINNATI

Mrs. Samuel H. Taft, 3329 Morrison Avenue,
Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio

CLEVELAND

Mrs. John E. Newell, West Mentor, Ohio

EASTHAMPTON

Mrs. William A. Lockwood, 780 Park Avenue,
N. Y., and Easthampton, L. I.

FAUQUIER & LOUDOUN

Mrs. Fairfax Harrison, Belvoir House,
Belvoir, Va.

GREEN SPRING VALLEY

Mrs. William V. Elder, Glyndon, Maryland

HARFORD COUNTY

Sec'y., Miss E. Rush Williams, Bel Air, Md.

HARTFORD

Mrs. Robert W. Gray, Weekapaug, R. I. and
54 Huntington Street, Hartford, Connecticut

ILLINOIS

Mrs. Horace H. Martin, Lake Forest, Illinois

LITCHFIELD

Mrs. S. Edson Gage, 309 Sanford Avenue,
Flushing, L. I., and West Morris, Conn.

LENOX

Miss Heloise Meyer, Lenox, Mass.

MICHIGAN

Mrs. John Newberry, Grosse Pointe Farms,
Michigan

MILLBROOK

Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, Millbrook, N. Y.,
and Santa Barbara, California

MONTGOMERY AND DELAWARE COUNTIES

Mrs. Horace Bullock, Ardmore, Pennsylvania

MORRISTOWN

Mrs. Gustav E. Kissel, 12 East 53d Street,
New York, and Morristown, New Jersey

NEWPORT

Miss Wetmore, 640 Park Avenue,
New York City, and Newport, R. I.

NORTH COUNTRY

Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, 38 E. 37th Street
New York City and Groton Farm, Westbury,
L. I.

NORTH SHORE

Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby, 95 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., and Manchester, Mass.

ORANGE AND DUTCHESS COUNTIES

Dr. Edward L. Partridge, 19 Fifth Avenue,
New York and Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA

Mrs. Charles Biddle, Andalusia, Pennsylvania

PHILIPSTOWN

Mrs. Samuel Sloan, 45 East 53d Street,
New York and Garrison, New York

PRINCETON

Mrs. George A. Armour, Princeton, New Jersey

RIDGEFIELD

Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, 630 Park Avenue,
New York City and Ridgefield, Conn.

RUMSON

Mrs. Harding Crawford, 4x W. 57th Street
New York and Rumson, New Jersey

RYE

Mrs. A. William Putnam, Rye, New York

SANTA BARBARA

Mrs. Edwin H. Sawyer, 200 West Victoria St.
Santa Barbara, California

SHORT HILLS

Mrs. John A. Stewart, Jr.,
Short Hills, New Jersey

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Important Notice. This list has been compiled from lists received by the Secretary during the last two months. If any errors in names or addresses occur, kindly notify the Secretary immediately that correction may be made both in the Club file and in the next issue of the *BULLETIN*.

Bulletin Information

At the meeting of the GARDEN CLUB on December 1st it was decided that members should be allowed to subscribe to the BULLETIN for non-members. This will not throw open our subscription list to the public but it will make it possible for anyone really interested to receive it regularly. The discussion which led to this decision is too long to give in detail, but if you wish to subscribe for some friend, as a gift, or sponsor the subscription of some non-member you may do so.

The subscription price is \$1.50. The name and address of the subscriber and the member through whom the subscription is sent should be forwarded to the editor, together with a check made payable to the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

To Club Extra copies of the BULLETIN may be had for 25 cents each.

Secretaries: It is found that some copies of each issue of the BULLETIN go astray. To save time it has been decided to send to each Club secretary three extra copies to be given to any members of their Club who fail to receive their copy. Please explain this to your Club at your next meeting.

To Club When your copy of the BULLETIN does not reach you please apply to the Secretary of your Club who will have extra copies for replacing those lost in the mail.

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Bulletin of The Garden Club of America

March, 1920

No. II (New Series)

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THE objects of this association shall be: to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs; to share the advantages of association, through conference and correspondence in this country and abroad; to aid in the protection of native plants and birds; and to encourage civic planting

And hark! how blithe the Throstle sings!
He, too, is no mean preacher:
Come forth into the light of things,
Let Nature be your teacher.

One impulse from a vernal wood
May teach you more of man,
Of moral evil and of good,
Than all the sages can.

She has a world of ready wealth,
Our minds and hearts to bless—
Spontaneous wisdom breathed by health
Truth breathed by cheerfulness.

Sweet is the lore which Nature brings:
Our meddling intellect
Misshapes the beauteous form of things;
We murder to dissect.

Enough of Science and of Art;
Close up these barren leaves;
Come forth, and bring with you a heart
That watches and receives.

William Wordsworth.

This is the Spring Planting number of the BULLETIN. We hope that it finds you impatient for Spring.

But since this is written on a zero day and the catalogue gardening of the editor is completed she has determined to do a little editorial Spring Planting not inconsistent with the cold and piercing weather.

Dear fellow-members, have you a little corner in your mind where one might plant a meek suggestion that when you write to the editor reproving her for wrongly addressing your BULLETIN, that you do not write on your Club paper giving no further address and signing yourself Mary Q. Smith? Will it take root in ground, too rich, perhaps, for so ordinary a plant?

Is there a sunny stretch in your heart where co-operation seeds would germinate promptly and well? The BULLETIN doesn't want to be one of those houses that will look all right when the vines and shrubs get a good start. It wants something from you to make it always gay and interesting and constructively sound.

Have you a stony place in your character where a few sharp criticisms might flourish for a season? We shall not let them grow unheeded but unless you tell us where they are hidden we cannot root them out.

There are other delicate flowers and noxious weeds for which Trial Grounds are editorially sought. Will you think yourself over and forward, carefully packed, coherently worded, samples to show past accomplishments, offers to promote future experiments?

K. L. B.

A Letter from Mr. E. H. Wilson

ARNOLD ARBORETUM

Harvard University, Feb. 9th, 1920.

Dear Mrs. Brewster:—Replying to yours of February 6th, re-Quarantine No. 37, I gladly avail myself of the opportunity to set before you, and through you the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, the effect of this drastic measure on American horticulture as I see it. For more than twenty years I have been engaged in introducing to the gardens of this country and Europe new plant material and was under the impression that the work was beneficial to this and future generations until I was abruptly brought face to face with the rulings of the Federal Horticultural Board. I feel that the far-reaching effect of Quarantine No. 37 is not properly understood by the amateur nor by the Horticultural Societies whose interests are his. It is these interests that are threatened with extinction for, just as it is impossible

to make bricks without clay, so it is impossible to build gardens without plant material. The cutting-off of raw supplies can lead to no other end than the furnishing of all our gardens with the common material most cheaply and easily produced. As all know well, the nursery business of this country is backward and prefers to deal in quantity rather than quality. But even were it otherwise, the business cannot be maintained, extended and developed as the necessities of American gardens demand unless it has at its command the world's supply. The Federal Horticultural Board apparently considers that the so-called special import permits admit of this, but those of experience know full well that they do not, they can not, and that they will not. The facilities at Washington, D. C., are utterly inadequate to cope with such a situation. Further, this country is so large that it is impossible to import all its necessary horticultural material through one port. As the law now stands Seattle must draw any new Japanese material it needs by way of Washington!

No plant lover has the remotest desire to introduce any plant pest. He believes in rigorous inspection and if it be found necessary, in quarantine, too, but he is and must be utterly and absolutely opposed to plant exclusion, and to dictation as to what he may or may not grow and enjoy the beauty of in his garden. He objects to being allowed a Hyacinth and to not being allowed a Snow-drop.

The object supposed to be obtained by Quarantine No. 37 is the exclusion of pests dangerous to vegetable growth of all kinds. This object is impossible of accomplishment in its entirety since such pests as are of a bacterial nature and others of fungoid origin may be disseminated by air currents even as was the germ of the recent influenza epidemic. Those of insect character can travel on material other than living plants. Witness the Corn-borer now alarming New England farmers and the Wood-borer found in American packing cases and about which Australia is just now agitated. The logical end of such legislation is to cut off all international trade and intercourse. This new quarantine act will not effectively keep out diseases; it will accomplish no more in that direction than proper inspection at ports of import would do and have done in the past.

In the matter of disease it should be remembered that we ourselves and our forebears by the rapid settlement of this country, by the destruction of its forests and by the congregation of people in cities and villages with all their insanitation have disturbed the balance of nature and the price will be exacted until the balance be readjusted. The damage wrought by pests is glibly stated in millions and billions of dollars—the figures loosely estimated and used solely for effect—but never a word is said of the real billions of dollars the

country owes to its alien plant material. Witness the apple and peach crop of this country—apples and peaches are aliens.

As a matter of fact there is not an iota of proof of a single preventable disease being brought into this country which proper inspection could not have kept out. The Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University was established in 1872 as a botanical garden in which to grow every woody plant which could withstand the climate of Massachusetts. To date this institution has introduced more kinds of hardy woody plants than all other institutions in this country combined. The plants have come from all parts of the world and no plant pest, not one, has ever been brought in by this institution. The Arnold Arboretum is the great pioneer in the matter of garnering and testing the qualities of plant material for the country, and its influence is international. The effect of Quarantine No. 37 is to so curtail the activities of this institution that in a few years it must cease to function, for if it be prevented, as now is the case, from drawing supplies of new and rare plants from distant lands it cannot even maintain, much less increase, its collections.

To further and develop the garden art in this country it is necessary that the country have free access to the world's supply of plant material. This should be allowed to enter at recognized ports, say Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Galveston, San Francisco and Seattle, and at others if it be found necessary. At each port a proper inspection staff should be maintained and a Quarantine station also. Some sort of control of quantities may be necessary but none in variety. Plant material of all kinds should be admitted, subject to proper inspection. The present Federal Horticultural Board is composed of Plant Pathologists and Entomologists and has neither knowledge of nor interest in the development of Garden Art and all that it means to America. In fact, by its action it has shown itself antagonistic. No good purpose can be served in petitioning this Board; what is needed is that the Horticultural Societies of the country unite on a common policy and on the advent of a new Administration at Washington present their plea.

Thanks very largely to the efforts of ladies individually and through their Garden Clubs, the interest in gardens and Garden Art in this country has progressed by leaps the last few years. It is unthinkable that their efforts, and that of institutions like the Arnold Arboretum should end in futility. The art of gardening has ever been considered among the civilizing influences of all ages. It inculcates tidiness, thrift, and love of home. Nay, it makes homes, which is one of the great needs of this and every other country. It is the duty of the statesmen of every country to further by all means in their power every civilizing in-

fluence. We lovers of gardens claim that such is our art and appeal to our statesmen for the recognition of our just and simple rights.

With compliments and cordial good wishes I am, Dear Mrs. Brewster,

Very truly yours,
E. H. WILSON.

The Flower Border

GERTRUDE JEKYLL—V. M. H.

This is the simplest name for the border that is to hold and display the best of our hardy flowers with any admixture of tender plants that may be desirable. Quite commonly it is called the herbaceous border, but many of its indispensable occupants are not herbaceous; or it is called the hardy flower border, but that name, too, loses its justification when we fill up with tender plants and half-hardy annuals. Therefore it had better be simply—the Flower Border. The border itself may be of any size or length and should be considered and treated accordingly. Sometimes it is a double border with flowers on each side of the path, and this is, in many cases, a convenient arrangement. Where a plot of ground is of small size—anything under an acre—and, as is so often the case in suburban lots, in form a parallelogram with the shorter measurement next the road, it is a good plan to set the house only a little way back and then to devote a space at the back of the house (except for the width of a road or path of access), to a lawn set round with shrubs and flowers and any small trees that may be needed for shade. Then in the middle of this space, in a line with the longer axis of the ground, to drive a straight path straight along with a flower border to right and left, backed by an evergreen hedge. At the end there should be a good summer-house and all the rest of the space behind the two hedges can be kitchen garden, well screened from view. In larger places there is more scope, and perhaps a simple flower border, of ample width and length, backed by a high wall, is the way in which we may best show and enjoy our flowers. Such a border may well be one hundred and fifty feet long and something like eighteen feet from the wall to the path. This will allow for a space of four feet for shrubs trained to the wall and then for a narrow alley—not a made path, but just a way to go along—convenient for access to the wall and for getting at the plants in the back of the border. In front it is convenient to have a hard path, whether of gravel or paving, but if next to the path there is a certain amount of lawn space it is a great advantage, as it enables the whole effect of the flower border

to be seen from various distances and from many different points of view.

A long life of gardening, and some early training in the fine arts, have taught me the supreme importance of having the flowers well arranged for colours, so that the whole border becomes a picture instead of a scattered collection of unrelated colourings. I have found it the most convenient, as well as the most effective plan, to have at the two ends plants of cool colouring and to come gradually, by a progression of related colour harmonies, to a culmination of gorgeousness in the region of the middle of the length. Thus, supposing the border to face nearly south, we begin at the western end with some good blues in bold groups—Delphinium and Anchusa, to be followed by the steel-blue of Eryngium. There is something about flowers of pure blue colouring that seems to demand a treatment with a contrast, so that just here the rule that in general seems the safest to follow, that of harmonious sequence, is in abeyance, and though there is nothing against treating the pure blues with a progression of violet and purple, they are to me more enjoyable if they are given a distinct contrast of palest yellow and white. Here we have a pure white Foxglove, the tall yellow Thalictrum, Mullein and *Oenothera Lamarckiana*. The two last are specially suited for the place I have in mind, as it is partly shaded by a high wall and a large Spanish Chestnut that stands not far off, and neither of these plants are at their best in hot sunshine.

The pale yellows in the border are followed by the deeper yellow of Coreopsis, Helenium, and some of the less weedy of the perennial Sunflowers. Soon we come to the splendid deep orange of African Marigolds and the rich mahogany browns of the French Marigolds, both tall and dwarf. Then come deep orange Dahlias backing fiery clumps of Tritomas, passing on to the pure scarlet of Dahlias and Cannas, Salvias, Gladioli and bedding Geraniums. The use of these grand summer plants is one reason why the border had better not be called hardy or herbaceous, for there are no hardy plants that will answer the same purpose. It is true that there are Monarda and *Lobelia cardinalis* and some grand Phloxes, but the border is too dry for the two first, which are happier in almost boggy ground, and the scarlet Phloxes brown badly in hot sunshine—moreover it is certainly more important that the border shall be beautiful than that it should be either strictly hardy or herbaceous.

At the back of the mass of rich red is a group of towering Hollyhocks, blood-red, with a few of a rich, dark claret colour. The whole of the red region has also an interplanting of the red-leaved form of *Atriplex hortensis*, and, nearer the front, of a French form of annual Amaranthus with dull red flowers of a pleasant quality and red-tinted

leaves; a much better plant than the commoner form with magenta flowers. The colouring of the border now returns to orange, then passing again to yellow and on to the cooler colours. But at the eastern end we favour purple rather than blue. The wall here has a Wistaria, and in the back of the border there are some *Clematis Jackmanni*, to be trained forward into their proper place, and some of the September Aster; in the middle spaces there are Galega, Erigeron and *Salvia virgata*. One large drift is of the useful old garden plant Clary (*Salvia Sclarea*). As it comes freely from seed and we always have plants in reserve, we dig it right up when the best of its beauty is over and drop in some Hydrangas in pots in the same place. With the purple there are also white flowers—again the pure white Foxglove, the tall white Daisy (*Pyrethrum uliginosum*), the fine white garden form of *Campanula macrantha* and a good quantity of grey foliage, Rue, Santolina, Artemisia and *Cineraria maritima*. At this end we have no yellow—only purple, pink and white. At both extreme ends the border is a little raised, and there we have groups of Yucca; the taller *Yucca gloriosa* and *Yucca recurva*, and the shorter growing *Yucca filamentosa*; telling objects when seen from a distance or from either end. There are many other plants in the border, but only enough are mentioned to illustrate the method of colouring, and even those only as a suggestion, for you may have others that in your own gardens may do the same work better and be more easily available.

As it is not possible to have any one border full of bloom for the whole summer, we plant so that the display begins only about the middle of June and is in some sort of beauty till the end of September.

There is no attempt to have all high plants at the back of the border; in fact some of the tallest are pulled right down, as I shall hope to describe in a later article. The effect is all the better if something tall, such as a group of Hollyhocks, shoots up like a mountain peak only here and there along the length, and it is all the better if some plants of fair height such as the Mulleins and Foxgloves advance into the middle of the border; there should be no monotony of evenly graded heights. I have found the disadvantage of such monotony when a special border for September was first made. It is mainly for the early Michaelmas Daisies, and though they vary in height from two and a half to seven feet, yet this was not enough, and the borders, though quite satisfactorily full of flower, had a certain dullness of form. In later years this was remedied by some tall Dahlias and white Hollyhocks, and, best of all, by a little silvery Willow that soon went up ten feet and had planted just behind it a *Clematis Flammula*, which grows up through its branches and flings down a cataract of its pretty cream-white blooms among the purple Daisies.

The front edge of the main flower border should also have careful consideration. The natural tendency is to plant it with small things, but in a border of considerable size, something of bold and solid appearance is helpful. Here is a chance for a good use of the Broad-leaved Saxifrages (*Megasea*). The best for foliage is the major form of *Megasea cordifolia*, with grand leathery leaves that stand all through the winter. The bloom comes early in the year and is a rank magenta pink, but it is easy to cut it out. Then there are the Funkias; the best being the bright green-leaved *Funkia grandiflora* and the glaucous *Funkia Sieboldii*. *Funkia grandiflora* is best placed where there is slight shade as the leaves are apt to burn in hot sunshine, but *Funkia Sieboldii* has foliage of stouter build that stands sun well. A useful front edge plant, though not wide leaved, is the crested form of the Common Tansy. The multiplication of the leaf divisions seems to intensity the colour of the whole plant whose feathery masses are of a splendid deep green. But the bloom stems should be carefully cut out and the leaf tufts themselves cut back at least once in the summer, in order to keep it in good form and under a foot in height.

There are many useful ways of arranging and contriving that have come to my mind from time to time during many years' work among flowering plants—work which stimulates invention and the devising of means to meet the various needs that are constantly occurring. These I shall hope to say something about in a later article.

How To Start Beekeeping

LETITIA E. WRIGHT, JR.

After deciding to keep bees, purchase your hive with its colony of bees from a reliable Bee-keeper. Ask for Italian bees, as they resist disease better than the black or the hybrid bees, and are the most popular bees in this country, although Carniolans are bred in some places here. The Carniolans are very gentle but given to excessive swarming, and this with their black color, which makes them hard to distinguish from the German or black bee, has kept them from the popularity they might otherwise have gained. The German bees build very beautiful combs, and cap the section boxes over with the whitest of wax; but they are nervous and excitable when their hive is opened, and they do not resist disease as well as the Italians do.

Do not buy your bees from too great a distance, nor yet from too near home. In the first place unless you are going to get something better than you could obtain nearer, you are running a risk of losing many bees on the way. Bees suffer for air and water when they are

shut in too long. Of course a good Bee-keeper would pack his bees up for shipping so they would not suffer for a reasonable time, but in these days no one can estimate the length of time it will take an article to reach its destination. If on the other hand you buy your bees from a near neighbor, you will lose half of those you buy, for bees are like homing pigeons and all the old ones will return home. About three miles radius is the average range of the bees, but they can go a greater distance. Three miles away is far enough to purchase bees safely. Then when they are liberated the surroundings even when the bees are high in the air are so changed, that they will mark their new location carefully before flying out to the fields, and thus return to their new home. If bought from a very near neighbor, or moved a short distance, the general surroundings are so familiar that the old bees, with the cares of the hive on their shoulders, and the instinct of labor inherited for so many thousands of years, fly out to work, mount in the air and seeing trees, mountains, or streams as the case may be, much as usual fail to note the short distance the hive has been moved. They gather their loads in distant fields and fly home, only to find the spot where their hive stood, vacant, and bare. Then the poor bees gather disconsolately at the spot, and if there is no hive at hand they perish. If there is a hive very close at hand and the bees have nectar they will go to this hive in safety. If it happens to be a time of dearth, or the end of a honey flow, and they come empty handed to a strange hive, they will be killed by the sentinel bees.

For the reason that bees are difficult to move you must consider carefully where your hive is to be placed. If you have a number of places to choose from, find the spot where the hive will be sheltered from the prevailing winter winds. Place it facing south with the ground sloping away from it and with woods, hedge, or stone wall in the rear as wind break; but first consider whether this place, so suitable for the bees, is going to interfere with your children, your neighbors, your garden, your animals or the public highway. If your bees are going to interfere with any of the above, do not hesitate to place them elsewhere, as it will be easier than placing them first and moving them later. An artificial wind break of boards or corn stalks can be made for hives which are placed in exposed positions. It is of course only necessary to have a wind break in cold weather.

If the yard of the prospective beekeeper is too small for the hive, the children, and the clothes line, place the hive on the roof of the garage or house. This will eliminate contentions, one of the greatest difficulties of bee-keeping at close quarters. One of Solon's laws, made in the sixth century B. C., dealt with the placing of hives. It

was deemed unlawful then to place hives nearer your neighbor than 300 feet.

Improving the stock in an apiary is very easy, as there are many queen breeders all over the United States, and queens can be mailed to you by first class mail. In this way the queen bee and her retinue in their tiny cage, come to your very door by the fastest and surest method. A bee-keeper can easily change the whole character of an apiary by introducing pure bred queens. If he kills a Black queen and introduces a Golden Italian queen, it will be almost a month before any yellow bees appear. At first there will seem very few, then, as the days pass they will increase in number and the Blacks decrease until all the bees in that hive are yellow. A beginner in apiculture should not attempt this, unless under the personal supervision of one who has had practical experience.

After the hive of bees is bought it is necessary to get the following equipment:—

- 1 Pair of bee gloves
- 1 Black veil
- 1 Smoker, a devise for blowing smoke
- 1 Hive tool, (a screw driver will do.)
- 1 Extra hive complete, ready to house a swarm should the new hive of bees cast one.
- 3 Supers, with section boxes, each box with a full sheet of foundation.

A super is an additional story to the hive and is where the honey we eat is stored. The lower part of the hive is called the hive body, and in it the queen lives, and deposits her eggs in some of the wax cells, the worker bees deposit honey in the cells surrounding those with the eggs in them. This is to insure food close at hand when the young bee emerges from her cell. In the super there are no eggs, only honey.

A section box is one of those little wooden boxes that comb honey comes in.

A sheet of foundation is a thin piece of bees-wax, pressed by machinery into hexagonal markings. On this foundation, the bees build their comb on each side. This insures a perfect comb and a more saleable article, than when the bees build combs without foundation.

If you should live in a neighborhood of many fruit trees, your bees may gather a surplus crop of honey from the orchards and you will have to place a super on your hive at the time the orchards are in bloom, or your bees will not have sufficient room and will swarm.

If there are only scattered fruit trees, or the weather is cold at the time they bloom, there will be no surplus honey, for the bees will need all for their numerous young.

In working with bees, care should be taken that your veil be secure and tight. Bees crawl under and up as do flies in a trap, and a veil that traps bees is most disconcerting to a beginner. A man will find bicycle clips on his trousers a great protection, and the costume of the Woman's Land Army, worn with the smock tucked in or tied tightly about the waist is a good way for a woman to dress. It is best to work with bees about the middle of the day, or at least when it is warm and sunny, and above all when there is nectar in the flowers. The bees then are in a good humor and one can very often work without gloves. Light colored cotton clothes are recommended because the work is warm and because the bees prefer them to dark colors. Woolen materials attract stings.

Before opening a hive, blow a little smoke in at the entrance, and tap several times on the hive. This disorganizes and confuses the bees so that they do not take so much notice of you when you open it. Stand to one side or behind the hive so you will not interfere with the bees flying to and from the fields. Then pry the lid off gently. Avoid sudden or quick motions when working with bees. When the lid is lifted quantities of these little insects will be seen crawling about in the hive, and many will fly up in the air, and about your head. Do not try to dodge them, nor slap at them with your hand; just ignore them, and gently pry one of the end frames loose so it can be lifted out. In every hive body there are eight or ten frames, holding a large comb, and in these combs the life history of the bee can be seen and studied, step by step, through the various stages of its development. After examining the hive, if it is found necessary to have a super, place one on top of the hive body, and the lid on top of that. In a week look at the bees again, and if the cells are being capped with wax, along the upper part of the combs in the super, it is time for a second super. This time it is placed between the hive body and the first super, instead of on top. When again time for a third super, it is placed just over the hive body, with the two former supers on top. When it is time to take the honey away, or as soon as the first super is finished, and the cells all sealed with wax, a devise, called a honey board, is slipped between the top and lower super. In this honey board is a trap, which prevents the bees from going into the super, but allows those in it to escape. If the board is left on the hive for twenty-four hours or more all the bees will leave, and the super can be carried into the house. Here the boxes can be pried apart and put away, *not* in the refrigerator but in a warm, dry place, protected from mice,

flies, ants and bees. The bees will come after their honey and carry it all back to their hive again if they can find it.

And who can blame them for this when Zeus himself gave them the privilege of carrying it from Mt. Olympus and storing it away. When an infant, Zeus was hidden by his mother on the Island of Crete and cared for there by the nymph Melissa, who fed him on goats' milk and honey. The honey, "nectar of the Gods", was carried drop by drop from Mt. Olympus to baby Zeus by the faithful bees and it was for this service that he rewarded them. We can always remember the nymph and her connection with bees because the honey bee has been called *Apis Mellifica*, after Melissa.

The following notes may be useful to the prospective bee-keeper:
United States Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Entomology
Washington, D. C.

Bulletins for free distribution:

- | |
|--|
| Farmers Bul. 447, Bees |
| " " 503, Comb Honey |
| " " 653, Honey and its Uses in the Home. |
| " " 695, Outdoor Wintering of Bees |

BEE-JOURNALS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES

- American Bee Journal*, Hamilton, Ill.
Gleanings in Bee Culture, Medina, Ohio.
Domestic Beekeeper, North Star, Mich.
The Western Honey Bee, Covena, Cal.
Beekeeper's Item, New Braunfels, Texas.

BOOKS OF INTEREST TO BEEKEEPERS

- ABC and XYZ of Bee Culture*, A. I. and E. R. Root
Beekeeping, E. F. Phillips
Productive Beekeeping, F. C. Pellet

SHORT COURSES IN BEEKEEPING

School of Horticulture for Women, Ambler, Pa.
Short courses with practical work starts in April, also during the winter at University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., and Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

The Kew Flagstaff

Extensive preparations are being made for the erection of this gigantic flagstaff. Experts have been engaged for the work, and it is hoped that it will be up in a few weeks' time. This magnificent specimen of Douglas Fir, which is 214 feet long, will arouse great interest when it is erected, as it is the largest flagstaff in the world.—*The Garden*.

My Garden

ANNE HIGGINSON SPICER, *Garden Club of Illinois*

Sometime this March—I wish I remembered the date—my little garden will come of age. This coming of age in a human being is generally a time for a sort of stock-taking; the parents of the twenty-one year old are permitted to become reminiscently historical, even sentimentally lyric!

The editor of the *BULLETIN* has asked me to be the former, but has explicitly denied me the privilege of the latter, which is of course the easier way for one to write of what one loves. If what remains after the impulse toward lyricism is extracted be a mere skeleton of assembled facts, blame her, not me.

Twenty-one years ago, then, a certain woman started her garden in what was a piece of native prairie woodland. Although within the limits of a suburban town, there were no houses near, no road was cut through, and conditions seemed quite ideally primitive. A lot 100 by 175 feet may seem an immense estate, if there is nothing to limit the view. Later on as houses crept in upon us, the lot has appeared to dwindle and dwindle. I am correspondingly glad (undwindingly!) that the inspiration of work I had liked of Frederick Law Olmstead's, and, nearer home, of Mr. Symonds, led me to conserve every possible sprig of the lovely native shrubs we found on the place.

Leaving quite a thicket between us and the part of the next lot to the south where a house might conceivably be built, I had a team come and plough a broad curving border in front of this thicket. This was the beginning of what is still my garden border. A sturdy colored boy with a spade (he is still my gardener) and a sturdy young woman with a shovel (who is still my head gardener) proceeded to steal from the neighboring woods attractive and well-shaped little thorn-trees, kinnikinnik, viburnum, and, trickiest of all, a number of small sassafras trees. These were planted wherever the thicket looked straggly, and across the front of the lot as a hedge.

For a year the woman nursed and tended her beginning of a garden, experimenting with vegetables in the low border, and filling all the thickets with wild flower-roots from all through Cook County. This experience was invaluable, as she learned that while the wild-flowers took to the spot joyfully, it needed drainage before seeds would grow; so the back of the lot was all tile-drained, and the long border dug out below clay level, a layer of brickbats, ashes, bottles and tin-cans put in (because they were cheaper than gravel, being like the poor, always with us), the clay was broken, mixed with manure and reset

in the bed, and the black soil replaced. Then the few cherished perennials, gifts from father's and grandfather's gardens, and those begged, borrowed and almost stolen from friends, were set out by the hands of the young woman. From that day to this she has never allowed any other hands to plant a seed or a root in the garden, and very seldom has any other hand done any of the weeding.

(Of course her own hands were a sight years ago and she has won a reputation for crankiness among all the temporary gardeners who have tried to work for her in the interregna when the original and only Lawrence has been ill or reft from her by the war.)

Now, as Daisy Ashford would probably put it, we will skip twenty-one years.

The garden has had its ups and downs. It once spread out for six years into twice its size, when the corner lot was added, then diminished again when the corner lot was built on and sold. During five years tenants held sway while the woman gardener was in temporary exile—BUT—and this is to my thinking her greatest triumph, the native wild flowers have established themselves, and bloom as faithfully as though they were not in the midst of a busy, well-drained little suburb, and the general layout of the beds and borders, although modified here and there, is basically the same.

Little miracles have happened. Twelve roots of *Mertensia*, brought from the Desplaines River bottoms at Riverside have spread so that they make a sheet of blue that is worth a special trip to see, and last year a sign in the village post office resulted in friends with baskets carrying away *thirty-five dozen* husky roots, without any evidences that the place had been disturbed. Trilliums, Hepaticas, Jacks-in-the Pulpit—no use enumerating. They all flourish, and from the Shadberry and wild Plum through the gamut of Viburnum, various Dogwoods and Thorns, wild Cherry and Crab until late June brings the Elder blossoms, there is always white bloom in the thicket.

In the borders and the beds at the rear of the lot, from late February, when *Eranthis hiemalis* once lifted golden cups through the snow on Washington's birthday, till late November's last Chrysanthemum has opened, there is always bloom in the little garden.

I shall not make a list of what bulbs and perennials and annuals I have used in these twenty-one years. Take the catalogue alphabetically, and choose every other one listed, and you will get a fair idea. As I grow older I experiment less, for the garden is a shady one and many things that do not do well I have eliminated.

Lest I be accused of catering only to the aesthetic, let me assure the scoffer that I have currant bushes to make enough jelly for my family, and a dozen Industry gooseberry bushes, a tiny strawberry

patch, a cherry tree, and a small kitchen garden in which I raise every thing we need except corn and peas, and often have things to give away. I neglected to say that my perennials may point with pride to their offspring and grand offspring in half the gardens in town. Wheelbarrow-loads depart every spring, especially of Iris, which loves this soil so that they would overrun the place. The ordinary Primroses, too, I divide and subdivide indefinitely.

The amount of grass space about the house has decreased as the years have increased, because I have kept adding more beds and making the old ones bigger. I would rather have flowers than grass any day. Of course this has increased my work, as no man may touch these beds. I will not even let any man trim the edges (they do it so disgustingly symmetrically) though my ideal method is to do the edging and weeding, with a man with rake and wheelbarrow following after to pick up the refuse. All this refuse, of course, goes into a hidden corner to be spaded into beds the following spring.

You may have guessed by this time that this is not a very expensive little garden. I am rather severe with myself and only allow myself so much, no more. When the garden was a baby this was necessary. When I came back to it after the war broke out, it seemed wicked to spend money on one's own pleasure, and now—I hope I'm not miserly, but I have got into the habit of garden economy.

I allow myself a half-day a week of Lawrence's time, except in case of tremendous emergency—as for example the visit of the GARDEN CLUB—when he and I scratched round excitedly for days. I allow myself ten dollars for new bulbs each year, and each year I try a few expensive new perennials (as for example, *Campanula Marian Gehring*, seventy-five cents and well worth it! There are five little Marians now. Mother was a hybrid, so had to be root-divided!) Five dollars easily covers seeds. Allowing then ten dollars a month for Lawrence—and this includes the grass-cutting, which he accomplishes like a Marathon race, in order to get at the “real gardening”, and allowing six months of gardening weather, it is easy to make the entire care and expense of a little garden like mine come well under a hundred dollars a year.

The reason I go into these sordid details is, that any woman with a little initiative should not deprive herself of a garden because of the cost. I know I could sell perennials enough to pay a good part of this expense if need were. Many a woman, too, will waste a hundred dollars on a lot of foolishness that will not bring the health and happiness a little garden brings. Of course, it is work. I cannot systematize the work. There are weeks when except for pulling a weed here and there and patting things, I need not touch the garden. There are

frantic days when I work from morning till night, just as the house-keeper will have frantic days of decorating and cleaning. There are catastrophic days when I rise at dawn, or go out in the rain by the light of the porch lamp to tie things up after storms, just as there are nights when you stay awake with baby's croup.

A garden is a living thing to be loved and you cannot love by rule. But it repays for every bit of care a thousandfold.

List of Naturalized Wild Flowers (All Natives of Cook County, Illinois)

<i>Hepaticas</i>	VINES
<i>Claytonia Virginica</i>	<i>Butter Sweet</i>
<i>Smilacema racemosa and stellata</i>	<i>Wild Grape</i>
<i>Jack-in-the-Pulpit</i>	<i>Wild Smilax</i>
<i>Green Dragon</i>	<i>Menospermum</i>
<i>Sweet Cicely</i>	<i>Red Honeysuckle</i>
<i>Wind Anemone</i>	
<i>Buttercups</i>	SHRUBS
<i>Asarum</i>	<i>Viburnum</i>
<i>Bloodroot</i>	<i>Dogwood (four varieties)</i>
<i>Rue Anemone</i>	<i>Wild Rose</i>
<i>Blue Phlox</i>	<i>Elder</i>
<i>White Dog-tooth Violets</i>	<i>Wild Plum</i>
<i>Yellow Violets</i>	<i>Wild Cherry</i>
<i>Blue Violets</i>	<i>Wild Crab</i>
<i>Mitella (three varieties)</i>	<i>Shad Bush</i>
<i>White Trillium (two varieties)</i>	<i>Hazel</i>
<i>Wake Robins (Dark Red Trillium)</i>	<i>Sassafras</i>
<i>Dutchman's Breeches</i>	
<i>Squirrel Corn</i>	FERNS
<i>Uvularia</i>	<i>Royal</i>
<i>Twin-leaf</i>	<i>Interrupted</i>
<i>Ajuga Reptans</i>	<i>Osmunda</i>
<i>Dodocathheon</i>	<i>Maiden Hair</i>
<i>Columbine</i>	
<i>Wild Geranium</i>	NATIVE TREES
<i>Mertensia</i>	<i>Elm (two varieties)</i>
<i>Lobelia syphilitica</i>	<i>Cottonwood</i>
<i>Pentstemon Barbatus</i>	<i>White Oak</i>
<i>Butter and Eggs</i>	<i>Mulberry (self sown)</i>
<i>Blue Cohosh</i>	<i>Thorn (three varieties)</i>
<i>Heilenum</i>	<i>Sumach (two varieties)</i>
<i>Rudbeckia (three varieties)</i>	
<i>Eupatorium Ageratoides (three varieties)</i>	CULTIVATED SHRUBS
<i>Joe Pye Weed</i>	<i>Spiraea Van Houttei</i>
<i>Golden Rod (five varieties)</i>	<i>Common Lilac</i>
<i>Blue Aster (six varieties)</i>	<i>Cult-leaved Persian Lilac</i>
<i>Michaelmas Asters—white (four varieties)</i>	<i>Forsythia suspensa</i>
	<i>Flowering Almond</i>

Some Late-Blooming Peonies

MRS. EDWARD HARDING.

It gives me much pleasure to send you a list of late-blooming Peonies for publication in the BULLETIN OF THE GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA. This list of fifteen is made for the benefit of those gardeners who, for various reasons, cannot have the earlier varieties, but would not miss the Peony season entirely.

All of these roots, except *Solange*, are of moderate cost. *Solange*, however, is so wonderfully beautiful and of such rare colouring that I have included it.

The thick overlapping petals of *Solange* are of deep cream—the heavy cream of a Jersey thoroughbred—with a tinge of amber shading throughout, and at the heart is a bewitching touch of salmon pink. If I might have but six Peonies *Solange* would surely be one—maybe two!

I want to call attention also to *Gismonda*. This Peony does not seem to be very well known, which is a pity, for it has much distinction as well as beauty. The flower is large, full, and deliciously fragrant. The individual petals are wide and deep, and the cut bloom lasts well. The colouring is a joy—the upper half of the flower being a deep flesh pink and the lower half palest rose. It is one of my favorite Peonies and I am increasing the number in my garden as rapidly as may be.

Grandiflora is, of course, well known, and its extreme lateness gives it an added value. Its bending stems, which are a draw-back in the garden, make it a most graceful and amenable subject for use as a cut flower. In disbudding *Grandiflora* it is a good plan to leave one lateral bud in addition to the terminal. Then when the terminal has expanded into a large soft mass of exquisite pink, the lateral bud is beside it, half-grown, graceful and of a fine elongated form.

Mireille is a white peony of exceptional beauty. The plant is tall and robust, with strong stems and large dark green leaves. The flower is creamy white, with a rosy tint in the centre for a short time after opening. The petals are of such a wonderful substance and so charmingly arranged that the bloom seems to have been carved out of solid ivory. *Mireille* does best in cool and cloudy weather. It dislikes heat, and fails in unseasonably warm weather.

Milton Hill is one of the world's great Peonies. The flower is large (I have had blooms eight inches in diameter on plants a year old) and the petals are well arranged. The colour is a very rich, soft pink, which excels the colour of both *La France* and *Venus* in loveliness. The plant is shapely, the foliage beautiful and unusual. *Milton Hill* shares with *Mireille* a dislike for unseasonably hot weather.

For the sake of brevity I have placed only short descriptions after the names of the other ten peonies on the list. All are valuable additions to the garden.

PINK

1. *Albert Crousse* (Crousse)

Medium light pink, large and full, tall, free bloomer.

2. *Gismonda* (Crousse)

Two shades of light pink, very fragrant, excellent for cutting.

3. *Grandiflora* (Richardson)

Palest pink, large flat bloom, very late, especially fine for cutting.

4. *Mme. Boulanger* (Crousse)
Large full flower. Glossy pink. Beautiful and inexpensive.
5. *Milton Hill* (Richardson)
Large bloom of soft flesh colour. Beautiful form. Very fine for cutting.
6. *Sarah Bernhardt* (Lemoine)
Large well-formed flower of moderately deep pink. Good for both garden and cutting.

WHITE

1. *Avalanche* (Crousse)
Milk white, compact, fragrant flower. Very free bloomer. Valuable for both garden and cutting.
2. *Baroness Schroeder* (Kelway)
Globular flower of large white petals, tinged with palest pink. On established plants this is a wonderful flower. Garden and cutting.
3. *Couronne d'Or* (Calot)
Fine inexpensive white. Full flower with ring of golden stamens around centre tuft of petals. Good for both garden and cutting.
4. *Marie Lemoine* (Calot)
Massive, compact, ball-shaped white of great beauty. Not a free bloomer, but very fine and especially valuable because of its lateness.
5. *Mireille* (Crousse)
Fragrant, massive, compact white. Tall, handsome plant, foliage particularly large and striking.
6. *Solange* (Lemoine)
Cream white, tinted amber and salmon. Most unusual and exquisite colouring. Compact and high-built bloom. Distractingly lovely. No mere description can do it justice.

RED

1. *Delachei* (Delache)
Good shade of red. Free bloomer, good for massing, inexpensive.
2. *Grover Cleveland* (Terry)
Large compact flower. Good shade of red, and valuable because late. Not, however, one of the freest bloomers.
3. *Rubra Superba* (Richardson)
Clear dark red. Very late. Valuable for colour and season, but slow to get established and not a free bloomer on young plants.

Iris in the Hardy Border

ANNA GILMAN HILL, *Garden Club of Easthampton*

The Fleur de Lys has at last come into its own in America and with the starting of the American Iris Society on March 29th it takes its rightful place with the Peony, Dahlia, Carnation, Rose, Gladiolus, Sweet Pea and Chrysanthemum, all of which have had their own Societies of enthusiastic admirers. We never expected to "root for the German Flag", but we have to blame Linnaeus for our seemingly verbal disloyalty while the Peace Treaty is unsigned, for it was he who

in 1743 named the Fleur de Lys of France the German Flag. We cannot go back on the Father of Botany, but we can remember that only three or four varieties are correctly classed as *Iris Germanica*, mainly the early purple and its varieties. The other 799 species (and 57 genera) are from Asia and America, while most of the Hybrids came from England and France.

In *American Country Life* for June, 1919, there was an excellent monograph on the Iris by Mr. B. Y. Morrison; illustrated in colors and covering just the ground that we are all so anxious to study. The *Classification of the Hybrid Iris* in Mr. Bertram H. Farr's catalogue, pages 3 to 18, are most helpful to the bewildered Iris student. In "*In My Garden*", by Eden Phillpots, the chapters on Iris are especially helpful, while for the advanced Iriser, Mr. Wister's papers during the past summer in the English *Garden Magazine* on new Iris in the English and French Nurseries will be found alluring though tantalizing on account of Quarantine 37.

The high water mark in Iris literature is reached in the large work on Iris (illustrated in color) by Mr. W. R. Dykes, who carried out the collecting and hybridizing begun by the late Sir Michael Foster. We delight to see that in the catalogue of Miss Grace Sturtevant's Iris Garden at Wellesley, Mass., she has used the Ridgeway Color Chart in the description of the standards and falls of her seedlings. It is hoped that the Iris Society will follow this method of identification which makes ordering Iris from a catalogue a certain joy to the colour gardener. Nevertheless it is much safer, if you care for exact color, to go yourself to the nurseries at Iris time, May 15th to June 15th, and bring the plants home while in bloom.

Mr. Clutton-Brock in his imitable *Studies in Gardening* says: "There is something strange and remote in even so familiar a flower as the Iris Germanica. Its beauty, compared with the Rose, is like the beauty of the sea compared to the beauty of the earth. Everything about it seems mutable and unsubstantial, as if made for enchantment and might vanish by the same means. Iris colors are liquid or cloudy. It has got its very name from a Beauty of the Sky." "Leaves of the Iris are of lasting beauty; their upright growth hold a planting together."

German Iris are best planted in long drifts in front of feathery flowers, such as *Hesperis*; or in clumps in the center of the border associated with complimentary plants (i. e., those whose form of growth are a distinct contrast to the upright lines of Iris leaves) or in irregular oblong groups on the lawn, the colours kept distinct, the darker, taller varieties placed in the rear groups. In the border they should have low growing, later flowering plants in front of them,

such as *Nepeta*, *Delphinium Chinensis*, *Oenothera*, Garden Pinks (*Dianthus plumarius*), *Dicentra spectabilis*, *Iberis*, *Myosotis*, *Sedums* or *Violas*. Iris keep their handsome foliage so late that they do not need to be hidden back of taller plants. *Phlox* is the best perennial to plant near Iris for continuous bloom in the border. Given these two valuable plants in their varieties you can keep your border in fine bloom from April until frost. They make their debut with *Iris Pumila Lutea* and *Phlox Subulata Lilacea*; or *Iris Pumila Caerulea* and *Alyssum Saxatile (Sutton's Silver Queen)* on April 15th and the finale would be when *Phlox (Jean Barth)* and the second blooming of *Phlox (Antonin Mercie)*, are cut down by frost in October.

The predominating colour in a bed of mixed Iris, especially the Hybrids, is a curious tan-mauve, like the duller parts of a fire opal. Beautiful as it is, it does not register in the border. We find the best planters use the clearer Iris in contrasting colours, duets or trios, keeping the greyish-white, lilac and purple varieties together; and the yellows, bronze-yellows, pink and cream white by themselves.

Iris Plicata, such as *Madame Chereau*, though beautiful in detail does not look well with other Iris. Their tone is too diffused; they are best by themselves or with strong Oriental Poppies, or used as cut flowers. The Squalens Group of Iris with standards of copper, bronze or fawn, also do not look well in the ordinary border unless very sparingly used and always with a clump of good yellow, such as *Aurea* or *Sherwin Wright* beside them. Never place the Squalens Iris near the cool purple or lavenders. Fortunately *Iris Germanica* thrives on a dry hillside, bank or terrace. I find I have best results in planting or dividing it immediately after flowering. Divide every three years. On page 45 in Miss Jekyll's *Color in the Flower Garden*, there is a description of a border of Iris and Lupine, and a planting plan which brings out this very point; it is well worth minute study.

Japanese Iris is not an ideal plant for the borders; it should have a special bed of its own, a little sunken, so as to hold the summer moisture. They can have a dressing of loam or litter in the very late fall to fill up the depression and keep the water from settling about the rhizomes, but this is seldom necessary except in moist places. Wet in summer and dry in winter is the plea of the *Kaempferi*. The clear-toned selves are important for the border from the garden colourist's point of view. Therefore we must use a few clumps of them for July blooming in front of *Thalictrum* or *Delphinium Moerheimi*. The deep blue of the Japanese Iris is too blue to look well with the average July border where there are generally so many milky purples; it needs white with it or pale yellow. As it is almost impossible to find the shade of colour you want from the catalogues I would suggest

that you go in July to the Nursery and select some fine three-petal white, some clear violet, a deep plum and its pink-plum mate, and the white one with the mauve halo. These will go well in the border, if fed and watered. The following are some good combinations for Japanese Iris:

Plum *Iris Kaempferi* with Pink Canterbury Bells, Mauve Opium Poppies and Lavender Candytuft. (Keep all Violas, Campanulas and purples away from this group.)

Blue *Iris Kaempferi* with White Annual or Perennial Lupine, Yellow Iceland or California Poppies in front.

Digitalis Grandiflora (Yellow Foxgloves), Bella Donna Seedling Delphinium with purple *Iris Kaempferi*, *Veronica Incana* in front.

Clematis Jackmanii and white Rose (*Gardenia*) with a planting of white and deep purple *Iris Kaempferi* below it.

Miss Jekyll says on Page 3 in her *Color in the Flower Garden*, that "to devise living pictures with simple well known flowers is the best thing to do in gardening." The following are pictures from my neighbor's gardens, as well as my own; all using *Iris Germanica* as the main subject.

I know a border 10 feet by 60 feet where the Iris are planted in irregular bias bands from back to front, (three feet between the bands) first, German Iris in pale blues for June, then Japanese Iris in similar shades for July, again German in purple and three feet further Japanese, in purple. The pattern is repeated by two white, a yellow and a plum band, then large bronze Germans at the end. Between these bands are generous clumps of Phlox, Anchusa, Campanulas, Delphinium, Hemerocallis, etc., but the character is given to the border by the irregular bands of flowers and foliage sloping away from the grass path, and which are decorative, whether in or out of bloom. It is the framework of the border. Note—See paragraph on "Framework in Design," on Page 189, *Studies in Gardening*, by Clutton-Brock.

Another Iris picture, I know, is a curving double terrace under some low hanging branches of Dogwood and Elm trees. The upper terrace is planted with blue and violet shades of Iris, mostly the Pallida and bluish Neglecta groups, with some standard Bechtel's Crabs among them. The lower terrace is planted with pale yellow *Iris Flavescens*, *Iris Aurea*, the pink *Her Majesty*, pink and rose *Princess Victoria Louise* and *Jacquesiana*, maroon, with standards of the French lilac, *Ludwig Spath*. Later in the year the terraces have Phlox and late annuals which do not disturb the Iris.

A group of tall white Foxgloves and Dropmore Anchusa that I know has associated with it blue and white Lupine and white *Spirea*

Aruncus, while in the foreground are groups of tall *Iris Aurea* and the late violet and purple *Iris Trojana*.

Wiegelia Rosea, the well known shrub, is good, associated with *Pallida Dalmatica* and *Cerastium* as a border.

A grouping of *Iris Mrs. Neubronner* (warm yellow), *Iris Innocenza* (cream white) and *Heuchera Richardson* and yellow Violas sings with its unusual coloring.

A background of *Amsonia (Tabernaemontanum)* and Bleeding Hearts (*Dicentra Spectabilis*), with *Iris Queen of May* (Cattleya pink) and *Iris Innocenza*, and border of white Violas is one of our yearly delights.

Anchusa *Opal* (pure light blue) and *Iris Flavescens* and *Iris Innocenza* are a thrilling combination.

Thalictrum foliage is particularly beautiful with Iris, and clumps of Columbine, especially the late flowering *Chrysanthma*, are most valuable neighbors for Iris.

Iris Queen of May (Cattleya pink) with *Iris Flavescens* (pale canary) bordered by *Phlox Divaricata Laphami* and *Alyssum Saxatile (Silver Queen)*.

Other good combinations are:

Iris Rose Unique (Farr Hybrid .75) with *Kochii*, plum-colored, both early. Keep these away from the common purple Iris.

Clematis Recta (the foam white bush Clematis, blooming in June and July) with the latest Iris, such as *Trojana* or blue *Iris Siberica* or *Black Prince*.

Iris Orientalis Snow Queen (an entirely separate species of Iris) with *Bella Donna* Seedling Larkspurs.

Iris Pumila, Snow Cup, in front of *Gesnerianna Tulips*.

For the beginner in Iris collecting we have compiled this anthology of the best varieties of the older less expensive Iris. These range from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a dozen, except where noted, whereas often the rare hybrids are justly priced at \$10.00 or \$25.00 apiece. But with Iris, the most beautiful are not always the most expensive and no hybrid has ever been found more superb and yet ethereal than the true *Pallida Dalmatica*.

GARDEN IRIS

Best Pinkish:		
<i>Her Majesty</i> , 24 inches high, nearest pink.	.....	\$ .35
<i>Queen of May</i> 32 "	.....	.25
<i>Wyomissing</i> , creamy white and pink.	.....	.75
<i>Rose Unique</i> , early.	.....	.75
Pinkish Lavender:		
<i>Lohengrin</i> , tall.	.....	.50
Best Purple:		
<i>Kharput</i> , early, 30 inches high.	.....	.25
Best Dark and Light Violet:		
<i>Crusader</i> , deep bluish violet (Ridgeway Color Chart).	.....	1.25
<i>Oriflamme</i> , 42 inches in height (Bobbink & Atkins).	.....	1.00

Best White:	
<i>La Neige</i> and <i>Kashmir</i>	are very expensive and rare.
<i>Innocenza</i> , pure white, unmarked, yellow beard.	
<i>Mrs. Darwin</i> , white purple veins, 24 inches.	
<i>Florentina</i> , grey white.	
Best Yellow:	
<i>Aurea</i> , 2 feet (Clear yellow, unmarked)	..... .25
<i>Mrs. Newbrunner</i>	..... .35
<i>Sherwin Wright</i>	..... .50
<i>Flavescens</i> , exquisite pale canary.	..... .25
Best Yellow marked with Rose:	
<i>Princess Victoria Louise</i>	..... .50
<i>Darius</i> , 20 inches	..... .25
Best Yellow and Maroon:	
<i>Maori King</i> , 18 inches	..... .25
Best Light Violet:	
<i>Pallida Dalmatica</i> , 40 inches high. The true variety hard to get, but all the Pallida Hybrids are desirable and among our finest Iris.	..... .35
<i>Cengialti</i> , sweet scented, 24 inches.	..... .25

The following table gives the approximate time of blooming and is taken from records kept at Beech Gate during the past 18 years.

The date would be a fortnight later for Boston or the Eastern end of Long Island.

April 15th	<i>Iris Pumila</i>
April 15th	" <i>Intermedia</i>
April 20th	" <i>Germanica Type (Early Purple)</i>
April 20th	" <i>Florentina</i>
May 1st	" <i>G. Variety Kharput</i>
	" " " <i>Kochii</i>
	" " " <i>Flavescens</i>
May 15th	<i>Most of the Hybrid Germanicas</i>
May 15th	" <i>Tectorum</i>
	" " <i>Album</i>
	" <i>Chrysographes</i>
May 20th	<i>Earliest Pallida, Queen of May</i>
	<i>Iris G. Var. Mrs. H. Darwin</i>
May 30th	" <i>Pallida Dalmatica (blooms till June 10th)</i>
June 1st	" <i>Hybrida, Crusader</i>
	" " <i>Trojana</i>
June 5th	" <i>Germanica, Var. Black Knight</i>
	(this is the last Germanica to bloom)
June 10th	" <i>Sibirica</i>
	" " <i>Alba</i>
June 15th	" <i>Orientalis, Snow Queen</i>
	" <i>Xiphium, Spanish Bulb</i>
July 4th to 24th	" <i>Kaempferi or Japanese Iris.</i>

SOME OF THE BEST IRIS NURSERIES IN AMERICA

Mrs. Dean's Iris Garden Moneta, Cal. (near Los Angeles.)	Peterson Nurseries Chicago, Ill.
Bertram H. Farr Wyomissing, Pa.	Movilla Gardens Haverford, Pa.
The Fryer Iris Garden Manstorville, Minn.	Rainbow Iris Gardens St. Paul, Minn.
R. T. Jackson Peterborough, N. H.	Shroup Iris Gardens Dayton, Ohio
Mrs. P. J. Mills Des Moines, Iowa	Wing Seed Co. Mechanicsburgh, Ohio

Farquhar, Dreer, Bobbink & Atkins, Horsford, and Hicks all have superb collections.

The Evansia or Crested Iris

FRANCES E. CLEVELAND, *Rumson Garden Club*

It is surprising that the hardier forms of the *Evansia Iris* are not better known. They are quite distinct from *Iris Germanica* and have great decorative value, either in the hardy border or for in-door use.

All the Evansias are distinguished by a jagged crest in place of the "Beard" of the *Germanica* type.

There are only seven members of this family, four of which are well adapted for use in the hardy garden in the vicinity of New York; but *Fimbriata* (sometimes called *Chinensis* or *Japonica*) *Milesii* and *Speculetrix* must be avoided by the amateur who has no greenhouse.

The useful Evansias from the hardy-gardener's point of view are (and let me pause to urge everyone to try a few of these, for I know that once established in the borders they will win their spurs against all comers):

Iris Tectorum—the roof Iris of China, where it grows on the thatches and blooms abundantly without any care, fertilizers or much moisture. The flower is a beautiful violet, the falls mottled with a darker shade. The "Crest" stands high and is white, spotted with purple, while both standards and falls are delicately crimped or fluted.

Iris Tectorum Alba—a marvelous vision; its crest flecked with gold. Both of these come readily from seed, the white always coming true to type. It would be interesting to cross these two, trying for the intermediate shades of lavender and mauve. They should be planted in the front of the border or in front of a hedge or windbreak of some kind where they are perfectly hardy and very floriferous, blooming about the first of June.

Iris Gracilipes—a miniature plant from Japan and resembles the large Japanese Iris in its flattened shape but the flowers are only about two inches across, of a delicate pinkish lilac and with the characteristic crest on the falls. The slender grass-like leaves grow nine inches to a foot in height, and the thin flower stalk is wiry and strong. The whole plant is delightfully graceful and commands admiration from all who see it in my garden. The rhizomes are so small and frail that it should be transplanted only immediately after flowering (June 15th) so that it may become well established before frost. It prefers a cool position that is shaded from the sun for part of the day, and a fairly light soil.

Iris Cristata and *Iris Lacustris*—both natives of North America, growing wild in damp gravel beside the streams in the Central States. *Lacustris* is merely a dwarfer copy of *Cristata*. They spread rapidly

and in my garden are planted in dry sandy soil, flourishing and producing in May quantities of lilac flowers 2 inches across, the whole plant only four inches in height. Although it is a most dainty little plant, it has not the decorative value of the first two, *Tectorum* and *Gracilipes*.

Any one who will try these exquisitely beautiful plants will be amply rewarded by their new friends in the Iris family. A few blossoms of *Gracilipes* or *Tectorum Alba* in a shallow bowl on the table will excite the keenest admiration and wonder.

Iris Tectorum and *Tectorum Alba* can be obtained from Bertram H. Farr, Wyomissing, Penna.; and Sunnybrook Iris Farm, Eaton Town, N. J.

Iris Gracilipes from Henry Dreer, Philadelphia, Sunnybrook Farm, and Clarence Lown, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Iris Cristata and *Iris Lacustris* from Charles H. Totty, Madison, N. J., Dreer, Farr, and Sunnybrook Farm.

Exhibition of Nature Studies of the Chicago Chapter of the Wild Flower Preservation Society of America

FRANCES K. HUTCHINSON, *Lake Geneva Garden Club*

The Chicago Chapter of the Wild Flower Preservation Society of America held its Second Annual Exhibition of Nature Studies at the Art Institute from the 6th to the 22nd of January. These studies were collected by members and friends of the Society and were so varied in character that most persons entering the East Galleries found something stimulating and enjoyable.

It was amusing to see the casual visitor with that perfunctory "Museum" look on his face, which hundreds of pictures almost invariably produce, stop at the entrance in amused surprise as he exclaimed, "Wild Flowers!" Yes, Wild Flowers, in photographs, in water colors, in etchings, in blue prints! He or she discovered the so-called weeds of childhood, smiled at special favorites, read with glee oftentimes forgotten names and stood in amazement before the pictorial possibilities of the dandelion or the tumble-weed.

An appreciative visitor from Texas remarked; "Why, they're mighty pretty. We've got lots of wild flowers in Texas, but I never paid no attention to 'em." Upon being questioned as to their names she said, "I don't know their names; they're just wild." Before she

left the galleries she had half promised to compile a list for us of the Texan Wild Flowers.

But not only wild flowers did our new acquaintances find but the seeds and seed-pods, rare revelations in beauty and variety of form. What more extraordinary than the insect galls? Or more curious than the woody fungi? Mushrooms in photographs and water colors vied with the actual spore-prints in interest. Grasses and sedges and rushes, mounted as if summer breezes still lingered among them, attracted true Nature lovers. Mosses and lichens delighted many a woodsman and enlightened many a child.

One morning a rather rough, middle-aged man stood so long before the mosses that one of the hostesses asked tentatively: "Would you like a list of the exhibits?" He turned and demanded: "Are there any trees around Chicago?" "Oh! yes," was the answer, and a map of our newly acquired and proudly cherished Forest Preserve was displayed. "Naw, I mean timber. I'm in the lumber business and I go through the mountains huntin' for good timber. That's where I see all this stuff," waving his hand toward the mosses and lichens. "What did you get up this show for?" he asked. "Do you like it?" "Sure." "Well, perhaps that's one reason. Why do you like it?" "Oh! I don't know," as his gaze wandered from flower to bird, from berry to butterfly, "it just makes you feel sort of good."

One constant source of delight was the Automatic Stereopticon, showing wild flowers in color where they grew, by the stream, beside the pool, in the woods and open meadows. As each slide was labeled, the children unconsciously read the name as the flower appeared before them. Standing spell-bound before these glimpses into the woodland a handsome youth exclaimed, "Is this exhibition going to New York?" Somewhat dazed by the audacity of such a thought the hostess for the day murmured that she believed not. The boy's face fell. "I did so want my mother to see it. She loves wild flowers."

The butterflies and moths were always the centre of an admiring group, while the collection of Insects loaned by Dr. Hancock with his famous pink Katydid, gave the children a thrill that they will not forget.

For the children came by scores to see the Nature Studies and asked intelligent questions and planned intensive searches into Nature's secrets during the coming summer.

Mrs. Moffatt's remarkable photographs of spiders and their homes was supplemented by a talk illustrated with slides one Saturday afternoon in Fullerton Hall.

Mr. Patterson of Dayton, Ohio, donated another Saturday afternoon entertainment for the children, in which was included that

marvellous series of moving pictures depicting the growth of the seed in the ground, the groping of the rootlets, the rising of the stem into the air, the developement of the leaves and the exquisite unfolding of the flower itself.

There was a friendly atmosphere in that pretty East Gallery with its baskets of berries and plumed grasses, its comfortable benches, its long table at one end where chairs and books of reference invited a moment's repose. Here through the courtesy of the many Garden Clubs and kindred organizations in and around Chicago, there was always some one to welcome visitors, to hunt up information in the big encyclopedias or to answer questions of all kinds.

The Wild Flower Preservation Society is making plans for a larger and even more interesting exhibition next year. News of any available collections may be sent to the secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Charles S. Eaton, 5744 Kimbark Ave., Chicago.

Book Reviews

REVIEWING COMMITTEE

Mrs. William K. Wallbridge, *Chairman*
Mrs. S. Edson Gage
Mrs. T. H. B. McKnight

Mrs. Henry A. Prince
Mrs. Charles H. Stout

(All books marked (*), whether new or old, are among those considered suitable for a permanent library.)

**Studies in Gardening* by A. Clutton-Brock, with preface and notes by Mrs. Frances King. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Price \$2.50.

Mention of this book has already been made in the Bulletin, but its merit is so great that the Literary Committee has thought best to review it again with the recommendation that it be included in the list of very valuable books on gardening.

The *Studies* appeared originally in the form of letters to the London Times and should be read, or rather studied, as a collection of essays on widely differing subjects, covering very fully the field of flower gardening.

The book is unillustrated and the person who thinks of a gardening book as something to look at rather than to study, will find the Studies rather stiff reading, but as Mrs. King says "for those who think about gardening, within these pages is matter for consideration."

Anyone planning a new garden should read the two chapters on the "Theory of Garden Design" and the chapter on "The House and Garden".

The author is an enthusiastic rock gardener and five of the chapters are devoted to this fascinating subject. He describes in detail the

'50 best rock plants,' and even though all of these may not be hardy here, comparison of this list with the catalogues of American nurseries specializing in rock plants would give a fair indication of those which can be grown in our climate.

A chapter each is devoted to Campanulas, Columbines and Pinks, the best varieties being given.

The chapter on Lilies is inspiring.

The causes for our failures with many of the rarer sorts are pointed out; a lifetime of experience with these difficult and lovely flowers is put at our disposal.

The "Best Method of Raising Perennials from Seed," "How to Garden in Heavy Soils," "The Right Use of Flowering Shrubs," are some of the subjects treated.

In whatever form of gardening one is interested he (or she) will find in this noteworthy book helpful and interesting information.

G. S. W.

Spring Flowers at Belvoir Castle by W. H. Divers. Longmans, Green Co., London. Price 5/- net.

A valuable book written by the head gardener to the Duke of Rutland. It is filled with suggestions for color combinations which have been tried out successfully by him, and each plant mentioned has a photograph to itself on cultivation and propagation.

There are numerous "tricks of the trade" described which would be of great help to the inexperienced amateur. It is just such knack which saves many a precious plant from ignominious death.

Annuals and Biennials by Gertrude Jekyll. "Country Life Library." Price \$3.

This excellent little book fills a long felt want. We have many books on hardy gardens; but on this subject there seems to be very little written.

The first few chapters deal with the uses of various types of annuals, colour schemes for planting, and general directions for cultivation.

The second part is a condensed encyclopedia of varieties, with cultural directions in detail; and the third is a series of charts grouping heights, colour, plants for shade and sun, and for greenhouse culture.

English it is, however, and we who sow our balsam and celosia seed in the hot sunny border, always sure of bloom from them, must smile at seeing their names listed among the greenhouse plants.

Perhaps as a companion to Miss Jekyll's book, it would be well to have a new book by H. H. Thomas, called "The Book of Hardy Flowers," (Funk and Wagnalls. Price \$3.)

It is a splendid encyclopedia of 500 pages, with 31 coloured plates, nearly two hundred photographs, and endless drawings. The subjects include ornamental trees and shrubs, herbaceous plants, bulbs and hardy annuals—in fact, all the growing things which make the garden beautiful, giving cultural directions for each.

At this season, when the catalogues come in containing such glowing descriptions of everything, it is well to have such a book as this at one's elbow to fortify before ordering or discarding.

There is another value to this book. Though it measures 6x9, and is more than three inches thick, the edition I have weighs but two pounds!

H. M. S.

"Last Words: A Final Collection of Stories" by Juliana Horatio Ewing. Little, Brown & Company, New York. (50 cents.)

We are glad the Literary Committee on Book Reviews permits both the discovery of new delights, and the awakening of those dormant.

To garden lovers whose whimsical humour has not been too heavily mulched by the dead leaves of fretting detail we recommend for spring inspiration this old book, especially two narratives in the collection, "Mary's Meadow" and "Letters from a Little Garden." It will require a wise adult to transcend the triumphant unselfishness of the little maiden in "Mary's Meadow" who patterned her gardening after that of the old English herbalist, John Parkinson. He it was who planted his favorites outside his own demesne "in the wildest and least frequented spots," that he might "enjoy beforehand and in imagination the pleasure and surprise which the solitary stroller will experience when he meets with these beautiful flowers and delicious fruits."

Mary finds also that old John evolved a private Wild Flower Society, and she acts upon one sentence from his writings which is worth quoting:

"The Honisucle that groweth wilde in every hedge, although it be very sweete, yet doe I not bring it into my garden, but let it reste in his owne place to serve their senses that travell by it or have no garden."

To Mary's title of "Travelers' Joy" given her by acclamation we might worthily aspire by more lavish giving, and less selfish taking.

"Letters from a Little Garden" might be called "Letters from a Temperate Zone," so restfully do they breathe patience, contentment with small achievement, and a dignified leisure in awaiting the same.

It will be of interest to Garden Clubs to know that the Parkinson

Society formed in England in 1884 had its origin in these stories and names among its objects "to search out and cultivate old garden flowers which have become scarce; to plant waste places with hardy flowers; to try and prevent the extermination of rare wild flowers as well as of garden treasures."

MILDRED C. PRINCE.

The Genus Iris. By W. R. Dykes. England: Cambridge University Press. 1913. New York: C. S. McKinney Co., 5 Nassau St., N. Y. 245 pp. $11\frac{1}{4} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$, half morocco. \$27.50. Transportation extra.

An authoritative monograph on the Iris is welcomed by all garden enthusiasts and particularly by lovers of this genus of plants, conspicuous for its beauty and broad range of usefulness in the garden picture.

Mr. Dykes has spared no pains in gathering into available form all known facts of history, distribution and cultural requirements of the many species.

The forty-eight life-sized colored plates are reproduced from originals, drawn with delicacy and faithfulness to form and color, from the living plants in his own garden.

The text is packed full of information both for the botanist and the grower of Irises.

In the words of one of our prominent garden editors, "the Iris is just getting its foot over the threshold of American gardens and, because of its wide adaptability, is, in many ways, I believe, destined to become one of the great American garden flowers."

No library in gardening communities, or comprehensive collection of garden books should be without this book.

E. P. McK.

In response to a request for the titles of Miss Gertrude Jekyll's works, the following list is given:

<i>Annuals and Biennials</i>	\$ 3.00
<i>Color Schemes in the Flower Garden</i>	6.50
<i>Garden Ornament</i>	32.00
<i>Gardens for Small Country Houses</i> (Jekyll & Weaver).	

Now being reprinted.

<i>Children & Gardens</i>	3.00
<i>Wall and Water Gardens</i>	6.00

The above are published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.
Home and Garden

<i>Wood and Garden</i>	2.50
<i>English Gardens</i> (Jekyll & Elgood).....	15.00
The above are published by Longmans, Green & Co., New York.	
<i>Flower Decoration in the House</i> , 6/-	
<i>Lilies for English Gardens</i> , 8/6	
<i>Roses for English Gardens</i> (Gertrude and Mawley Jekyll) 12/6.	

The above are published in England and may be imported through booksellers. The prices given are the former English prices which would probably have to be doubled to arrive at the cost here.

Two very interesting publications dealing with California flowers are as follows: Professor Wickson's "*California Garden Flowers*," published by the Pacific Rural Press, San Francisco; and a pamphlet to be had from the Department of Horticulture, University of California (Berkeley), entitled "*Annotated List of the Wild Flowers of California*" by Professor P. B. Kennedy.

Departments

It has been a bitter fact to the "Mis" of the Miscellany that the printers' strike has delayed most of the Seed Catalogues. The cold winter evenings have not been enlivened by the great game of "3 pkts. of No. 2773 @. 15 = .45." Indeed there has been little of this exquisite pleasure to help you through an attack of the flu. However, Farquhar's Catalogue appeared this morning just as we are going to press and the others are on their way. Meanwhile it has given us an opportunity to become better acquainted with some new friends, as there seems to have been no printers' strike in England or California.

We have learnt that most of our pansy seed is grown in Oregon, where the climate is similar to England; and that the seed of the marvelous new Petunias, all ruffled and yellow throated and true to color, are grown for the wholesale trade in California. The dry long summers of Lower California are ideal for thorough ripening of flower seed, which is getting to be a great industry there.

The English Catalogues are safe hunting grounds for us if we do not let ourselves be carried away by the pictures of Godetia, Clarkia, Calceolarias and Schizanthus which thrive near the Gulf Stream but which cannot be expected to flourish here in the average garden. Even the Nemesias, which do moderately well for us if started in a hot bed, pricked off into flats and set out in June, bloom for such a short time under our broiling sun that they are hardly worth the

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trouble while we have the new Verbenas, Large-Flowered Phlox Drummondi and Diener's Ruffled Petunias to take their place.

But the Single Asters, (*Sutton's Mauve Gem*, for instance) and the double delicate Pink Silenes, Annual Lupines, *Statice Bonduelli*, and the Blue Marguerite (*Agatha Coelestis*) are all English annuals that thrive with us, and are a little difficult to obtain.

As for the seeds of choice perennials, Quarantine 37 has made it necessary for us to take the long, long road towards replenishing our war-worn borders. I hope that the nurserymen of America are working up a stock of the choicest varieties of the old French and English Garden Perennials, and that they will not present them to us as "*Smith's Colossal New Giant Lupine*" or "*Schneider's Favorite Novelty Holly-hock Invincible*" when the right name is *Lupinus Arboreus* and *Althea Ficifolia*.

But seriously, this year we should have our perennial seed bed well stocked with the following, the seeds of which are hard to get in America: *Aconitum Wilsoni*; *Alyssum Saxatile* (*Sutton's Silver Queen*) *Aquilegia* (*Long Spurred Hybrids* and *Munstead Giant White*) *Campanula Persicifolia* "*Telham Beauty*"; *Campanula Lactiflora*; *Campanula Grandiflora*; True blue *Catananche Caerulea*; *Delphinium*; *Lunaria Biennis*, the White Variety only; *Verbascum*; *Primrose*, *Munstead Variety*; and *Althea Ficifolia*, which is used so much by Miss Jekyll.

Conard & Jones' Catalogue has come and on page 49, after all the alluring Roses are listed, you will find a little "Seed Germination Table" which tells you at a glance how long it will be before you can expect to see your little seed friends' heads popping up through the soil. I have not seen such a table in a seed catalogue for years and it is a real help, for Bailey's Encyclopedia is far too large a volume to take out to the seed bed.

We find a note in our Garden Diary dated last June which says: "Remember to order extra packages of the following for filling up bare spaces in the Hardy Border: *Ageratum Mexicanum*; *Alyssum*; Pink Balsams; *Calendula Meteor*; Annual Baby's Breath; Candytuft." All these can be sowed on May first after the border is in order, in places they are to flower, simply thinning out if too thick.

Raffia, too, has felt the H. C. L. Get a pound of it and a package of Rainbow green dye. After having soaked the Raffia first, boil it in an ordinary clothes boiler. It will make an inconspicuous dyeing material and does not come off on your hands.

Every gardener has his or her favorite tool. Mine is the Eureka Weeder. Given that and a Ladies'-size Spade, \$1.50, and the French

shears, one should be able, after the ground is once dug, to do all that is seemly in a Flower Garden, for I hold that no woman over 38 should mow the grass, rake, hoe or edge paths. The ideal person to assist the lady of 38 is a small boy, biddable and bossable, freckled, red haired and Irish, if obtainable.

Don't forget to put out your fresh Wren houses early.

ANNA GILMAN HILL,

960 Park Ave., New York.

MRS. ROBERT C. HILL,

960 Park Ave., New York.

Our members are still sending in names of Nurserymen and Seeds-men who have served them satisfactorily but whose names did not appear in the list published in the January BULLETIN. It often happens that in sending out wedding invitations, the nearest friend's names are left out because they are so near, so it happened that some of our tried and true Garden Friends were omitted from the first list.

The Garden Club of America List of Nurseries and Seedsmen

(continued)

(Subject to addition and revision)

NURSERIES

KELSEY, HARLAN P.

Salem, Massachusetts.

THURLOW & SONS,

West Newbury, Mass.

REA, F. J. (*phlox*)

Norwood, Mass.

FLOWER SEEDS

STUMPP & WALTER,

30 Barclay Street,
New York City.

DAHLIA SPECIALISTS

HUNTINGTON, RALPH

Painesville, Ohio.

SLOCOMBE J. H.

555 Townsend Avenue,
New Haven, Conn.

STILLMAN, G. L.

Westerly, R. I.

ROSE GROWERS (to very reliable firms)

BOBBINK & ATKINS,

Rutherford, N. J.

R. & J. FARQUEHAR,

Boston, Mass.

HOWARD & SMITH,

Los Angeles, Cal.

PETERSON, GEORGE A.

Fairlawn, N. J.

TOTTY, CHARLES H.

Madison, N. J.

DREER, HENRY,

Philadelphia, Pa.

HOWARD ROSE COMPANY,

Hermit, Cal.

PETERSON, GEORGE A.

Cromwell, Conn.

STORRS & HARRISON,

Painesville, Ohio.

WALSH, M. H.

Wood's Hole, Mass.

The following questions and answers in a recent copy of the *Plant English Garden* interested me deeply:

I should be glad of advice on the following problems relating to the cultivation of Delphiniums.

(1) The vexed question as to the division of the plant at stated intervals. Some say that it should, as a matter of routine, be divided not less often than every three years; while others claim that so long as the plant is doing well it should on no account be touched.

(2) The question of degeneration of promising forms. I raise several hundred plants every year (or did before the war), and I was greatly impressed by the way that forms which bid fair in their second or third year to be of high value often degenerated and became so poor that they had to be scrapped. The plants in question had good soil, situation, and adequate watering and mulching.

(3) The cause of etiolation of apparently good plants in a normal season and with proper treatment.

(4) The use of superphosphate in soils that need it. This is, of course, a question of soil analysis.

(5) The value of obtaining a new strain of choice seed from time to time, and not using your own seed year by year.

(6) It is high time that Delphiniums were classified according to nature of growth. I divide mine into three classes. I used to have long descriptive labels, but now each selected plant is numbered by a permanent label and described in a record book, one copy of which is kept in the gardener's shed and the other in my library. One can watch the progress or degeneration by glancing at the yearly entries.

A. W. R.

[The question of the division of these plants at stated intervals is one that each cultivator must settle for himself. Divided not less often than every three years ensures a welcome increase of stock and, in the year following the replanting, that class of spike which provides the finest flowers. It does not follow, however, that a particularly good display may be not forthcoming by any other means. It often is. Only a few yards from where this note is penned there are, indeed, the evidences of it: plants of 8 feet high that have been in their position seven years without manure of any kind, organic, liquid or artificial, and none given even at planting-time, having made a glorious display. At the same time it has to be admitted that, in the case of solitary plants, only solitary clumps remain; whereas, if these had been divided and replanted three years ago, the clumps might easily have been increased four-fold, while their size to-day would hardly be less than those which had remained undivided twice as long. Moreover, it is the long undivided plant which suffers most when deterioration sets in, and which takes the longest time to recover. In short, periodical

division every three years or so is calculated to ensure the best combined results of vigour and increase without the risk of deterioration eventually. It will, however, of necessity vary with soils and other local conditions, also varieties.

Regarding spring or autumn division of the plants, we say unhesitatingly that spring is unquestionably *the best time*, taking the work in hand when new growth is 3 inches to 4 inches long, since it is at that time also that root activity starts anew and enables the plant early to regain its grip upon the soil. That being the best time for division, it follows, naturally, that spring is also *the best time* for transplanting, and for the same reason. The Delphinium is, however, so hardy and accommodating that no harm ensues from early autumn planting, September and October being good for the work. Done at this time and the earlier the better, the plants have a chance of rooting afresh before colder times arrive; whereas, if late planted, few new root fibres are formed before spring, particularly in the heavier classes of soils. In all planting we studiously keep the crowns of the plants 2 inches to 3 inches below the ground, where they are safe from the attacks of the slug.

As to degeneration, where a two year old or three year old seedling of earlier promise shows that it is lacking in constitution, the only way is to discard it, since, without that good garden attribute, constitution, it would be useless wasting time upon it. As to the cause of disease, it is not easy to say. Inherent weakness, through constant interbreeding, and the growing of the plants continuously within the limits of one set of conditions might in any case prove to be predisposing causes, while not all the varieties of any group would be alike robust or capable of resisting disease. In this connection, too, doubtless the introduction of new varieties of known vigour and constitution and the exclusive use only of such sorts in the raising of new varieties might also prove helpful. Not a few of the finest modern Delphiniums have stunted or imperfectly finished spikes, the aforetime spire-like, attenuated character with flowers and buds to the tip being all but lost. Laxer, looser-habited spikes with the flowers on longer pedicels, so that each flower is seen to advantage, would also be far more effective, both in the garden and in the picture, than many we see to-day, whose flower beauty is only half revealed because of the density of their setting upon the columnar spikes which bear them. In these and in other ways there is room for much needed improvements and ample scope for the raiser. Much more might be said on the subject, while attention might well be directed to the raising of mildew-proof varieties of these plants.—E. H. JENKINS.]

I have had the greatest success increasing my stock of choice

varieties of delphinium by making cuttings from the second growth, in mid-summer. I do not care for the second blooming in the border; it is spindling at best, in my locality, and apt to be overshadowed by its more vigorous neighbors, so I am quite willing to sacrifice it for the sturdy plants it will give me the following year. After the glorious bloom has faded, I watch closely for the second shoots to appear. When they are from four to six inches long, I turn a gentle stream of water from the hose on the base of the plant until the earth is well puddled, then slip my fingers into the mud around the base of one shoot, and pull and twist until it breaks off. According to the age and vigor of the parent plant, I take off one, two, or three shoots, never more. The shoots will root easily and quickly, if planted in a seed-bed in the shade, and never allowed to get dry, and the plants will be larger and thriftier the following season than if raised from seed, and of course, true to variety.

Bleeding Hearts

I don't think I should ever have the courage to deliberately dig up a great plant of Delphinium, and chop it into bits, but this year that is what I must do to my precious Bleeding-heart, for, alas, since the tragic Quarantine has taken effect, Bleeding-heart has all but vanished from the nurseries. I searched in vain last fall for even a few plants, and so far this spring, in vain. One of our biggest nurserymen told me to tell everyone to dig up at least one old plant this spring when the shoots are three to four inches long, and separate it into as many pieces as there are shoots, plant the pieces where they may remain undisturbed for two years, when one will have fine large plants with which to replenish ones own border, or to share with those poor unfortunates who have none.

I like to think of that wonderful return from Chusam, when Robert Fortune brought with him the Bleeding-heart, the pink Weigelia, and the parent of the Pompon Chrysanthemums. What an acquisition to the flora of the Western World.

Phlox Drummondii

According to Vilmorin a few colors of Phlox Drummondi are absolutely fixed, so that if you can get seed from a reliable firm, you can be sure that the following will come true to color:—

White	Red striped with white
Chamois pink	Purple striped with white
Magenta	Variegated
Pink with white eye	

I have found the lovely Isabellina so nearly true that the few plants that bloom off-color can easily be pulled out of the planting and never be missed. All Annual Phlox is so much more lovely if

sown where it is to bloom, rather than sown early in the frames, and transplanted. It is bushier, therefore has more terminal branches to bloom, and makes more of a color mass: it lasts longer in the garden, and because there is more of it there is more to pick, and oh! it is so lovely to pick!

Many seeds of annuals are slow to germinate, usually because of their hard shell. Try treating them as many of us do our Sweet Peas, that is, put them to soak in water as hot as the hand can bear, and leave them over night in the water. It is especially effective with Portulaca, and my much loved Cleome.

Seed Germination

I liked so much last season a Zinnia new to me, named Isabellina—a buff Zinnia, tall, and not too large. Seed may be got from Vaughan, 31 West Randolph Street, Chicago. It is probably named from the Phlox Drummondii Isabellina and is like the latter in hue,—a cream-color slightly tinged with brown; a delightful companion, naturally, for almost any other flower.

Zinnia Isabellina

LOUISA YEOMANS KING.

For a bedding plant, where a rather low effect is desired, Torenias may be used to good advantage, *Torenia Fournieri grandiflora*, the blue or speciosa, the "Bride" and the large flowering pink with white Torenia. Seed sown the middle or end of February will make good sized $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. pot plants in flower by the time you are ready for planting out. Some growers sow later and grow the plants on in a hotbed, which is a good way, but you can grow them in the greenhouse, giving them the same treatment as a Petunia.

Torenia as a Bedding Plant

MRS. CHARLES W. HUBBARD
Winnetka, Ill.

LOUISE S. HUBBARD.

Spray, Spray,
Don't delay—
Now is the time
For sulphur and lime.

Garden Pests and Remedies

Do you know that four generations of San Jose scale insects are born in a summer, and that each female is, therefore, responsible for the production of about 3,200,000,000 others during the season?

San Jose Scale

While trees are still dormant, scrape off loose bark and spray with a strong solution of lime sulphur, $6\frac{1}{4}$ gallons to 50 gal. water. This is effective against oyster shell scale, walnut scale, scurfy scale, cherry

**Biting and
Chewing
Insects**

scale, white-red spider, etc. Be careful to use this strength only while trees are dormant. For plants in foliage, $1\frac{1}{2}$ gal. to 50 gal. water.

In the last BULLETIN advice was given for the treatment of (A) Biting and chewing insects. (B) Sucking insects. It may interest readers to know a few of each:

Biting insects: Beetles (both adult and larva stages), grasshoppers and crickets, caterpillars, saw-flies, pear slugs (adult and larva stages, bees, etc. These can be killed by poisons taken into the stomach, of which there are arsenical poisons, hellebore, alkaloid poisons.

Sucking insects: Plant lice, scale insects, leaf hoppers and all true bugs. These must be killed by contact sprays, which have corroding action, and which penetrate into the breathing pores. Some of these are lime sulphur, oil emulsions, nicotine solution, caustic soda, carbolic acid poisons, pyrethrum, resin washes, sulphur sprays.

Both types of insect may be killed by fumigants, hydrocyanic acid gas, carbon disulphide, sulphur dioxide. These must be used with great care as they are deadly poisons and are dangerous for humans to inhale as well.

The adult form of the wire worm is the familiar "click beetle" (firefly). The adult form of that fat white grub, which we find at the roots of our most prized plants, is the common buzzing flapping "June bug." Both these beetles have similar histories, their larval stage continuing for from three to five years during which time they remain underground. For small areas the use of carbon bisulphide put into a hole which is immediately afterwards stopped up, has been advised. For fields, plow late in the summer to expose larva and break up cells. It is also suggested not to raise a grass crop more than one season, where the soil is infested with wire worms and white grubs.

Aphis	<i>For</i>	Crataegus,	aphis	one pound of whale oil soap to 8 gal. water
		Pyrus		
		Prunes		
		Maple		
		Currant		

For rose aphis reduce strength—1 lb. of soap to 10-12 gal. water.

For Roses Dissolve $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. finely shaved whale oil soap in one qt. of boiling water. Add two quarts of kerosene and churn with bicycle pump (or egg-beater) till it becomes creamy white. Reduce with fifteen

times the volume of water for roses. Apply when sun is off the roses being careful to spray the underneath side of the foliage.

SARAH W. HENDRIE,
Grosse Point Farms, Mich.

Take four pounds of unslacked lime, put in a gallon of boiling water; add one pound of tobacco dust, mixing thoroughly. Add enough water to make five gallons. Apply to the roots of the plants, one teacupful at a time, being sure that the soil is well loosened around the roots before pouring on the mixture. When we cannot get tobacco dust, we use tobacco stems, soaking those till the water is very brown, and then mixing with the lime water. We begin these treatments when plants are about six inches high in the Spring; two or three applications for a week or two, then discontinue, and start again in two or three weeks or when we see signs of the blight.

**Remedy for
Delphinium
Blight**

This is usually the most reliable remedy for that deadly attack on the blue of our gardens. It came originally from Miss McGregor of Springfield, Ohio to the *Garden Magazine*, and is a balm in Gilead to those who gaze with dismay at the crumpling and darkening of sky-blue buds before their time. It is Miss McGregor who practices cutting back her *Ampelopsis Veitchii* to five feet each year,—a suggestion which I have followed with a consequent reward in delicacy of growth not secured in any other way.

The most common trouble in the raising of plants by seed, especially in boxes or flats, is the damping off of the young plants.

**"Damping
Off"**

This is the rotting off of the seedlings near the surface of the soil, and is the work of fungi. Cause, too much moisture.

Prevention is worth more than cure. Some authorities recommend covering the soil with a thin layer of fine white sand or finely sifted coal ashes. Seeds to be sown in this and covered according to need. The sand counteracting the tendency to damping off.

See that the soil is wet clear through, not wet on top and dry beneath. Keep it as dry as possible on the surface.

Should damping off threaten, a crochet hook or hat pin, if plants are not too close together, may be used to scrape the fungus off the earth, as this slight disturbance often serves to destroy the fungus. Set in an airy place, till surface has dried, or if soil gets too dry, water from the bottom by setting flat in pan of tepid water.

In severe cases lift seedlings carefully with a sharpened splinter, and replant quickly in fresh earth, continuing the treatment as in the first germination of the seed.

Seed Germination

Many seeds are slow in germinating and it is often a good plan to sprout them before sowing, one method is given as follows:

Pour the seeds on the end of a piece of common burlap, fold from both sides and roll up. Then in a pan containing half a pint of warm, not hot water, drop three drops of spirits of camphor. Place the roll in this twenty minutes, press out lightly so there will be no dripping, wrap in four thicknesses of old newspaper, and place where the temperature is regular and about 75 degrees.

Examine daily and if dry, wet with luke-warm water. As soon as the germ shows, plant at once.

An old Gardener says that this method will produce seedlings of especially good vigor. It might be interesting to try it.

MRS. FREDERIC TOWLE

"Damping Off" is largely caused by careless watering and improper ventilation.

If seeds are planted in flats they should be gently sprayed with a fine syringe, never allowing them to get really dried out, and being sure to have the soil moist when seeds are first planted. If the flat is shaded, until germination takes place, no trouble should follow.

If seeds are planted in pots, the best way to water is by standing the pot in a pail of water, to within an inch of its top, until the soil has absorbed sufficient moisture. Never water seedling with a watering-pot or hose.

As to fresh air, every day the weather will permit, the sash should be opened slightly and allow the dampness to be absorbed by the sun and air.

MRS. BENJAMIN WARREN
Crosse Pointe Shores, Michigan

ROMAYNE WARREN

Special Plant Societies

AMERICAN CARNATION SOCIETY
A. F. J. Bauer, Sec'y, Indianapolis, Ind.

CHRYSANTHEMUM SOCIETY OF AMERICA
C. W. Johnson, Sec'y, 2222 W. 10th St., Chicago, Ill.

AMERICAN DAHLIA SOCIETY
E. C. Vick, Sec'y, 150 Nassau St., New York City

NATIONAL DAHLIA SOCIETY
R. W. Gill, Sec'y, Portland, Oregon

CALIFORNIA DAHLIA SOCIETY
N. F. Vanderbilt, Sec'y, 725 Fifth St., San Rafael, Cal.

SOUTHERN DAHLIA SOCIETY
W. E. Clafin, Sec'y, College Park, Md.

AMERICAN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY
A. C. Beal, Sec'y, Ithaca, N. Y.

AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY
R. S. Sturtevant, Sec'y, Wellesley Farms, Mass.

AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY
A. P. Saunders, Sec'y, Clinton, N. Y.

AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY
Prof. E. A. White, Sec'y, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

AMERICAN SWEET PEA SOCIETY
William Gray, Sec'y, Bellevue Rd., Newport, R. I.

The American Iris Society

JOHN C. WISTER, *President*

R. S. STURTEVANT, *Sec'y.*

At a meeting held in the Museum Building of the New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, New York City, January 29th, 1920, there was organized a new Plant Society. Our beautiful Iris, the lovely Fleur de Lys of France, her stately foliage rustling, her beautiful blossoms palpitating with excitement, stepped from the semi-obscurity of the Nurseryman's list into the dignity of a society of her own under the name of The American Iris Society, whose object shall be to promote the culture and improvement of the Iris.

The New York Botanical Garden, through its Director-in-Chief, Dr. Britton, offers for an Iris Garden several acres of land traversed by a brook, where the best conditions may be met; gentle dry slopes, flat moist stretches, and when the brook has lent itself to expert guidance, pools, near whose margins Japanese Iris will find ideal spots for their development and marshy places where yellow and violet flags will flourish, an ensemble that must call forth enthusiasm in all observers.

The cost of the initial construction work will not exceed \$3000 and will be accomplished by the use of part of the Botanical Garden Special Development Fund of 1920, under the direction and supervision of Dr. Henry Allan Gleason, Assistant Director.

The officers elected were:

President—Mr. John C. Wister, Philadelphia, Pa.

Vice-Pres.,—Mr. W. A. Peterson, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary—Mr. R. S. Sturtevant, Wellesley Farms, Mass.

Treasurer—Mr. F. H. Presby, Montclair, N. J.

Regional Vice-Presidents

Eastern Region—Mr. B. Y. Morrison, Washington, D. C.

Pacific Region—Mr. S. V. Mitchell, Berkeley, Cal.

Central Region—Mrs. Samuel Taft, Cincinnati, Ohio

Western Region—Mr. T. A. Kenning, Minneapolis, Minn.

Southern Region—Mr. Floyd Bralliar,

Canadian Region—Dr. F. E. Bennett, St. Thomas, Ontario

Board of Directors

Mr. I. S. Hendrickson—Flowerfield, N. Y.

Mr. B. H. Farr—Wyomissing, Pa.

Mrs. James Boyd—Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. H. A. Gleason—New York City

Mr. E. C. Shaw—Akron, Ohio

Mr. H. A. Norton—Quebec, Canada

The formation of these Regional Districts would seem to solve the problem of making the Society really National. They may elect their Vice-President and committees, hold their shows, and conduct their own business, all, of course, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. Thus all parts of the country will have Iris interests, though the Central Iris Collection will be at the Botanical Garden in New York City, where originators of new varieties should send roots of their seedlings to be proved side by side with standard sorts. Work of this kind has already been started at Cornell University, and it is felt to be very desirable to co-operate with that work and to establish collections at available centers.

Anyone interested in the Iris is eligible to nomination to active membership, paying a membership fee of \$3.00 per year, or a sum of \$25.00 makes any active member a life member. The money received from life memberships shall be invested and the interest only expended by the Society. Persons who have rendered distinguished service to the development of the Iris may, at the discretion of the Board of Directors, be elected honorary members for life. They may not hold office, or vote, or be required to pay fees. A subscription to *The Flower Grower* accompanies every active membership.

Between the morning and afternoon sessions a delicious luncheon was served, seating sixty-five guests, in the fine old dining room of the Lorillard Mansion.

Could arrangements be made that would enable clubs to be affiliated with the Iris Society, it might prove of mutual benefit.

These plans should stimulate interest in growing the Iris. We all have it in our gardens, though beyond dividing every two or three years little attention has been paid to it; but now when we find it suddenly in the public eye, let us take notice and join the Society, thus securing all the knowledge that has heretofore passed us by, and see what we can do, if not in hybridizing, at least by giving intelligent care to what others have worked hard to produce.

We are becoming convinced that the Special Plant Societies are not receiving the support that they have the right to expect from garden lovers. It is doubtful if many realize what these groups of experts are doing to develop and improve the special flowers they have selected for their hobbies. They labor year after year and feel rewarded if they have discovered some new way of routing a pest, established a new variety, cleared up a muddy and ineffective shade and made it a thing of beauty, and all apparently for their own satisfaction; for they receive very little encouragement even from those

who most admire the results, without at all grasping the patience, devotion and continuous labor required to achieve the smallest success.

Now seems to be our time to step in with enthusiasm, put our shoulders to the wheel and really help. If our importations are restricted, what more logical than to aid those who are working to make our own flowers wonders in the eyes of the world.

What they all need is publicity and financial support, membership being in most cases the only source of income. The members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA can do much—they are scattered from ocean to ocean—by joining all or some of these Special Plant Societies, the dues are small, they awaken interest in horticulture in all parts of our country. Their membership brings them the bulletins issued by these societies, which are of distinct value to those who really wish to have the best in their gardens.

Perhaps it would be the most satisfactory method of enjoying the benefits of these organizations, if our Member Clubs would become affiliated with the different Societies at the reduced cost provided for under their rules.

The American Rose Society announces the immediate issue of the Rose Annual for 1920, promising the finest edition so far published.

We have in our hands the Bulletin and Schedule of the American Sweet Pea Society, the editor stating that while the edition lasted it would be sent on application.

ANNE T. STEWART

The American Sweet Pea Society organized in 1908 holds each summer a convention and exhibition. It claims the distinction of being the only Society whose activities are devoted to promoting the culture of an annual flower, and of having brought about better methods of growing it, as a comparison of the product of today with that of 1908 will show. The work of the hybridists, both here and abroad, have become better known and their fine productions deservedly popular through our exhibitions.

Our yearly publication, The Bulletin and Schedule, gives expert advice on sweet peas from the pens of the most practical men. The 1920 Bulletin will contain articles on Growing Sweet Peas in tubs, Growing Sweet Peas in clumps for garden decoration and cutting, notes on new varieties, color classification, and Fall and Spring sowing. The distribution of the Bulletin is not confined to members; a request will bring it to any one interested.

The 1920 Convention and Exhibition will be held in Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass., July 10-11, and it is confidently expected that

American
Sweet Pea
Society

the quality and number of the exhibits will eclipse all our former efforts.

WILLIAM GREY,
Secretary.

Special Plant Societies who desire to announce shows, give descriptions of recent introductions, explain membership requirements, etc., should communicate with

MRS. JOHN A. STEWART, JR., *Chairman,*
SHORT HILLS, N. J.

Woman's National Farm and Garden Association Notes on Council Meeting

At the meeting of the Council of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association held in New York, February 5, Signora Olivia Rossetti Agresti, who has been connected with the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome for fourteen years, was elected an Honorary Member of the Association. Signora Agresti has been in this country some months, coming at the time of the International Industrial Conference to act as interpreter for the Italian delegation. She has lectured on the International Institute of Agriculture in New York and Boston and many other places in New England under the auspices of the Association, of agricultural colleges and of farmers' and business men's organizations.

The Land Service Committee reported that thirty-six agricultural scholarships had been awarded since September, 1918, and that an exchange scholarship with England is under consideration.

The report from the New England Branch included a statement of the Christmas sale at which \$2,500 worth of members' products were sold in two days. Some members had nothing to send to the sale because they had sold everything through orders received as a result of being listed in the New England Branch monthly leaflet. The National Association is considering publishing two or three times a year for distribution to its members a list of all producing members to help the woman who wants to buy and the woman who has something to sell.

Garden Club News

Meeting of the Executive Committee, February 4th, 1920

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held at the residence of Mrs. Harold Irving Pratt, Secretary, on the afternoon of February 4th, 1920.

A discussion took place as to whether the BULLETIN should be sent to the Clubs who felt that for this year they could not pay the special assessment. The following motion was drawn up by Mrs. Pratt, moved by Mrs Sloan, seconded by Mrs. Morgan and unanimously carried: That in justice to the Clubs that have already paid the extra \$1.50 per member, to cover the added expense of publishing the BULLETIN for 1919-1920, the BULLETIN be sent only to members of those Clubs which have agreed to remit the extra assessment accepted by the majority of Member Clubs of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA. As the official organ of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, the BULLETIN will be sent to the presidents and secretaries of those Clubs which have been unable to meet the increased expense for the year 1919-1920.

The names of four new Clubs desirous of joining the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA were read but in no case was the proposal properly or adequately made. Through carelessness or misunderstanding the questionnaires attached to the applications are not answered and the proposing and seconding Clubs seem to be confused as to their part in the matter. If Member Clubs will bear in mind that exactly the same plan should be followed in proposing Clubs that is followed in proposing individuals for organizations where the membership is individual, less confusion would arise. We would not propose for membership in any club an individual of whose characteristics, achievements and suitability we knew nothing. Before proposing a new Club Member we should take pains to inform ourselves as fully as possible in regard to its membership, activities and willingness to work with the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA. The following explanation has been prepared with the hope that it will clarify the situation and hasten the election of Clubs already or about to be proposed.

Order of business for proposing a Garden Club for membership to the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

I. The proposing Club should carefully investigate the applicant Club, in regard to garden interests and congeniality, and should bring about a personal acquaintance with the Officers of the seconding Club, so that they will be qualified to make their own investigations.

II. The proposing Club should write to the Secretary of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA to send a membership application blank to the applicant Club with instructions to forward it when filled out to

Special
Assessment

Proper
Method of
Proposing
Clubs for
Membership

the President of the proposing Club. If satisfied with the questionnaire, the President of the proposing Club should then forward this blank to the President of the seconding Club, with two letters of endorsement from her membership. In turn the President of the seconding Club when satisfied with the questionnaire should sign the membership blank and return it with the two letters of endorsement of the proposing Club and two letters of endorsement from the seconding Club, to the Secretary of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA. Upon acceptance by the Executive Committee the name of the Club and its President will be sent to the Presidents of the Member Clubs of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA for election.

**The 1920
Annual
Meeting in
Boston**

After some discussion as to the entertainment of delegates and non-delegates at the General Meeting in Boston, it was decided to ask Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby, President of the Hostess Club, to give Mrs. Brewster the details necessary for publication in the March issue of the BULLETIN.

**Resolution
in Regard to
the Enter-
tainment of
Delegates
and Non-
Delegates**

The following Resolution was proposed by Mrs. Brewster and seconded by Mrs. Hill: (This resolution was first passed at the Executive Committee Meeting, December 8th 1919.) That owing to the increasing size of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, it has been found necessary to make some slight changes in the hitherto informal arrangements for the Annual Meeting. As this is the occasion most interesting to GARDEN CLUB members, the Executive Committee hopes for a large attendance and feels that as many members as possible should attend the meeting.

The business organization of the meeting allows for two delegates, one of whom is the president or her alternate, from each Club, the other a duly appointed delegate from that Club. The members of the Executive Committee of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA are also invited. All other members may attend as non-delegates and are very welcome, as their presence is an evidence of interest and enthusiasm.

In response to requests from many members, to facilitate future arrangements and to meet the convenience of both delegates and non-delegates, the following motion has been passed by the Executive Committee: That Officers of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA and duly appointed delegates shall be the official guests of the Hostess Club.

That non-delegates are cordially urged to attend the Annual Meeting unofficially and shall be welcome to all gardens open to the Club and may attend the Business Meetings, though they may not vote.

That a special committee of the Hostess Club shall form a Committee on Arrangements for non-delegates, the duties of said Com-

mittee to be to give information on hotel accommodations, routes, meals and so forth.

The Spring Meeting will be held at the Colony Club, New York, on March 17th, 1920. This date was chosen because the International Flower Show will take place at the Grand Central Palace, New York from March 15th to March 21st, to which the GARDEN CLUB has been invited.

The Spring Meeting

Since the Executive Committee has received many requests for more time to discuss business matters at our meetings, the hour has been set at 10 a. m. Those not interested in business details may come at 12 o'clock in time to hear the addresses.

Program of the Meeting

The purpose of the meeting is to bring about a better understanding between the Garden Clubs and the nurserymen and gardeners of the country and to perfect the plans for the Annual Meeting in June in Boston, Mass. The program is as follows:

PROGRAM

10 a. m.

General Business Meeting, Wednesday, March 17th at the Colony Club, Park Ave. & 62nd St.

Address by the President.

Minutes of the last meeting.

New Business.

Plans for the Annual Meeting of 1920.

12 m.

Address by Mr. William N. Craig, Superintendent of Faulkner Farms, Brookline, Mass.; representing the National Society of Gardeners. Subject: The Professional Gardener.

Mr. Martin C. Ebel, Secretary of the Society, will be in attendance to answer questions which may follow the lecture.

Address by Mr. J. Edward Moon, President of the American Association of Nurserymen.

Mr. Moon will answer questions at the conclusion of his address.

1.30 p. m. Luncheon.

During luncheon, Mr. John C. Wister will speak on "Present Conditions in the Nurseries of France and England."

3. p. m. Adjournment to Flower Show.

Mrs. Hill stated emphatically that she thought the question of Quarantine 37 should be brought up at the Spring Meeting and suggested that only professionals be allowed to present the subject. It was decided to refer the question to a special committee.

Quarantine No. 37

Mrs. Pratt asked permission to write to the Rose Society in the name of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA presenting a suggestion for co-operation.

**Slides
Committee**

Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Chairman of the Slides Committee reports that slides are beginning to come in. Some are useful; all are pretty.

**Lectures and
Club Papers**

A list of both lecturers and Club papers is being prepared, but is not yet ready for publication. Member Clubs who are anxious to make up their programs for the coming year may write direct to the Librarian, Mrs. Frederick Rhodes, Short Hills, N. J., who will give information both in regard to lecturers who have been acceptable to the Clubs and as to the available papers.

**New Club
Members**

Five new Clubs have been elected to membership in the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA. Their names, with presidents and secretaries follow:

GREENWICH GARDEN CLUB.

President—Mrs. Franklin Edson, Greenwich, Conn.

Secretary—Mrs. Sartell Prentice, Greenwich, Conn.

LAKE GENEVA GARDEN CLUB.

President—Mrs. E. A. Potter, Chicago Beach Hotel, Chicago and Lake Geneva, Wis.

Secretary—Miss Katherine Lefens, 60 Scott St., Chicago and Lake Geneva, Wis.

NEW CANAAN GARDEN CLUB.

President—Mrs. Henry W. Chappel, 117 E. 64th St. New York and High Ridge Road, New Canaan, Conn.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. John V. Irwin, 130 E. 67th St. New York and Enoke Ave., New Canaan, Conn.

HARDY GARDEN CLUB OF RUXTON.

President—Mrs. Ernest L. Dinning, Ruxton, Baltimore County, Maryland.

Secretary—Mrs. Louis O'Donnell, Ruxton, Md.

SHAKER LAKES GARDEN CLUB

President—Mrs. James H. Rogers, 1920 E. 93d St. Cleveland, Ohio.

Secretary—Mrs. Louis Myers, 16740 So. Park Blvd., Cleveland, Ohio.

News and Views

This department is dedicated to the Member Clubs and to our individual members. It is designed to hold short accounts of unusual meetings, stirring events, interesting anecdotes, successful shows and pleasant garden experiences. Contributions should be signed and the name of the Club from which they come should also be given. Personal news is welcome and if we might have an occasional controversy, so much the better. The name of the Column Conductor will be announced in the next issue of the BULLETIN. This last statement has been made hopefully in three issues. A GARDEN CLUB news gatherer is not easy to find but we do not despair. In the meantime please send any piece of news in regard to your Club or individual members of your Club to the editor.

Do you remember how many members asked for a Question and Answer department? We have arranged for not only one such department but several, and each member of the Board of Editors awaits a flood of questions on her own particular subject. Where are they? Send them to the BULLETIN and they will be distributed.

Questions and Answers

During the winter The Weeders of Philadelphia have been taking a course in architecture and landscape design under the guidance of J. Fletcher Street, Architect, 129 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia. The course has fallen under the following heads and has been interesting and practical: The Theory and Style of Landscape Design, Landscape Characteristics and Effects, Planting Designs, Types of Design.

The Weed- ers Course in Landscape Gardening

A cauliflower that tried to set an example for other vegetables in beating the high cost of living was placed on exhibition in the Board of Trade office today by W. T. Shield, gardener for Mrs. S. W. Allerton, 1025 Highland Street.

The Cali- fornia Climate

The cauliflower weighs 21 pounds and contains enough good food to serve as a vegetable for a large banquet. Mr. Shield has grown a number of cauliflowers weighing from 15 to 18 pounds, but this is the largest he has produced in his garden.

Tickets for the Flower Show

Mrs. Allerton is a member of the Lake Geneva, Wis., Garden Club. For the convenience of our members a limited number of tickets for the Flower Show will be for sale at the meeting at the Colony Club on March 17th.

Sutton's Catalogue

In Sutton's Order Sheet that accompanies their Spring Catalogue the shillings and pence have been translated to dollars and cents for the comfort and convenience of the American gardeners.

**Siberian
Poppy-wort**

One of our members brought over from England last fall seeds of the blue Siberian Poppy-wort, *Meconopsis Wallachi*, which has taken the English Amateurs by storm. It is a hardy biennial from Siberia, and grows in a cool, well drained and semi-shaded spot.

It is illustrated on page 41 in Miss Jekyll's *Annuals and Biennals*. The seeds are being started for us in some of the botanical gardens and in private greenhouses and if it does well this summer in American gardens it will be reported in these pages.

Note the subtle compliment to our Mrs. Farrand in an article by the great William Robinson in the English *Garden* of January 10th.

**Illinois Plant
Quarantine**

Governor Lowden of Illinois has issued a proclamation dated January 2, 1920, declaring it will be unlawful on and after January 20, 1920, to import into or within the State of Illinois, Corn, Broom Corn, Celery, Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, Gladioli and Geraniums grown in the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York, on account of infestation by the European Corn Borer.

In Memoriam
Mrs. Frederick Greeley

Club Members who attended the last Annual Meeting of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA will appreciate the sorrow of the Garden Club of Illinois in the death of its then president, Mrs. Frederick Greeley. Her delicacy, charm and grace, reflected in her garden, must be to them a pleasant memory. To the members of her own Club she is more than a memory. Her mind, her person, her spirit are an ever-living influence. Her garden friends mourn her loss but rejoice that they have been privileged to call her friend.

Letters to the Bulletin

Feb. 10th, 1920

My Dear MRS. BREWSTER:

My BULLETIN OF THE GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA for January has just arrived, and as I always read it through at once, no matter what hour of the day, or what duty presses, may I not also write at once a note that may be of some use, in connection with Miss Jekyll's article—"A Garden of Spring Flowers."

First let me say how charming it is to have the BULLETIN once more, and with what delightful contentment one reads the foreword in this month's number enjoying in anticipation the happiness our gardens are going to give us this year after these many sad ones—1918

**A Letter
About
Wallflowers**

was America's own sad one, and only in our garden's beauty can we in time forget.

My note is about the Wall Flowers, which the editor says in the foot-note to Miss Jekyll's article, "can be used only as an Autumn flower unfortunately in America, and then are successful only when the first frost comes late in the season."

From my experience with wall-flowers in my Pennsylvania garden, one could follow out this planting plan with them as well as in England, only the plants would not be so large.

Plant the seed in July; one could plant later as it germinates very quickly, but it is best to have the little plants well up and transplanted before the heat comes. "Spot them off in flats" as the gardeners say, when the third or fourth leaf develops, and then transplant them again to boxes 3 or 4 inches deep and about 3 inches apart each way. When the second transplanting is done, pinch the center or tap root, slightly. Leave the plants stand in these boxes the rest of summer, and place in cold frame over winter. In early spring plant them out and they will soon burst into bloom, even though they will only be a half foot high they make a brave show.

One can also plant the seed in open ground in July, if one is a hurried gardener such as I am, or is going away for August as too many of us did in the old days. Then the planting in the shallow boxes and the pinching back of the root can take place in September if the plants are not too big. The point is to stunt them so they will not get too lanky. Some will be too big, by this method and will have to be lifted into a deep, cold frame for winter, where they may get killed off by low temperature. The little stocky woody ones are more immune. And they look very fascinating planted out in Spring between breeder Tulips and red shoots of up-coming Peonies.

FRANCES EDGE McILVAINE

"THE WEEDERS"

Glen Isle Farm

Downingtown, Chester Co., Penna.

February 13, 1920

My Dear MRS. BREWSTER,

In connection with your note to Miss Jekyll's article in the January BULLETIN concerning wallflowers, in which you state that they can only be used for Autumn effects, and ask for suggestions as to a plant of similar form to use in their place, I am enclosing a brief account of my way of having wallflowers blooming in my beds in the spring which I think is not too troublesome for anyone who really cares for them. It took me several years to work it out, although it sounds simple, and it may save time for somebody else.

MARY M. H. LA BOITEAUX

Rare Plants

Wallflower For Spring Blooming

Spring hardly ever wakes all the favorites in our borders, no matter with what care we have tucked them away, nor how kindly the snow has blanketed them. For years I struggled with wallflowers, led on by their heavenly fragrance, and by the fact that some few of them stood some winters, and repaid me for the many that were lost. At last I have hit upon a device, simple enough for anyone who has a cold frame.

I raise the plants from seed the preceding summer, sowing in July, transplanting twice, finally into four inch pots. These are set in the tall end of the cold frame late in October, the pots being sunk in the ground. The plants are then about ten or twelve inches high and have room to make a little growth and set their buds in the early spring.

When the borders are ready, so are the plants, and they are really most useful for filling in the bare spots which are sure to appear here and there. They never fade, having had their roots undisturbed, and there is no doubt of their doing well.

In much the same way I start my season for primroses about two weeks ahead by wintering a good many plants in the frame, but these do not require pots as they do not wilt easily.

With these two helps I can make a picture in my garden very early in the spring, and without much danger of loss, for both wallflowers and primroses stand a good deal of cold. The primroses which have wintered out begin to bloom a little before the forced ones are over, and my primrose season lasts about five weeks.

Wallflowers placed among plants of *Mertensia Virginica* make a beautiful effect.

MARY M. H. LA BOITEAUX

The following letter from one of the most enterprising of our smaller nurseries deserves our consideration and respect:

February 12th, 1920

Rare Plants

I notice what you say regarding the necessity of gardeners in this country now trying to raise their own choice varieties of plants. May I not suggest that this is just what we have been trying to do for the American public for the past five years? We have listed *Primula denticulata* and *P. d. alba*, along with thirty other varieties, for a long time, but I noticed Mrs. Hill states it can be obtained at the Lowthorp School.

I am anxious to add to our collection just as fast as possible but unless the American public recognizes the privilege of obtaining these plants without the trouble and expense of importing, it is impossible for us to make the list as large as we would like to do, for it is very

expensive growing the choicer varieties of many plants and we are not a wealthy concern. Many things that we grow are two and three years germinating from seed, which is the only stock obtainable, and then more years are required to work up a stock.

I feel that the Garden Clubs of this country should, in a measure, appreciate and encourage our efforts by their patronage. Am I not right?

Very sincerely,
MABEL WOLCOTT

The Wolcott Nursery,
Jackson, Michigan

Announcements

Seventh Annual International Flower Show

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, New York, March 15-21, 1920.

Orchid Exhibitions Revived

by the

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The Greatest to be held March 24-28, 1920

This society has planned to make the year 1920 one memorable for its orchid exhibitions, and has arranged to have during 1920 monthly exhibits of orchids so that the various different orchid plants may be seen in the halls of the society as they blossom from month to month throughout the year; from January to December.

The exhibits will be given on the following dates: February 28th, March 27th, April 10th, May 15th, June 19th, August 14th, September 11th, October 9th, November 6th and December 18th.

The grand exhibition of orchids and other plants will be held March 24th to 28th, 1920, at Horticultural Hall, Boston.

New York, February 10th, 1920.

Garden Statuary

Mrs. Albert Sterner has kindly consented to assemble a collection of new and charming examples of garden statuary, fountains, sundials, and similar ornaments from the studios of some of our most gifted sculptors to be on exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries, 556 Fifth Avenue, New York, during Flower Show Week, March 15th to 21st and the week following.

The scarcity of good statuary small enough to be in scale with little gardens or really fine enough to be acceptable to the more ex-

tensive gardens, has been felt by us all. In asking Mrs. Sternier to arrange this exhibition for us we feel that it will be of real value to our members, who otherwise would have had to delve in the studios scattered all over the country to search out choice new fountains or other subjects.

There have been in the last few years some rarely beautiful and appropriate garden figures created by our sculptors but naturally we hesitate to duplicate in our own garden the very one that we so admire in the garden of our friend, with the result that we have to abandon the idea of owning an original American work and use instead, the charming old English leaden statue so suitable to the formal gardens of the Georgian period.

The charm of garden statuary depends largely on its placing and background. It cannot have decorative success no matter how much intrinsic merit, unless its surroundings are in keeping and its base carefully chosen.

There will also be some paintings of gardens at the same exhibition. There is nothing we amateur gardeners are more critical of than pictures of flower gardens. We hope that Mrs. Sternier will be able to convince us that we have in America painters who can catch that fleeting spirituality of a growing garden which is so sadly lacking in most of the pleasant but commonplace garden pictures of our exhibitions.

A. G. H.

The Tree

By JOYCE KILMER

I think I shall never see
A poem as lovely as a tree.
A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast.
A tree that looks at God all day
And lifts its leafy arms to pray;
A tree that may in summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;
Upon whose bosom snow has lain;
Who intimately lives with rain.
Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.

Membership List of The Garden Club of America

GIVING NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PRESIDENTS FOR 1919-1920

ALBEMARLE

Mrs. Harry T. Marshall,
University, Va.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

Mrs. Henry Rea, Sewickley, Pennsylvania

AMATEUR GARDENERS OF BALTIMORE
Miss Dora L. Murdoch, 245 West Biddle Street,
Baltimore, Md.

BEDFORD

Mrs. Rollin Saltus, Mount Kisco,
New York

CHESTNUT HILL

Mr. R. M. Saltonstall, Chestnut Hill,
Massachusetts

CINCINNATI

Mrs. Samuel H. Taft, 3329 Morrison Avenue,
Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio

CLEVELAND

Mrs. John E. Newell, West Mentor, Ohio

EASTHAMPTON

Mrs. William A. Lockwood, 78 Park Avenue,
N. Y., and Easthampton, L. I.

FAUQUIER & LOUDOUN

Mrs. Fairfax Harrison, Belvoir House,
Belvoir, Va.

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Mrs. Franklin Edson
Greenwich, Conn.

GREEN SPRING VALLEY

Mrs. William V. Elder, Glyndon, Maryland

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HARTFORD

Mrs. Robert W. Gray, Weekapaug, R. I. and
54 Huntington Street, Hartford, Connecticut

ILLINOIS

Mrs. Horace H. Martin, Lake Forest, Illinois
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Mrs. E. A. Potter, Chicago Beach Hotel, Chicago
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LITCHFIELD

Mrs. S. Edson Gage, 300 Sanford Avenue,
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LENOX

Miss Heloise Meyer, Lenox, Mass.

MICHIGAN

Mrs. John Newberry, Grosse Pointe Farms
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MILLBROOK

Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, Millbrook, N. Y.
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MONTGOMERY AND DELAWARE COUNTIES
Mrs. Horace Bullock, Ardmore, Pennsylvania

MORRISTOWN

Mrs. Gustav E. Kissel 12 East 53d Street
New York, and Morristown, New Jersey

NEW CANAAN

Mrs. Henry W. Chappell, 117 E. 64th St.,
New York and High Ridge Road
New Canaan, Conn.

NEWPORT GARDEN ASSOCIATION

Miss Wetmore, 630 Park Avenue,
New York City, and Newport, R. I.

NORTH COUNTY

Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, 38 E. 37th Street
New York City and Groton Farm, Westbury
L. I.

NORTH SHORE

Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby, 95 Beacon Street,
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ORANGE AND DUTCHESS COUNTIES

Dr. Edward L. Partridge, 10 Fifth Avenue,
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PHILADELPHIA

Mrs. Charles Biddle, Andalusia, Pennsylvania

PHILIPSTOWN

Mrs. Samuel Sloan, 45 East 53d Street,
New York and Garrison, New York

PRINCETON

Mrs. George A. Armour, Princeton, New Jersey

RIDGEFIELD

Mrs. George Pratt Ingersoll, Ridgefield, Conn.
and Stamford, Conn.

RUMSON

Mrs. Harding Crawford, 41 W. 57th Street
New York and Rumson, New Jersey

HARDY GARDEN CLUB OF RUXTON

Mrs. Ernest H. Dinning, Ruxton, Baltimore
Co., Md.

RYE

Mrs. A. William Putnam, Rye, New York

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Mrs. Edwin H. Sawyer, 200 West Victoria St.
Santa Barbara, California

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Mrs. James H. Rogers, 1920 E. 93d Street
Cleveland, Ohio

SHORT HILLS

Mrs. John A. Stewart, Jr.,
Short Hills, New Jersey

SOMERSET HILLS

Mrs. Francis G. Lloyd, 157 East 71st Street
New York and Bernardsville, New Jersey

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Mrs. Harry Pelham Robbins, 19 East 80th St.,
New York and Southampton, L. I.

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Miss Frances M. Dickinson, 479 W. State St.
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Mrs. Samuel A. Appleton, Warrenton, Virginia

WASHINGTON, CONNECTICUT

Mrs. Arthur Shipman, 1067 Asylum Street.
Hartford and Washington, Connecticut

WEEDERS

Mrs. Alfred Stengel, 1728 Spruce Street.
Philadelphia and Newton Square, Pa.

Important Notice. This list has been compiled from lists received by the Secretary. If any errors in names or addresses occur, kindly notify the Secretary immediately that correction may be made both in the Club file and in the next issue of the BULLETIN.

Bulletin Information

Subscription to the Bulletin

At the meeting of the GARDEN CLUB on December 1st it was decided that members should be allowed to subscribe to the BULLETIN for non-members. This will not throw open our subscription list to the public, but it will make it possible for anyone really interested to receive it regularly. The discussion which led to this decision is too long to give in detail, but if you wish to subscribe for some friend, as a gift, or sponsor the subscription of some non-member you may do so.

The subscription price is \$1.50. The name and address of the subscriber and the member through whom the subscription is sent should be forwarded to the editor, together with a check made payable to the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

Extra copies of the BULLETIN may be had for 25 cents each.

It is found that some copies of each issue of the BULLETIN go astray. To save time it has been decided to send to each Club secretary three extra copies to be given to any members of their Club who fail to receive their copy. Please explain this to your Club at your next meeting.

When your copy of the BULLETIN does not reach you please apply to the Secretary of your Club who will have extra copies for replacing those lost in the mail.

The editor would be grateful for articles of from 500 to 2,500 words. In the November issue of the BULLETIN a list of subjects of particular interest to our members was printed and we had hoped that contributions upon these and other subjects would be submitted. We must, however, make two stipulations; that all articles be typewritten and that they reach us four weeks before the issue for which they are intended goes to press.

In writing to the BULLETIN please give your full name and address and also the name of the Member Club to which you belong. The BULLETIN file is arranged by Clubs and unless all information asked for above is given confusion may arise.

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Bulletin of
The Garden Club
of America

May, 1920

No. IV (New Series)

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Editor

MRS. WALTER S. BREWSTER
1220 LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO, AND LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS

THE objects of this association shall be: to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs; to share the advantages of association, through conference and correspondence in this country and abroad; to aid in the protection of native plants and birds; and to encourage civic planting.

Now wintry winds are banished from the sky,
Gay laughs the blushing face of flowery spring:
Now lays the land her duskier raiment by
And dons her grass-green vest, for signal why
Young plants may choose themselves apparelling.

Now, drinking tender dews of generous morn,
The meadows break into their summer smile,
The rose unfolds her leaves; and glad, the while,
In far-off hills the shepherd winds his horn,
And his white brede the goatherd's heart beguile.

* * *

Now tendrils curl and earth bursts forth anew—
Now shepherds pipe and fleecy flocks are gay—
Now sailors sail, and Bacchus gets his due—
Now wild birds chirp and bees their toil pursue—
Sing, poet, thou—and sing thy best for May.

MELEAGER in *The Greek Anthology*.

"On the amateur lady gardeners of America rests the future of horticulture in America." Mr. E. H. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum made this statement with seeming conviction and not without consideration.

It is rather a call to arms, isn't it, and we who have taken our stand not too publicly as exponents of better gardening, can we afford to ignore it?

We must admit that the really good man horticulturist is rather better than the good woman horticulturist but as we think over the people we know who have gardens, we come to realize that it is usually the woman of the family who has the deepest and most abiding interest in growing things. It is she who plans, orders, praises and complains. Her superintendent or gardener may be the medium through whom her likes and dislikes reach the nursery or seedsman but if she is any sort of a gardener, their expression is an ultimatum.

There are manifold troubles besetting the gardener's path just now: scarcity of labor, results of enforced neglect during the war, Quarantine 37, enormously increased expense, and if we are downed by all these things our gardens and with them the gardens of the future will go. We need not argue for or against the value of our craft. We stated our position and belief when we formed the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA. Now the object of our association in that Club is to ensure the future of horticulture and fulfill our destiny.

Increased expense is an economic question we cannot hope to solve as a separate issue but with what money we have to spend we can do a few good things instead of a number of insignificant ones. Our decreased labor we can use wisely, too; and have you thought how much our Member Clubs can do toward influencing and training young gardeners? We can hold out, the hope of adequate pay for thoughtful and disinterested work. We can recognize gardening as the "oldest, most honorable and most elevating of callings" and, as such, a profession worthy to be studied and esteemed. Perhaps some of the things we lost through neglect were not worth having and surely we have found out what things we have really missed and cannot do without. And if we will just read the modest pages of the BULLETIN we shall find out what Quarantine 37 is doing to us and what we can do about it.

There are problems for us to solve and work for us to do and their solution and accomplishment will result not merely in small personal pleasures and attainments. If we will garden finely, acquiring knowledge, overcoming obstacles, restraining trivial likings, demanding right simplicity, though the desert may be slow to blossom our trail may soon be easily followed.

For the little that each one of us can do a reward has been offered.

In memory of Mrs. Renwick who truly gardened finely, the Short Hills Garden Club offers a medal, to be known as the "Emily D. Renwick Achievement Medal." Each year it will be awarded to the GARDEN CLUB member who best deserves it. It is worth working for and worth winning, but unless many of us work no one will be worthy of it.

Our other medal, the Medal of Honor, will be ready, too, this year. It will go to the American who has achieved most in horticulture. That member, we assume might and should some day be a Club member.

With these two honors to be won, with Mr. Wilson's assertion to spur us on, can we fail to unfurl our colors as the champions of American Horticulture?

K.L.B.

Very Important

The North Shore Garden Club of Massachusetts

Proposed Programme for Annual Meeting June 29, 30 and July 1, 1920

- June 28 Arrival of delegates.
June 28 8 p.m. Executive Committee Meeting.
June 29 10 a.m. Leave Manchester Horticultural Hall in motors, visit Mrs. Denegre's and Mrs. Coolidge's, go to "Indian Hill," West Newbury, visit house and garden, go to Mrs. Moseley's, Newburyport. Luncheon by invitation of Mrs. Moseley.
 2 p.m. Business Meeting at Mrs. Moseley's.
 4 p.m. Visit the place and gardens and motor to Mrs. Crane's "Castle Hill." Visit the place and gardens. Dinner by invitation of Mrs. Crane.
 8 p.m. Council of Presidents,
June 30 10 a.m. Business Meeting at Manchester (place to be announced). Visit North Shore Horticultural Society Flower Show in Horticultural Show, Manchester. Luncheon at Mrs. Crosby's, West Manchester, by invitation of Mrs. Crosby.
 2 p.m. Leave Mrs. Crosby's by motor and go to Eastern Point, Gloucester. Visit Miss Davison's and Miss Hawley's place and several neighboring places. Return by motor as far as Crow Island Beach where we leave the motors and walk along the shore to Mrs. Hopkinson's, Miss Sturgis' and Mrs. Lane's.

5 p.m. Tea by invitation of Mrs. Lane.

5:30 p.m. Leave Mrs. Lane's by motor and go to Pride's Crossing. Walk up Miss Loring's avenue and across beach to Mrs. Shaw's, where motors will meet us and take us to Mrs. Moore's.

7 p.m. Dinner by invitation of Mrs. Moore.

July 1 10 a.m. Leave Horticultural Hall, Manchester, and motor via Danvers, Salem and Nahant, visiting some of the old houses and gardens, to the Brookline Country Club for luncheon.

Meetings of small committees.

Visit the Arnold Arboretum.

This programme is subject to slight changes.

Instructions

The Annual Meeting of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA for the year 1920 will be held at the invitation of the North Shore Garden Club of Massachusetts, Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby, President, Manchester, Massachusetts.

It is hoped that the officers and delegates will arrive in the late afternoon of Monday, June 28th.

Arrangements will be made by the Hostess Club for the accommodation of officers and delegates. If they have made plans to stop with friends they are asked to so indicate on the enclosed cards.*

It will be helpful if officers and delegates, living within a reasonable distance, will bring their own motors.

Since the distances on the North Shore are great and most of the places to be visited are inaccessible by train or trolley, it is suggested that non-delegates and members-at-large form motor parties. If it is impossible to bring their own motors, motors may be hired.

To facilitate arrangements it is requested that only hand luggage be brought. No evening dresses will be needed.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee on December 8, 1919, the following resolution was passed:

That owing to the increasing size of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, it has been found necessary to make some slight changes in the hitherto informal arrangements for the Annual Meeting. As this is the occasion most interesting to GARDEN CLUB members, the Executive Committee hopes for a large attendance and feels that as many members as possible should attend the meeting.

The business organization of the meeting allows for two delegates, one of whom is the President, or her duly appointed alternate, from each Club, the other a duly appointed delegate from that Club. The members of the Executive Committee of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, and members of the

*The cards referred to throughout are being mailed, together with a letter, of which these *Instructions* are a copy, to all Presidents of Member Clubs.

Editorial staff of the BULLETIN are also invited. All other members may attend as non-delegates and are very welcome, as their presence is an evidence of interest and enthusiasm.

In response to requests from many members, to facilitate future arrangements and to meet the convenience of both delegates and non-delegates the following motion has been passed by the Executive Committee:

That officers of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, members of the Editorial staff of the BULLETIN, and duly appointed delegates shall be the official guests of the Hostess Club. The aforementioned members should address questions to Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby, Manchester, Massachusetts.

That non-delegates and members-at-large are cordially urged to attend the Annual Meeting unofficially and shall be welcome to all gardens open to the Club and may attend the business meetings, though they may not vote.

That a special committee of the Hostess Club shall form a Committee on Arrangements for non-delegates, and members-at-large, the duties of said committee to be to give information on hotel accommodations, rental of motors, routes, meals and so forth. This committee has been appointed with Mrs. Gardiner M. Lane, Manchester, Massachusetts, as Chairman, to whom non-delegates and members-at-large should address questions.

That all delegates and non-delegates, and members-at-large shall be responsible for their own hotel expenses.

No member of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA will receive her badge unless she has sent her proper card of introduction to the Hostess Club, and presents in person the duplicate of the corresponding number at the office designated by the Hostess Club. Cards for presidents or alternates, duly appointed delegates, and non-delegates will be issued only upon application of the Presidents of the Member Clubs to the Secretary of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, Mrs. Harold Irving Pratt, 820 Fifth Avenue, New York. Cards for the national officers and the Editorial staff of the BULLETIN OF THE GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA and for members-at-large will be issued directly to them by the Secretary of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

It is essential that all Club members who expect to attend the meeting notify the North Shore Garden Club not later than May 25th.

Wild Gardening

GERTRUDE JEKYLL, V.M.H.

It is only within the last forty years that we have become aware of the possibility of extending our gardening into the wild, and it seems strange that it should be so, because already in Tudor times it was foreshadowed as a regular garden practice. Thus, we read in Bacon's Essays, in his ordering of a stately garden of some thirty acres, there is first the quiet green forecourt leading to the house, then the main garden, and lastly the "Heath or Desart in the going forth." And though in this "heath," some of his planting, of standard roses and shaped evergreens is such as we should now reject, yet we cannot improve upon his counsel to have thickets of Sweetbriars and Honeysuckle and on the ground Thyme for its sweetness when crushed underfoot.

It must not be supposed that wild gardening is easy; I am inclined to think that to do it worthily needs more knowledge of the ways of plants than is wanted for any other kind of garden work. But if one may attempt to formulate something in the way of rules, one of the first of these should certainly be to observe the necessity of moderation and restraint. The sentiment to be created and fostered is the charm of a succession of gentle surprises of delight, rather than a series of rude shocks of astonishment. This is where we are so greatly helped by the indications of nature, for our best conception of our subject is engendered by what we have seen in the wild. One at a time some lovely effect is noted—of a Dog Rose clambering through a Thorne; of a stretch of woodland rosy with its Flowering Willow,* of a copse floor blue with Bluebells** or closely studded with bosses of Primrose; of quiet stretches of purple-gray or ruddy heathland. In these and in many other examples of nature's gardening we see one thing at a time thoroughly well done—it is all large and simple. The plants may be only a few or they may be in tens of thousands, but they are absolutely rightly placed and in their proper environment.

The character of the ground to be dealt with must needs govern the choice of plants. It may be a dry upland field, requiring some preliminary planting of trees and bushes, or it may be a cool meadow, or even a bit of boggy ground; or a rocky hillside or an old quarry, all demanding special treatment. Perhaps the most favorable state of things is where a garden joins some half open woodland, when the planting can go forward, changing its character almost imperceptibly from home to wild.

It should be observed that the plants that by long association with the home garden are fixed in the mind as garden plants, are among the least suitable for putting out in the wild, and it so happens that, in the case of some kinds, the rule is just reversed in our two countries. Thus, the perennial Asters,*** commonly known as the Michaelmas Daisies, being wild plants in the States, are there suited for the wild garden, while with us they are exclusively garden plants, for, except for one species, common in the salt marshes but of no horticultural value, the genus is not represented in our island. The same may be said of the perennial Sunflowers. But there is no reason why the better kinds of the Asters may not come into the wild garden in the States; best of all some of the large-bloomed, free branching kinds derived from *A. Novi Belgi*. But here will come in the need for restraint, for the numbers of good kinds are now so many that it

**Epilobium angustifolium*.

***Scilla festalis*—*Agraphis nutans*.

***Asters *Novi-Belgi*, *Nova Angliae*, etc.

may be difficult to make a choice. One kind in fair number, or two related kinds, to be seen at the same time, will be best. On the other hand we have in England vast stretches of moorland on poor, sandy soil—thousands of acres at a time even in the home counties—while in the north it covers square miles without end. Therefore there is nothing more suitable, in our lighter soils, than a wild heath garden, where the native species form a groundwork for the Mediterranean, Spanish and Alpine kinds.

As all of the possible phases of wild gardening cannot be dealt with within the compass of one article, let us take an example of a garden that extends to the edge of partly wooded ground, consider how it may be treated, taking separately one or two different paths from home garden to woodland, on a soil inclining to light. One of the paths passes through a plantation of Rhododendrons and the other through Azaleas, and though botanists now put Rhododendrons and Azaleas together, yet for garden purposes it is well to retain the separate names so as to keep them distinct; for, though they flower nearly at the same time, their habit—and in some way their uses are very dissimilar. For one thing Rhododendrons form a delightful winter shelter, and a seat somewhere among them may form an enjoyable winter sun-trap, while the Azaleas are quite bare of leaves. Then their colours do not always agree. Even among the Rhododendrons alone there has to be a careful selection for color. It will be found best to keep the true purple, kinds that are near the type *ponticum*, away from the hybrids of *catawbiense*, and these *pontica* being of large growth should be nearest the wild garden side. They also do well and look best in the near neighborhood and partial shade of trees and their foliage is the finest in winter. Birches accompany them well, the silvery stems showing up finely among the dusk leaf masses. If the place is suitable for undershrubs there are *Gaultheria shallon* and *Andromeda axillaris* and some of the Vacciniums and the Candleberry Gale (*Myrica cerifera*). This delightful sweet-leaved shrub should occur often near the paths, so that a leaf or two may be readily picked and crushed in the hand for the sake of enjoying its incomparable scent. And, it may well be planted on each side of some very narrow secondary path where the passer-by must necessarily brush up against it.

With the Birches there should be some common green Hollies, and by this time we are quite in the wild land. Soon the Hollies and Birches give place to Oaks and Hazels, but between them is a space of fairly open ground; here is a chance to plant some Daffodils of the yellow or bicolor Trumpet kinds. We try to place them as nature plants and for a general rule this may be described as first a nucleus, where the bulbs are fairly close together, with others more singly

streaming away; but it may be easily shown by a diagram. Where there is a fair space, or nothing growing on the floor of the wood but its own thin grasses and mosses and other lowly plants, it has a good effect if the groups are in a series of nearly parallel drifts, preferably running north and south; for then in low evening sunlight, when yellow Daffodils look their best and the whole garden picture is mellowed with golden light, the level lines of nodding bloom are surprisingly beautiful.

Where the trees give place to little thickets of something between bush and small tree we plant in with it some rambling rose with single bloom—best of all the free growing Evangeline, whose flowers are much like the wild Dog Rose in character, but are larger and of greater substance and borne in more generous clusters. It is a perfect Rose for the wild garden though the Himalayan Musk Rose (*R. moschata*) runs it very close. Other thickets would have Honeysuckle; such free growing kinds as what are known as the Early and Late Dutch Honeysuckle (*Louicera Periclymenium Belgica* and *serotina*) or some of the type Clematis such as *Montana* and *Flammula* or the wild Grape Vines *Thunbergi* and *Coignetiae*. The thickets themselves—in England usually of Whitethorn or Blackthorne,* with or without Holly, may be of any handsome fruiting bushes, such as *Euonymus europaeus* (Spindle Tree) the Siberian Crabs (*Pyrus baccata* and *P. prunifolia*) the scarlet-fruited Thorn (*Crataegus coccinia*) and the Indian *Cotoneaster frigida*. Pretty small trees such as *Amelanchier canadensis* are also delightful things in the wild ground.

The other path from the home garden that also leads to the woodland passes first through ground where a natural growth of Birch and Holly comes next to the garden. The path lies in a slight hollow with easy banks on each side and, here and there, a cool bay level with the path or even a little below it. On the banks are large groups of common hardy Ferns and there is a natural background of Bracken (*Pteris aquilina*). The level and sunk bogs are deeply prepared with leaf mold; in one is the Wood Lily (*Trillium*), in another Bloodroot (*Sanguinaria*) and in the deepest and coolest the Royal Fern (*Osmunda regalis*). At the back there are wide-spreading patches of Solomon's Seal (*Polygonatum officinale*), a true wood plant, and, standing up in the Bracken background, large groups of pure white Foxglove. The walk goes gently uphill and presently comes to an open clearing some sixty feet across and a hundred and fifty long. The path now takes an easy winding line and here and there are the Azaleas. They are in sunlight more or less for the greater part of the day, but the surrounding trees shift the sunny places so that none are subject to a whole day's burning heat. They stand well apart, eight feet or

**Crataegus oxyacantha* and *Prunus spinosa*.

more from plant to plant, so that they have space to develop well and to grow into their small tree form. They are the hardy "Ghent" kind and, though no Azaleas actually clash for color, they are planted so that those of tender tinting are at the two ends, with a gorgeous mass of the reds and yellows towards the middle of the length. Planted with them is again the sweet Candleberry Gale, and the Vacciniums that turn so fine a red in autumn when the Azalea leaves are also richly colored. Treated in this manner, almost by themselves in ground of a wild character, these beautiful Azaleas are much more effective than in tamer garden use.

The many bulbous plants, besides the Daffodils, that flower in the early year, are more enjoyable and show their truest beauty to much greater advantage in the wilder ground than in the restricted garden. The fine Dutch Crocuses, as well as several species, are at their best in their turf; Sundrops are happiest under trees in any strong soil; the Summer Snowflake (*Leucojum aestivum*) revels in moist ground. Spanish Squills (*Scilla campanulata*) are lovely with pale Primroses under trees, and the smaller Scillas and Chionodoxas in sunny banks. Then, besides the bulbous plants there are many that are better in the wild ground than in the garden, such as the blue Italian *Anemone appenina*, the deeper blue Greek *A. blanda* and all the varieties of the wood Anemone (*A. nemorosa*).

Delightful though the home garden may be there will be found in this kind of wild planting a whole new range of interest and perception of beauty in the ways of growing and flowering things.

Swarms and Their Management

LETITIA E. WRIGHT, JR.

A swarm is the natural increase made by the bees during a season of plenty. It always takes place during a honey flow,* because at that time there is sure to be crowding in the hives. Not only are the combs in the super being filled with honey, but the queen is stimulated to lay a great quantity of eggs, more than a thousand a day so that the hive body or brood chamber also is soon completely crowded. A swarm is probably the most interesting sight of all the wonders connected with bees.

Swarming can be controlled to a great extent by giving the bees plenty of room** while the honey flow lasts, and by looking carefully for queen cells*** and cutting them out. Exciting and interesting

*Honey flow, a condition when nectar is so plentiful in the flowers that the bees store up more honey than they need for themselves.

**Give more room by placing extra supers on as described in the last article.

***Queen cells described in article on Life History of the Honey Bee.

as swarms are, they prevent a maximum crop of honey because they take place during a honey flow. For a while the hive that is going to swarm is all excitement, then the swarm leaves with half the workers of that hive; therefore, not nearly as much honey is gathered by them, as if the hive had kept its whole working force. Even if you catch the swarm and thus obtain another hive, you will not gain any honey, for the swarm must build its wax combs in which to store its honey and rear its young. By that time the honey flow will be over and the swarm well established in its new home, but in doing this it has used a great amount of honey and has stored up no surplus for you.

Every now and then, in spite of care, a hive will cast a swarm. Then instead of the lazy contented hum in the apiary, a loud roar is heard, and countless numbers of bees are seen pouring out of the hive entrance almost like a cascade. Instead of the straight lines of bees flying to and fro from the clover fields, overhead the air is black with whirling eddies of bees. Soon, their general direction is seen and usually the limb of a tree is where they will settle. If the apiary is in an orchard the trees are fairly low. Sometimes the swarm will cling to the end of a lower branch which is bent down to the ground with its weight. Then they are easily hived, but if they swarm on a high branch the hive can be fastened up in the tree near them, though often it is easier to saw off the branch they are on and carry it down a ladder to the hive prepared for it. A board is arranged leading to the hive entrance, and the swarm is gently brushed or shaken on this, until it starts to go in; then all is well, for just as quickly as the bees come out of the old hive, they will enter the new. Instead of rushing madly like a dashing torrent as they left their old home they flow evenly and smoothly into the new one, and instead of a roar, there is a high note probably made by the wings vibrating rapidly which seem to act as a band of music drawing the bees into the hive. Bees are not always content to remain in the hive in which you place them. To make the hive more attractive to them a frame of young is taken from another hive and the old bees shaken off before placing it in the hive the swarm is to occupy. Some of the workers will at once start to feed the young, others to hang in festoons preparatory to secreting wax with which to build new combs. Bees that swarm are gorged with honey when they leave the parent hive, for in this condition only can they secrete wax, which is the foundation for their new home. It is estimated that to produce one pound of wax, five pounds of honey are consumed by the bees. Swarming bees hang in a cluster varying lengths of time, from twenty minutes to two hours and longer.

It is the custom in some places to beat gongs, ring bells, and make a din to keep the swarm from flying away before they are hived. This

custom comes down to us from great antiquity. It is said that Bacchus and his followers were shouting and making music in the forest one day when the bees, attracted by the noise, gathered in a mass or swarm to listen, were seized by Bacchus, and placed in a hollow tree, to punish them for their insolence. Ever since then bees have lived a communal life, and ever since then they have been fascinated by clashing sounds. Another reason for noise at the time of swarming was an ancient law made in the time of Alfred the Great. This law required that bells should be rung and gongs beaten to apprise the neighbors of the swarm, to call the men from the fields and to establish its ownership. This last item was most important for every farm and cottage had bees of its own. In those days sugar was not known and honey was the common sweet in use. A very common drink made in those days was mead made from fermented honey. The present day theory of making a noise at this time, is to upset and disorganize the bees so that they cannot follow their leaders. These leaders or scouts as they are called search for and find a new home before the swarm leaves the hive. A week or so before a swarm is cast, bee scouts may be seen investigating a disused hive, a hollow tree, or the eaves of a house. So careful and painstaking are these bees that they visit and re-visit the chosen place. Should you be so unfortunate as to fail to hive the swarm, the mass or cluster of bees will rise in the air and fly in a bee line to their new home.

If you are an ambitious bee-keeper, one way to increase your colonies is to divide them up after the honey crop is over. This must be done with great care and requires some experience to accomplish successfully at this time. Buy some extra queens to introduce into the queenless hives, because good queens are not easily raised after the honey flow has ceased. The best queens are produced under swarming conditions via quantities of honey coming in and quantities of young and hatching brood. Your queens will be sent you in mailing cages and on the reverse side of the cardboard with your name and address will be printed directions for introducing them.* Each queen and her retinue, about a dozen workers, will be in a separate cage. Do not divide your colonies before your queens have arrived, for that may cause the queenless colonies to start queen cells, and a colony with queen cells will not accept a new queen. Place a cage in each of your queenless hives and arrange a feeder** in each hive. Feed the bees for about a week; this will make them better tempered and more friendly with the new queen. The cage has wire cloth so the bees can become accustomed to the queen before she is liberated. At

*See Introducing, in ABC and XYZ of Bee Culture. This book to the bee-keeper is what Bailey's Cyclopedia is to the horticulturist.

**See Feeding and Feeders in the ABC and XYZ of Bee Culture.

one end of the cage is a mass of granulated candy. This candy feeds the bees on their journey, and when the cage is placed in the hive, a small cord is drawn and through this hole the candy is exposed to the bees in the hive. This they eat away and thus liberate the queen. It takes many hours to do this, so the queen has time to make her presence known and be safely introduced. Do not disturb the bees for about a week after the new queen has been introduced. This will give her time to start laying before you look at them. Should you disturb them too soon they will ball* her and kill her. When a queen is balled she is surrounded by a crowd of bees who pull her to pieces. So thickly do they press about her that the mass looks like a black golf ball. If this happens while the bee-keeper is present, he can save the queen by dropping the ball of bees into a bucket of water. This makes them let go the queen to struggle in the water. By lifting the queen out she can easily be caged again, for with her wings wet she is unable to fly away and escape from you. To save the mass of struggling bees, tip the bucket over, the water will soak into the ground and the bees, when dry, will fly home.

Balling occurs whenever bees do not wish to accept a new queen. For this reason great care must be taken when a queen is to be introduced—

1. That the hive is queenless.
2. That no queen-cells have been started.
3. That honey is coming in, or else feed the bees with syrup.
4. That there is no robbing** or fighting among the bees.

Before dividing up the colonies of bees like this, after the main honey flow, one must be sure of a later flow from which the bees can store up supplies of honey and rear quantities of young, so they will be in good condition for the winter. Otherwise the trouble and expense of feeding them will be necessary.

Three more bulletins for free distribution, United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology, Washington, D. C. *Farmers' Bulletin No. 1012, Preparation of Bees For Outdoor Wintering.*

" " " 1014, *Wintering Bees In Cellars.*

" " " 1039, *Commercial Comb-Honey Production.*

Three more Bee Journals published in the United States:

The Western Honeybee, 121 Temple St., Los Angeles, Cal.

The California Honey Bowl, Riverside, Cal.

Dixie Beekeeper, Waycross, Ga.

*Balling of queens, see Queens, Queen Rearing and Introducing, in the ABC and XYZ of Bee Culture.

**Robbing, see ABC and XYZ of Bee Culture.

Present Condition of the Nurseries of France and England

Address to Garden Club of America

COLONY CLUB, NEW YORK

March 17th, 1920.

JOHN C. WISTER

We have heard much in this country of the effect of the war on our own nurseries, of the shortage of labor and of nursery stock, stories which at best are discouraging, and at their worst appear to prophesy the end of all garden work. Let us stop and think a moment of what effect the war must have had in France. Consider that France with a population of little more than one-third that of our country has lost in battle, killed or crippled, nearly two million men, or as many as our entire American Expeditionary Forces, and that if we had lost men in the same proportion it would have meant the death, or permanent disablement of over five million men, a number equal to the entire number of men who served with the American Military services at home or abroad. And even this is not all that is interfering with the normal industry of France, for today she is raising an army of two million men for defense against future attack by Germany. If we were to raise an army in the same proportion it would mean withdrawing from industry nearly nine million men, or to almost double our great effort during the war.

You can see that all industry of France must be nearly wrecked, and it seems a miracle that nurseries which might be regarded as non-productive industries, have survived at all. The fact that they have survived, I believe to be due to three causes:

First, the universal love of flowers in France; second, the small size of the nurseries and the fact that the nursery business is almost entirely a family business; and third, the fact that the French peasant women are willing and able to do the heavy work which was formerly done by the men.

The first of these reasons may seem trite to the members of the Garden Club of America who have seen the gardens of France before the war and who realize how much our American gardens owe to the skill of French gardeners and plant breeders. I was constantly impressed, however, by the fact that four and a half years of war did not stop the French people from growing their flowers, and I saw during my eighteen months in France beautiful flowers being grown from the Atlantic coast up to within five or ten miles of the German lines. I remember particularly being in the city of Tours, the Satur-

day before Easter, 1918. It was the week of the beginning of the Hindenburg drive. Yet on that Saturday afternoon the boulevard in Tours was lined for a length of over half a mile with beautiful flowers which crowds of people were buying. There were hundreds if not thousands of lilacs forced in pots, forced I do not know how, for there was practically no wood or coal for artificial heat, but in quality they compared very favorably with lilacs that you see in the New York flower stores; there were also huge bunches of Golden Spur Narcissus being offered for sale with the bulb attached to the bottom of the stem, and big flats of pansies and forget-me-nots, carnations and other spring flowers.

Curiously enough, the next time I saw fine flowers was again in a very critical period, about the first of June. For a week or more, the papers had been telling us about the glorious victories of the Allies and printing on the same page a map which each day showed the Germans to be nearer Paris. As a consequence no one believed the papers and there were constant terrible rumors in the air. On this particular Sunday, Paris papers had failed to come at all and immediately all the French people made up their minds that Paris had been captured by the Germans. I went that evening to call on a French family in the little village of Jonchery who had a really beautiful garden filled with all kinds of flowers. I found the two ladies of the family, who were by no means young, hoeing the garden, and as they greeted me they said "Well, if Paris has fallen, Paris has fallen; that does not mean that the war is over and we must continue to work in our garden."

I would like to give you one more example of the French spirit of continuing gardening. For four and one-half years Emile Lemoine of Nancy, whose work you all know, lived subject to constant German air raids, never knowing at night whether he and his family would be killed in their beds before morning. For many months during this time he was within range of the shell fire of the German artillery. The Lemoine house bears marks on its plaster of fragments of a bomb which burst in front of it. Lemoine's sons were absent in the French army, but he and his wife continued to live there and to care for their plants and to ship them to America each year as in normal times. When I spoke to him about the war, his only comment was that the concussion of the anti-air craft guns had often broken the plants in the green houses. And then he turned to me and said: "Monsieur Wister, I am ashamed to show you my garden, it is so full of weeds." I am still wondering what manner of man it can be who can live through such a war almost on the verge of the German armies and really not knowing from month to month whether his city would be captured and suffer the fate of Belgium, and then calmly apologize

for weeds. Not a word as to what he had gone through or why he did not move to a safer place.

The second reason I have given for the survival of the nurseries, has been their small size; in fact the first great contrast to be noticed between American and French nurseries is the fact that the French nurseries are so very small. There is nothing there to compare in size with such places as Bobbink & Atkins, Pierson's, Dreer's, Andorra Nurseries and the like. While there are, of course, some large nurseries of 25, or 50, or 100 acres, the great bulk of the business is carried on by men cultivating not more than 3 or 4 or 5 acres, and they do the actual labor themselves with the aid of their wives and children. In such a nursery, if the man of the family went to the war his wife and children carried it on almost as well as he had. Furthermore in the larger nurseries where the actual field work is not done by the owner's family, the managing and clerical end of the business is done, not by hired employees, but by the family. When I visited, for instance, one of the largest wholesale growers in France, E. Turbat & Co., of Orleans, a firm which has in the past exported millions of plants to America, and which has under cultivation besides the home nursery of about 5 acres, a number of 10 acre patches outside of the city, I discovered why M. Turbat would never have to advertise in the Sunday paper for a nursery manager, a stenographer or bookkeeper, for he introduced me to his wife, his sister-in-law, his father-in-law and his two daughters, all of whom were working in the office with him. I was never able to find out what remuneration, if any, such families received, but it is clear that if there is any extra work to be done they stay and do it without charging time and half for overtime. When these daughters marry instead of leaving home it is more likely that their husbands will come and live with M. Turbat and work in his nursery. You will see that even in the larger nurseries if the man of the family went into the army his wife understood the business as well as he did and was able to continue it, in fact one of the most important nurseries in Orleans, Gauguin & Company, was managed throughout the war by Mme. Gauguin, while her sons were fighting for France. You can see from the above facts, also, some of the reasons of the low cost of production of nursery stock in France, to which must be added the fact that the French people of this class have but few needs, are satisfied to live in houses without light or heat or running water and consider automobiles and moving pictures only for the nobility and millionaires.

Lastly, although many of their men have gone to the war never to return, the French peasant women are as able to work in the fields as the men were. They had been used in the nursery business before the war but not to a great extent, and therefore the loss of the men

has meant that the nurseries have not the skilled labor which they formerly had, but the women are available to take their places and will quickly become as skilled as the men were. Consequently, although the present period is a period of labor scarcity, the situation is not as serious as in England, where the women are not able to do such heavy labor. M. Turbat told me that 40 of his men had gone to the war and that after the armistice four of them were alive to return. But he had, when I was there, plenty of peasant women, who were grafting the roses, digging the plants, packing and shipping. The fact that they were not used by long association to the large numbers of varieties which the French are growing, will be one of the reasons which will drive from the French nurseries within the next few years, many hundreds of varieties of plants, for it will be impossible with labor new to the nursery business to label and keep such plants separated. This will be a blessing which will drive from commerce hundreds and thousands of antiquated and superseded varieties which the French have continued to grow for the same reason that they continued to do everything else, namely, that they had always done so before. They will make this change with reluctance, but it will be forced upon them now. There can be no reason to regret this, for such long lists of varieties are only a burden. I saw in Tours, at the time of the armistice, three nurseries and I believe that each one of them was growing more than a thousand varieties of chrysanthemums and the thousand that one man was growing was not the same that the next one was growing. This is the rule, not the exception in France; some of the wholesale growers of Angers offer as many as 300 varieties of Pears, 100 varieties of Raspberries, 500 varieties of Roses, 100 varieties of Lilacs, and so on. I saw in the spring of 1918, in Chaumont, a florist growing Heliotropes under about 20 different names, although there were not more than three distinct forms among them.

The shortage of labor, in spite of the fact that they have woman labor, also will make it imperative to use machines where formerly work was done by hand. This change is already upon them, and I saw in the Vilmorin nurseries, near Paris, a Planet, Jr. cultivator being pulled by one woman and pushed by another. M. Millet, who was with me, stared at this machine with his mouth wide open, with very much the same spirit as the farmer at the circus who looked at the giraffe for half an hour and then remarked that there was no such animal—for he asked me confidentially afterwards whether it was true that such machines were used much in America and whether they were at all practical; and this man had been in the nursery business all his life, while the Vilmorin nurseries, where the machine was being tried, are the oldest and largest in France.

There is everywhere in Europe a great shortage of nursery stock and it will be a matter of many years before they can catch up with their former production. The fruit tree stocks, is but one-tenth of a crop this year, and the seedlings have been quoted at \$80 a thousand against a price of \$5 a thousand a few years ago. The French catalogs continue to list large numbers of varieties which they have formerly grown, but it does not follow at all that they are growing them now. I tried last winter, for instance, to buy a collection of the large flowered Clematis and ordered them first from Turbat who listed about 50 varieties. He wrote back politely that he was sorry but could not fill the order. Then I tried Georges Boucher, in Paris, but although he listed over 200 varieties he could not supply any and referred me to Leon Chenault, of Orleans. Thereupon I wrote M. Turbat again saying I heard that Chenault had these Clematis and would he get them for me and include them in his order, and I received a polite reply intimating that if it were possible to get these Clematis in any nursery in France they would have secured them for me, but that every nursery which listed them, was unable to supply the plants.

I would like to tell you something of the various plants I saw in various parts of France both during and after the war, and particularly during the two weeks after my discharge from the army, when I was free to travel where I wished. The first nursery I visited, was Jacotot of Dijon, the originator of the famous Gloire de Dijon Rose; a little nursery hardly an acre in extent having only three miserable little greenhouses, with the old-fashioned glass not more than six inches square, and when I was there in December 1917 entirely covered with straw mats to keep out the cold, for they had no artificial heat. Yet in these greenhouses I saw a better collection of plants than would be found in most American private greenhouses or florists. There was a large collection of ferns, many different varieties of Camelias, of Fuchsias, Azalias, Rhododendrons, and many bulbs. It seems wonderful that from this little place should have come such a famous rose.

I have already told you of the Turbat nurseries which I saw a year later, and from which have come many of our best Polyantha Roses, and many named Asters and Delphiniums. This nursery is one of 27 large nurseries in the city of Orleans, nearly all of which are situated on one street, which is apparently built up as solidly as a city block. But the houses are only on the street front, and behind them nursery fields stretch out to a depth of about a thousand feet. The Turbat nursery is about 500 feet wide stretching behind the houses of the neighbors as well as behind the Turbat house, and here, thousands of tiny plants are growing in beds about 5 feet wide, the plants only 2 or 3 inches apart, and the rows often not more than 5 inches apart, so

that an immense number of plants is grown in a small area. I do not know any nursery in this country where such a large variety of plants is grown. I noted among other things good stocks of nearly all the new Cotoneasters, which are so hard to get in this country, Berberis Wilsonae, Rosa Hugonis and other new and rare plants from China which in this country are found usually only in the Arnold Arboretum. Along with these were a large number of pine and spruce seedlings and many species, and next to them a collection of over 50 varieties of Asters. Here, also, were big beds of grafted roses, which in that mild climate can be planted directly in the field after being grafted in November and December, and which during the cold weather are covered with hundreds of bell jars. In another field, nearly half an hour's walk away, M. Turbat showed me his roses—14 acres of them, full of flower as late as November. In still another field were 100 or so varieties of Lilacs and Specimen Evergreen, now rather overgrown on account of the lack of demand during the war. This nursery is typical of the 27 large wholesale nurseries of Orleans, and besides what they grow themselves they buy many of their specialties from nearly 500 smaller growers. The same condition exists in Angers; and these two towns supply practically all the young plants grown in France.

I have told you already of how Lemoine stuck to his post during the war. His nursery is, as he said, very full of weeds, but so are all the nurseries of France, except the Vilmorins. His collection of plants is remarkable, including not only many rare shrubs from China and his own creations by hybridising these with other species, but innumerable herbaceous plants, which in this country we do not know in their improved name varieties—plants like Heuchera, Herbaceous Clematis, Campanula, Delphiniums and many others. Besides this, he has the finest collection of Pelargoniums and Geraniums that I have ever seen, as well as many fine Begonias and other greenhouse plants. He remarked to me that before the war his work had been done by Germans, which would lead one to believe that the Germans were trying to learn his methods and take up plant breeding themselves and then boast that it was their discovery, as they have done in so many other lines of business.

Another nursery which would be of great interest to all American gardeners is that of Millet et Fils near Paris. His garden stretches out behind his house for about 800 feet and has a box-bordered walk going down the center, on each side of which an Herbaceous border is planted for exhibition, so that it presents a beautiful sweep of color. I had a lesson here in French thrift, for I saw an old woman picking flowers of Hemerocallis and M. Millet remarked that he was getting only 15 centimes a bunch for these and that he would not have over

30 bunches, but that such flowers must not be wasted. He, like all other Frenchmen, apologized for the looks of his nursery and it was only afterwards that I learned from some of his friends that he had served in the French army at the beginning of the war and that he had been sent home so badly crippled that he had been unable to walk for nearly a year.

I spoke before about the little florist in Chaumont with the 20 varieties of Heliotrope. His place is typical of the small local florist and nurseryman combined, which can be found in nearly every small town in France. He had three greenhouses, each about 50 feet long, with small glass, iron frame, iron doors and iron benches. During the winter, 1918, he grew some very creditable specimens of Primula, Cineraria, and other of the hardier greenhouse plants, and during April his houses were a mass of bloom. In the frames he grew large quantities of bedding plants, such as Geraniums, Heliotropes, Salvia, Ageratum, Coleus, etc., as well as hundreds and thousands of lettuce and cauliflower plants. There was a constant display of herbaceous flowers the entire spring, beginning with Arabis and continuing until mid-summer when the Phlox and Roses were in full bloom. In a section of the country where the soil was naturally a stiff clay, the many years of cultivation of his place had given him a deep rich black soil full of humus.

I have spent most of my time telling you of France because I was there so long and learned to know their customs in the nursery business better than I was able to learn the English methods, for I was in England but two weeks and spent most of my time there visiting Iris gardens, rather than nurseries. As a whole, however, the nursery conditions in England appear more serious than those of France, due I think, to the fact that two of the three causes I have enumerated for the survival of the French nurseries, have not operated in England. In other words, their nurseries are larger and are conducted more on American lines and their women are not able to take the places of the men who have been killed. Furthermore, although England did not lose as many men as France in proportion, she evidently withdrew more men from industry for her war work. Amos Perry, for instance, had had his working staff reduced from 65 men to 5, and had himself been forced to work in munition factories part of the time.

My first visit in England was to the famous nurseries of Robert W. Wallace in Colchester, which were in none too good condition. I heard it said afterwards in a joking way that before the war it had been Mr. Wallace's custom to offer his customers a shilling for every weed they could find in his nurseries. Evidently it will be many years before the English nurseries return to such a condition. Mr. Wallace had lost his only son in the war and although Admiral Sims

and Mr. Hoover have given us within the past week a glimpse of the seriousness of the situation of the Allies in 1917, it will nevertheless, I believe, be a shock to you as it was to me, to learn that if the war had lasted two weeks more Mr. Wallace himself would have been drafted, as on November 1, 1918, he had been examined and passed. This does not sound so remarkable until I tell you his age, which was at that time 51, which shows you the conditions in England in that time better than any long dissertation.

As I have told you, the great collections of Mr. Perry have been nearly wrecked, in fact he gave up trying to keep anything but his rare rock plants, and these have survived. It will, of course, be a simple matter for him to replenish his stock of the ordinary herbaceous plants for which he was famous, but he told me that he believed it would be easier for him to move to a new location than to attempt to straighten out the mess in his old nurseries. His nursery by the way, although far removed from the war, was situated so close to many of the munition districts, that it was subject to air raids.

The Barr nurseries at Taplow were also full of weeds but here also Mr. Barr had succeeded in saving his best plants and they will undoubtedly be as good as ever in a few years. The only really well-kept place I saw in England was Kew Gardens. It is perfectly evident, however, that large numbers of splendid flowers were being grown in both these countries, for I saw at the flower shows in Paris on June 5th and in London on June 18th, flowers which would be a credit in the great exhibition in New York today.

I read during the war the French paper "Revue Horticole" and its columns seemed to be mostly devoted to enumerating the nurserymen who had been killed or wounded or cited in battle. It is somewhat of a shock to an American who was used to certain French names in relation to a certain plant, to suddenly find that name applied to some army officer who had died in battle. I remember distinctly when I had been in France but a short time the paper contained an account of a citation for bravery of Lieutenant Jean Viaud-Bruant. I had known this name for many years on a 5-inch wooden label in a pot of a splendid semi-double pink Geranium, and though I might vaguely have been expected to know that the Geranium had been named for a person, yet this name seemed to belong to a plant and not to a human being, and seemed entirely out of place in the army.

I am glad I was able to visit these nurseries when I did for I was most hospitably treated everywhere, and an American going there today could hardly expect such treatment, for they feel and I believe perfectly rightly, that they have a just grievance against us. When Quarantine 37 was first announced Auguste Dessert wrote to me and asked if it was possible that a friendly and allied nation such as

America wished to make such a stab at the prosperity of the French nurserymen, and he remarked rightly that the new law was "vilaine." All I could do was to answer him and tell him that I agreed with him and that being away from America I did not understand the reasons for it. When I was at Nancy, Lemoine remarked that the whole thing was "Boche," and that it could be interpreted in no other way by the French and English growers whose plants were prohibited, while bulbs were permitted to come from neutral pro-German Holland and Lillies-of-the-Valley from Berlin.

I was much pleased to see the very able articles which appeared in the January and March numbers of the BULLETIN and to hear of the resolution against the quarantine, which you passed at this morning's meeting. There is no reason why five men, none of whom is a horticulturist, should have the power of life or death over the florists and nurserymen in this country, and the power of preventing millions of amateur gardeners from growing the plants which they desire. Under the pretext of excluding insects they have really arrogated to this Board powers which were never before given to a similar department, and which were never intended to be given to this Board under the act creating it, for when it sets itself up as a tariff board and virtually determines what plants shall or shall not be grown in the United States, it is taking authority which belongs to Congress alone.

No one will deny that foreign pests have been and are a source of terror to this country, but if the danger is as great as is pictured by the Federal Horticultural Board and if their ability to control this danger by quarantine has been correctly stated, then there can be only one logical outcome—namely, to prohibit all commerce of any kind and all travel by people, and to make each village or town sufficient unto itself and communicating with the outside world only by telegraph or telephone. Even this has the fault of not being severe enough for it does not prohibit interstate travel by birds nor the blowing of spores of disease by the wind.

The Federal Horticultural Board is not true to its ideals if it stops at anything less than the quarantine I have just outlined, for why should a gardener be prohibited from bringing in plants while materials like hemp, on which the corn borer originally came, is allowed to come in? Why the quarantine against plants with soil on the roots when whole shiploads of soil are brought constantly from Europe as ballast, and just why is a Crocus safe and a Colchicum dangerous, or why are grafted roses dangerous while Manetti seedlings are safe, and do you think that this latter fact has anything to do with the fact that one of our largest rose growers of the middle west believes in the present quarantine? He is honest enough to admit that he does, but there are ugly rumors around of several large nurserymen openly

opposing the quarantine but privately going to Washington and helping the present Board to enforce and to extend it. It is also said in the trade that it is not safe for a nurseryman to attack the present law, and as an example they will tell you of a nurseryman in New Jersey who was one of the most vigorous fighters against it, and then will tell you of a strange coincidence that the Federal Horticultural Board suddenly discovered a very dangerous new plant pest in or near his nurseries, and attempted only a few weeks ago to quarantine the whole town in which the nursery was located forbidding any plant or part thereof to be shipped out, although still allowing trains and automobiles to travel freely through it.

The Federal Government some years ago officially recognized the fact that gipsy and brown-tail moths would spread more quickly by falling upon passing automobiles than by being transported by plants, for they sprayed all roadside trees in New England while allowing plants to be shipped out of there.

Nothing that the ladies of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA can do can have as great an effect upon the future of gardening in this country as in their attitude against this quarantine, and their willingness to go on record and fight strongly against it. If it is allowed to stand and be added to from time to time it will be a question of but a few years when you will not be allowed to buy any plants except in your immediate neighborhood, which will mean not only very high prices but inadequate stock, and will mean to all intents and purposes the death of gardening in America. If my few remarks have done nothing else I hope they will arouse you to the necessity for action in this matter.

BALM

If you know pain, if you know sorrow,
Go to the wood where May be-stirs her wings
Hold out the red cup of your heart
And catch the gold notes that a robin flings.

GEORGE O'NEIL.

The Point of View of the Professional Gardener

WILLIAM L. CRAIG

Superintendent, Faulkner Farm, Brookline, Massachusetts

Madam President and Members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA:

I feel very much honored in being asked to speak before your Club, which has done and is doing so much to advance horticulture in America. I would that one more eloquent than I, and one who could better voice the aims, aspirations and activities of the professional gardener, were addressing you, but in our profession we lack the sophistries of the politician and the platitudes of the office seeker. In our Association we labor without remuneration hoping that in the not distant future our humble efforts may lead to the placing of our organization and craft on a loftier plane.

I may fair lay claim to being a representative professional gardener as were my father, grandfather and great-grandfather before me. I was born, brought up and started my horticultural career in a beautiful garden not, perhaps, unknown to some of you, Levens Hall with its matchless topiary gardens located in Westmoorland, England, near the Scottish border, a land of mountain, moor, lake and forest, with enchanting scenery on every hand, enough to make anyone a lover of Nature and particularly—when he or she was born with a love of flowers in their veins.

My parents were sturdy Scotch people and greatly desired that I should follow the legal profession, but the love of gardening was too deep in my veins and while today I may be poorer financially than if I had become a legal luminary, I have at least the satisfaction of knowing that the calling I am following gives more real pleasure to the lover of the great outdoors than any other I can name, and it is because I desire to see the profession of gardening more looked up to by all patrons of horticulture that I have for some years, in a very humble way, 'tis true, supported the excellent work being done by the National Association of Gardeners, of which my friend, Mr. Ebel, is the efficient Secretary.

The professional gardener of today in America is very variable in type. I prefer today to speak of those who are well-trained gardeners, and not the large floating class of men who claim to be such but whose limited gardening experience unfits them for filling any responsible position, however competent they may be in carrying out such duties as lawn mowing, pruning such deciduous shrubs as Loniceras, Spiraeas and Forsythias into topiary forms, planting and caring for some of the more common flowers and vegetables and doing the miscellaneous work customarily performed by men we class as chore-men in New England.

The *real* gardener is one who has made gardening his life study here or abroad. The bulk of professional gardeners have at least some European training. This is advantageous as he is more likely to receive a thorough grounding in the rudimentary parts of the profession than here. American boys are singularly reluctant to follow a calling which may be beautiful and enjoyable but cannot be learned in a year or two, no matter how bright and receptive the workers are. For this reason, commercial floriculture with its greater financial possibilities, landscape gardening and the mechanical trades are now taking practically all of our young men, a portion at least of whom we had hoped would have been training to fill the positions we older men must ere long vacate, and we must admit that in almost any other calling the learner secures a more adequate remuneration than in gardening.

I have had assistants, in some cases purely unskilled laborers, who during the war made \$40 to \$75 per week in government work. Very few of these are returning to their old calling, now that more nearly normal conditions prevail, and in common with every man who has charge of a private estate I find it increasingly difficult to secure not only competent assistants, but laborers to perform the necessary work. Thousands of young gardeners joined the colors in the late European War and a large proportion were killed or maimed, and a decreasing number both here and abroad are taking up gardening as a profession. The "call of the wild" seems to be in the blood of many young men, and having helped to "save the world for democracy" they have greater visions and ambitions and seem unable to content themselves with so humble and humdrum a calling as gardening.

How can we change these things? How can we induce some of our growing youths to follow a calling which is at once ancient and honorable? All honest labor is honorable we must admit, and can any work be more so than the tilling of the brown soil? What are some of the reasons that hold men back from following the profession of gardening?

First.—It takes too long to acquire a knowledge of it which will bring the man (or woman) following it a moderate income.

Second.—The fact that the gardener's life is in many respects a quiet not to say a lonely one for a large part of the year must be considered. He is in many places situated long distances from towns, villages, churches, schools, railroads and places of amusement, and employers in many places are not very considerate in providing necessary locomotion to those thus situated.

Third.—The gardener of whatever degree he may be is classed as a domestic servant, and oftentimes treated with but scant courtesy. He is expected to be on hand three hundred sixty-five days in the year,

to labor long hours and uncomplainingly. He is criticised for small omissions often infinitesimal in character, blamed for crop failures and starved for want of a little encouragement for work well done.

Fourth.—The competent professional gardener does not as a rule receive compensation equivalent to services rendered. Since 1914 how few gardeners have been voluntarily offered a fair advance in salary! and are there not many penurious employers who have advanced salaries grudgingly and others who have threatened to close their establishments if any advance in gardeners' salaries was suggested?

Fifth.—There does not exist, unfortunately, that good fellowship which should exist between employer and employee. I presume you will admit that a competent gardener who takes pride in his work and studies his employer's wishes and interests should be treated with courtesy, consideration and kindness. A man who aims in every possible way to please his employer by introducing new plants, and new features to add interest to the gardens under his care should, I consider, be treated with deference and respect.

A broad such noted patrons of horticulture as the Duke of Portland, The Hon. Vicary Gibbs, Sir Jeremiah Colman, Sir Geo. Holford, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, and others I could name are proud to call their gardeners friends and to refer to them as such at public horticultural functions. I feel that in this great Republic where democracy is supposed to rule, we should not lag behind any of the older lands in such matters as these.

It would help considerably if on estates where a number of men are kept, in addition to comfortable living quarters, a small library, containing horticultural and other works and some weekly periodicals were provided. I am glad this is done on some estates; others might profitably do likewise, the expense would not be great and such allowances would be appreciated.

I have referred to some of the drawbacks and discouragements which confront the professional gardener, and can you name any calling which requires a greater amount of care and forethought than gardening? The man who possesses a good knowledge of the culture of plants, flowers, fruits and vegetables under glass and outdoors, pruning, propagation, road making, lawn tennis and other forms of construction, tree surgery and how to fight numerous insect pests and diseases, and who can plan and plant shrubberies, flower, rock, wild and aquatic gardens and often more artistically than the highly paid landscape architects, must have skill of no mean degree, and often when as in an increasing number of cases he successfully cares for horses, cattle, sheep and poultry and houses hay, silage, ice, cereal and other crops, and in addition oversees the plumbing, painting, heating,

lighting, carpentry and general construction work on a private estate, I believe you are all ready to admit that such a man merits a good salary, a much better one than he in the majority of instances receives today.

The serious question confronting us today is: Where are the gardeners of the future to come from? All advices from abroad indicate that the great estates as a result of the war are employing far fewer men, also that few youths are entering the profession owing to superior financial inducements in other industries. Personally, I have tried young agricultural college men and high-school boys, but it has proved rather discouraging work. Boys were helpful the past two or three years but alas! they who have seen the cities think gardening is prosaic, dull and uninteresting. "A back to the land" movement is necessary and is bound to come sooner or later, and if the professional gardeners, the National Association of Gardeners, and your esteemed Garden Clubs co-operate, you will surely find some solution.

Horticulture has made good advances here of late years, and for the tired city man, manufacturer or merchant what is there in the world so fascinating, satisfying and stimulating as gardening? Shakespeare well said, "This is an art that doth mend Nature, change it rather, but the art itself is Nature." What joy there is to see the first snowdrops, crocus, scillas or Christmas roses unfold their flowers as the sun melts the last lingering snow covering them! What delights are ours as the procession of floral beauties unfold themselves before our eyes through Spring, Summer and Autumn until even when "chill November's surly blasts make fields and forests bare" there are still in sheltered spots Japanese Anenomes and Pompon-Chrysanthemums, Dianthus, Pansies, Roses and other hardy subjects with a secondary crop of flowers or some deciduous shrubs to cheer our hearts and the added assurance that even though snow and ice may bury our beloved plants, they will grow, bloom and cheer us again in God's good season.

In this way do I look upon gardening as do many of my fellow gardeners and I feel positive that the nearer we all get to Nature the richer our lives will be and the better you will appreciate the true worth of the professional gardener. I hope I have not wearied you. I have spoken plainly just as my heart feels. If I have seemed somewhat pessimistic I am still a thorough optimist and hope I have given you a little insight into the drawbacks, discouragements, hopes and aspirations of the oldest, most honorable and most elevating of all callings, that of the true gardener.

Mr. Moon's Address at the Spring Meeting

The foregoing articles are the speeches made by Mr. Wister and Mr. Craig at the Spring Meeting on March 17th. A no less interesting talk was given by Mr. J. Edward Moon, President of the National Association of Nurserymen, but we did not secure a copy of it.

Mr. Moon spoke of the growth of his Association both in importance and numbers. It now includes 400 firms dealing in all branches: forest trees, fruits, ornamental trees and shrubs, citrus crops, reforestation, etc. He told of two committees which should be particularly interesting to members of the GARDEN CLUB; the Vigilance Committee which keeps a sharp lookout for unethical practices and invites complaints; and a committee which on application will search out among the many nurseries rare, scarce and unusual plants, not catalogued, possibly because of the small supply or because they are tucked off in some forgotten corner or because the demand is so infrequent. Requests for service by this committee should be addressed to the Bureau for Unusual Plants and sent to John Watson, Executive Secretary, Princeton, New Jersey, to whom any complaints for the Vigilance Committee should also be sent.

Mr. Moon spoke of the serious effect of Quarantine 37 upon the nurseries of the country and deplored the epidemic of state quarantines recently established. He admitted that the motive was justifiable but felt that in many cases these local quarantines were unnecessary and the methods of enforcing them unwise. The nursery business is necessarily one of long time investments. Unless the nurseryman can be sure of a market when his stock reaches maturity he cannot risk the initial cost. Government methods have made so uncertain the ultimate market that progress and improvement are endangered. He spoke of one nursery that had suffered a loss of \$100,000, another \$30,000 through State Quarantines, while the loss to all nurseries has been upward of \$1,000,000. Since nurseries are not capitalized on a large scale these figures are, on a percentage basis, very large. Combined horticultural interests must find some way to meet the crisis produced by Quarantine 37 but the same interests must give equal attention to the State Quarantines which are manifestly unfair in that a quarantined state may send out infected stock but closes its borders to all importation. Some of the states most insistent upon the Quarantine are flagrant offenders in this particular.

Mr. Moon's address inspired great confidence in the organization which he represented and formed a basis for cordial relations between the amateur, professional, and commercial interests which hitherto, perhaps, have understood each other too little.

K. L. B.

The Effect of Quarantine No. 37 upon the Nurseries of Holland

P. M. KOSTER

"Loué par les uns, blâmé par les autres je me hâte, d'en rire, de peur d'être obligé d'en pleurer"

Until last year September, I have been living in Boskoop (Holland). I was brought up between plants (it was in Father's nurseries that Koster's Blue Spruce originated), and I was raised in a community where 700 nurseries were established and 7,000 inhabitants made a living on these nurseries.

Many changes I have seen in these nurseries, a number of which were conducted successfully since a couple of centuries! From a small village, supplying fruit trees, shrubs and shade trees to the Holland consumers, Boskoop developed into a world-known nursery center, visited by numerous foreigners including many Americans. They did not only come to buy the products they needed, they also came to study what was grown and how it was grown, and no propagating house was ever closed to such visitors, all information was cheerfully given.

Not only foreigners came to Boskoop but also many nurserymen from Boskoop made annual trips to almost every country where plants were bought, and these trips were greatly beneficial to the horticultural importance of Boskoop.

Were we not proud to have discovered a plant, for which we knew a demand could be created, in Veitch's, or Lemoine's or Spath's nurseries, or in the Arnold Arboretum, the Jardin des Plantes, the Holland House and Temple Flower Shows or—some small nursery, as sometimes happened—a plant which had escaped the attention of our friends—competitors?

Was it not a glorious time when the Boskoop nurserymen could show the products of their efforts in hybridizing: the splendid new Azaleas, *Anthony Koster*, *J. C. van Tol*, *Hollandia*; the new Conifers, the new Lilacs?

So many beautiful things were grown and grown to such perfection that we nurserymen were proud to show our products abroad and the visitors to the Great International Flower Shows of Düsseldorf, Berlin, Petrograd, London and San Francisco will undoubtedly remember the splendid collective-exhibits Holland made at these shows.

In 1911 and 1913 great Flower Shows were held at Boskoop, horticulturists from more than a dozen foreign countries, including a very well known American nurseryman, came to Boskoop to judge the products grown and thousands of visitors, including royalty, admired

the glorious exhibits, and experts from every part of the globe met in the Horticultural Center of the World!

In 1914 the first thunderbolt came from a blue sky. Shipping plants to Austria, Belgium, France, Germany ceased; with great difficulties shipping to America was continued until in Spring 1917 all shipping stopped.

The nurserymen then were facing a most difficult situation; unlike an industrial plant, a factory, nurseries can not be closed, they must be kept clean, plants must be transplanted or they are ruined.

However, the nurserymen did not lose courage. Would not the war be over soon now that America came to the assistance of the Allies; and would not America, with its uncalculable wealth, buy all plants that could be offered for sale, all plants suitable for American gardens? Consequently many nurseries were kept in first class shape; only the very best plants were planted in order to have sufficient room, everything that was not first class was discarded. Some nurseries never were in finer shape!

In June, 1918, the Horticultural Trade Papers brought the news that a hearing had been held in Washington; that a law was under consideration to stop the importation of some plants in 1919, of others in 1925. After that date no importation of plants would be possible, with some exceptions of little importance to the wholesale trade.

Some American horticultural papers did not take this intended law seriously and we nurserymen? We never had any warning, neither from our American friends, nor from the Holland Government; we could not believe that such a thing could be possible. Did not the American nurserymen need our Rhododendron, our Azalea, our Conifers, our Lilacs, would we not be able to ship the many things which we actually had grown on verbal contracts, which were ready now to ship after so many years of cultivation?

November 13, 1918, we learned from the papers (letters at that time took several weeks to come over) that Quarantine No. 37 had been sent to the Secretary of Agriculture for his signature and December 5th, we received a cable stating that the Secretary of Agriculture had signed the new Regulation which excluded all plants for immediate sale with the exception of fruit stocks and rose stocks, two articles, almost without importance to the Boskoop nurseries. The original idea to allow the importation of Azalea and Rhododendron until June, 1925, even had been abandoned.

Grabbing, what we thought was the last straw, the writer of this letter was sent over to America by the Holland Government to try to get exceptions or modifications, but all in vain.

Since Quarantine No. 37 became effective, several Holland nurserymen are facing ruin, Europe can not buy their products; their

life long devotion to their business, to their interests in Horticulture is crushed. A race of thoroughbred nurserymen is thrown out of occupation, making bonfires of their plants, after trying to dispose of them at any price; plants grown with so much care, plants in which a great deal of their capital, if not all, was invested. Thousands of Rhododendrons, of Azalea, Enkianthus, Conifers, Viburnums and numerous other plants were burned . . . every plant a specimen.

"Je me hâte d'en rire, de peur d'être obligé d'en pleurer" La Rochefoucauld did not know that his words would be used by nurserymen to conceal their feelings! !

I still cannot believe that Quarantine No. 37 is final; I still believe that means can be found to restore the Horticultural intercourse and as a nurseryman and a lover of plants, I feel it my duty to fight for this restoration . . . " loué par les uns, blâmé par les autres"!

The New York Flower Show

There were charming exhibits at this year's New York Show, but none more lovely than the arrangement of Acacias and Clivias shown by Mrs. F. A. Constable, Mamaroneck, N. Y. These filled a large space; and amid the feathery yellow of beautifully grown Acacias of a number of varieties, were set great tubs of handsome, vividly orange Clivias. Mrs. Constable also showed a magnificent Fish-Tail Palm.

Another interesting display and very beautiful in its massed color effect was that of Camellias, shown by Mr. William R. Coe, Planting Fields, Oyster Bay. There were forty eight varieties ranging from the purest, softest white to velvety carmine red. There was great variation in form as well; from flowers so perfect as to seem artificial, to great, loose Hibiscus-like blooms. The flowers were cut and arranged in a glowing flat mass. Some of the more lovely varieties were *Patti*, single pink; *Princess Bachionchi*, semi-double pink, red-striped; *Preston Rose*, a faultless rose-color; *Imperatrice Eugenie*, a perfect white, and *Kelvington rubra*, a large, loose red. The collection of plants from which these were picked must be a magnificent one.

A tiny and charming Rock Garden arranged by Mrs. Chanler and Mr. Clarence Lown was an inconspicuous but very interesting exhibit. It was the one really educational feature of the Show, and repaid close inspection. The little plants were all named and though some were resentful at being brought to so sophisticated a place, they gave much pleasure to such as knew how to enjoy them.

There was another larger Rock Garden well arranged by the Detmer Nurseries of Tarrytown, N. Y. It contained many interesting plants and showed taste and discrimination.

Scheeper's Bulb Garden was one of the prettiest things in the Show and for color effect, perfection of growth and arrangement deserved great praise. It was so well done that one wished he had made a truly and possible Bulb Garden of it, using such things as bloom at the same time. Perhaps he will next year. One thing that he had in quantity was that loveliest of Tulips, Clusiana, or the Lady Tulip. Evidently these are little known to the gardener and Mr. Scheepers deserves credit for making conspicuous so modest a flower.

There were other massed flower arrangements scarcely to be called gardens but very gay and pretty. These were exhibited by Mr. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and others, and showed a profusion of beautifully grown plants representing every season, every clime and every taste. One pitied the beginning gardener who might take them as his or her ideal, foreseeing the bitter disappointments that the future hid. Magnificent Daffodils were shown by the same two exhibitors and good Darwin and Breeder Tulips in pots. Their Primulas and other specimen plants were profuse and finely grown. Mr. Lewisohn's Nemesias attracted interest and enthusiasm.

Two Rose Gardens were arranged by the rival Piersons and were pretty, if unconvincing, to the rose gardener. The Cromwell, Conn. Pierson showed the new yellow climbing Rose, Emily Grey, which will be ready for distribution in 1921. Its foliage, habit and bloom are all delightful and it claims to be hardy. Try it next year—but order it this. It is so pretty that you must not risk being without it. Other new roses shown were Frank Dunlop, a magnificent great pink flower, larger than American Beauty and with longer stems, but lacking that blowsy flower's vulgarity. Columbia, which we have known as a florist's Rose these past two years, was shown in perfection by both Piersons and praised as a garden Rose; and Premier, Mrs. Robert Cook and Crusader were other beautiful novelties.

The Tarrytown Pierson had a delightful exhibition of Ferns arranged about a fountain in which colored Water-Lillies floated. The soft, quiet green was beautiful in the midst of the riot of color surrounding it.

The exhibitions of Orchids by James B. Duke, Manda and Lager & Hurrell were good and "our" Mrs. Pratt took several prizes in this class for beautiful specimen plants. She had other prizes besides, for cut flowers and plants.

No better Sweet Peas were ever shown than those exhibited late in the week. Burpee's exhibit was magnificent and among the many varieties, the following were especially delectable: Mrs. Kerr, yellow salmon, Fairy, primrose pink, Apricot, New Cerise, Improved Snow-storm, Mauve Beauty and Canary Bird. M. Malheron, of Baldwin, N.Y., showed beautiful white, mauve and pink flowers, 100 sprays of

each, and another of our members, Mrs. F. E. Lewis, of Ridgefield, Conn., took a special prize for a vase of superb, very dark purple flowers.

Among the novelties was a new Carnation called *Merveille Francaise*. Send for a description to "Marinelli Carnations," P. O. Box 205, Montvale, N. J. You will be interested in this flower though you may not wish to grow it. It is just being put on the market and is still very expensive. The exhibition at the Show embraced many varieties though but one is, as yet, available.

Another "novelty" easier to have is *Leptosyne Maritima*. You have all seen its name in catalogues, but did you know it was a beautiful tall yellow annual, so like a glorified yellow Cosmos, that its real name is scarcely believable? Its habits in the garden are unknown to the writer but forced in pots it is most engaging.

The garden appliances at the New York Show are always interesting and a particularly intriguing one was the Kirkspray which attaches to a hose and sprays the garden with any sort of a bug or disease killer it may happen to need. These are canned so alluringly that you covet them for the bath room cupboard. Send for the catalogue at 98 Chambers Street, New York. You should buy a miniature garden tractor, too, and a motor lawn mower and if you would like a really good garden ornament or bird bath, you can find them in concrete, very inexpensive, at the J. C. Kraus Cast Stone Works, Inc., 363 Lexington Ave., New York.

This year the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA was offered space at the Flower Show for any exhibits they chose to make. Can't we take this space if the same opportunity is given us next year and show Flower Arrangements, Table Decorations, good uses of easily grown things, and prove that the amateur with taste has something to teach, that even specimen flowers can be ugly if ill-used, while insignificant blooms are lovely if understood?

TRANSGRESSION

I meant to do my work today,
But a brown bird sang in the apple tree
And a butterfly flitted across the field
And all the leaves were calling me,
And the wind went sighing o'er the land,
Tossing the grasses to and fro,
And a rainbow held out its shining hand,
So what could I do, but laugh and go.

RICHARD LE GALLIENE.

Orchid Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society

Held in Horticultural Hall, Boston, March 24th-28th

I suppose there are words delicate but colorful and vivid enough to describe the flowers exhibited in the recent Boston Orchid Show. The hall was transformed into a place so charming that four days seemed too short an existance. The arrangement was perfect; no crowding, no artificial showiness, no huddling together of seasonable and unseasonable plants.

Being an unpretentious, out-door gardener to whom Orchids meant three Cattleyeas tied with mauve ribbon and set off with a Maiden-hair Fern or two, or a few gaunt Cypropodiums suspended in wooden cages from the roof of an affluent friend's green-house, the sight of thousands of Orchids in hundreds of varieties was truly thrilling. I found a new and unsuspected object for enthusiasm.

In the Lecture Hall were the Orchids of Mr. Albert C. Burrage of Orchidvale, Beverly Farms. In the centre had been made great trees, bark and moss-covered, and on these were growing the Epiphytal or Tree-growing Orchids, many varieties of Phalaenopsis, long, graceful sprays of mauve or white, Professor Sargent's favorite and mine; Cattleyeas, Dendrodioms, Laelias, Oncidioms, Odontoglossis, not crowded together but springing here and there from the rough, gray trunks, set off by little ferns and vines. Along one side was a bank and there grew the Terrestrial Orchids, the most showy of which were the Cymbidiums whose sprays two and three feet long were topped with many cream, faun and tawny yellow flowers, splashed and dotted with color. I had not known this beautiful variety which combines exotic perfection with a certain wholesome beauty of habit and texture. The Cypropodiums were growing on the bank and other varieties though not so many as on the trees.

Across from this bank was another, reaching from floor to ceiling, where were grouped all the hundreds of varieties grown by Mr. Burrage. There was a true, rich, blue Vanda Caerulea, charming Laelia-Cattleyeasin salmon-rose and bronzy orange tones, the bright, sharp scarlet of Sophronitis Grandiflora and all the creamy whites, pinky mauves and greenish yellows that the texture of the Orchid so beautifully shows. Seemingly floating over all was a strange, comet-like flower, strangely called Angraecum sesquipedale.

On the third side of the room were specimen plants, Cattleyeas with fifty or more great, perfect blooms, Cymbidiums with twenty stalks of primrose flowers, all perfectly grown and perfectly shown. There was an exhibit, too, of Orchids from the smallest seedlings, through the various stages to a ripe old age.

This was but one exhibit of Orchids. Julius Roehrs had an excellent and large collection and the most beautiful blooms of all were displayed by Mr. Arthur L. Cooley of Pittsfield. These were cut and arranged in vases. Mrs. Ernest B. Dane showed a wonderful collection of Cypropodiums. I hope other GARDEN CLUB members know better than did I how beautiful and innumerable Orchids can be. Otherwise their imaginations cannot expand a rather feeble description into a realization of what the exhibit really was.

A rival in interest to the Orchids were the Kurume Azaleas brought from Japan to the Arboretum by Mr. Wilson. They were in the perfection of bloom, their colors the whole range of shades shown by Sweet Peas. They were charming, umbrella-shaped little trees, the youngest about thirty, the oldest about seventy years old. As you looked down upon them from the steps that led into the main hall you understood the unwillingness to part with them of the old man who had trained them though all those years and his sorrow when a commercially-minded son carried his point and sold them. A letter from Boston says they have been sold again for \$100 each. If you wish to know all about these lovely small trees, write to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for their leaflet about them.

On each side of the Azaleas were massed the wonderful Acacias of Thomas Roland of Nahant. The airy charm of these plants is impossible to describe. The collection is unique and unless you have seen Mr. Roland's Acacias, you do not know how beautiful yellow flowers can be. The arrangements against and among pine boughs gave added charm.

At the end of the hall was Farquhar's exhibit of *Lilium Regale* and *Azalea Kaempheri* with a background of Cedars. The pinkish buds of the Lilies and the red tips of the Cedars made a charming harmony with the clear salmon of the Azaleas. No doubt there were many things that Mr. Farquhar might have shown. Instead he chose to make a tasteful, restrained and altogether successful display of a few good things.

From Mr. Walter Hunnewell's place at Wellesley, came a delightful group of Rhodendrons, *Miss Louise Hunnewell*, a cross between *R. Japonica* and *R. Chinensis*, which has resulted in a perfectly hardy, vivid orange form which is very beautiful. Both parents were present, gratified, no doubt, by the silver medal awarded to their child as the best plant of American origin in the show. This exhibit was another example of beautiful arrangement. White heather was used to cover the pots and set off the color of the plants displayed. Another beautiful Rhodendron was *R. Formosum*, a very fine white form but not hardy.

From Faulkner Farms came Laburnum, Lilacs and other flowering shrubs and plants, delightfully grouped.

Among the smaller groups were some really wonderful Cinerarias and Schyzanthus shown by Mrs. C. G. Weld. The color, quality, size and foliage of these were extraordinary. Mrs. Weld also showed Carnations, *Laddie*, and cut flowers.

There were few cut flowers or bulbs but many plants and groups of plants shown both by amateurs and professionals. It would be impossible to tell about them all and impossible not to be regretful that every member of the GARDEN CLUB could not see them all. Every day the rooms were full of people breathless with admiration and on Sunday the Show was open to children, the only grown people allowed being the teachers who came with them.

In the entrance hall were beautifully illustrated books from Mr. Burrage's Orchid library, but painted flowers were at a disadvantage and the very fine collection of books was rather neglected for the enchanting collection of flowers within.

When the eye is satisfied it is difficult to translate that satisfaction into written words. The Boston Orchid Show was so completely beautiful that a description is worthless but necessary, that when another comes you may journey from the ends of the earth to see it.

K. L. B.

Some of Mrs. Stout's Notable Dahlias

EFFIE CHANDLER RHODES, *Short Hills Garden Club*

The Short Hills Garden Club has long been noted for its Dahlias. Its annual Dahlia Show attracts the attention not only of amateurs but also of professional growers.

Much of our prominence and reputation in this respect is due to the skill, knowledge and industry of our Secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Stout. For years she has not been content with merely raising the Dahlias developed by others, but she has experimented with her own.

The results have been most satisfactory. She has developed many new and very beautiful varieties.

I think the readers of the BULLETIN will be interested to see a list of Mrs. Stout's achievements.

Mrs. Stout has been awarded the following prizes at various Dahlia Shows: Ten silver medals, twenty-four silver cups, first prize of the American Dahlia Society for collection of seedlings of 1919, silver medal of the New York Horticultural Society for collection of her own hybrids.

Mrs. Stout has an interesting and very instructive lecture on Dahlias and their culture, with many slides.

List of Dahlias Grown by

MRS. CHARLES H. STOUT

- SUNSHINE* Golden Duplex, petals broad and rounded, tall and vigorous. Won the first Certificate of Merit ever issued by the American Dahlia Society, 1915.
Garden Magazine Achievement Medal, 1915.
Certificate New York Horticultural Society, 1916.
Certificate Florists' Society, 1916.
Two Blue Ribbons and Sweepstakes Prize over all at Portland, Oregon, 1916.
Has won first in every class and show where exhibited.
- GERTRUDE DAHL* Opalescent pink Peony flowered. Early bloomer, medium height, exceptionally free flowering. Of slender, refined habit.
Certificate American Dahlia Society, 1916.
Silver Cup American Dahlia Society, for the best new Dahlia, and named by the Society for Gertrude Dahl Mordecai, direct descendant of Andree Dahl, for whom all Dahlias are named 1916.
Certificate New York Horticultural Society, 1918.
- EMILY D. RENWICK*. Rose Decorative, base of petals pale yellow, giving them a transparent appearance, frilled edges. Plants are large, of medium height, very free bloomer. Cut flowers will keep ten days or more in water.
Certificate American Dahlia Society, 1918.
Certificate New York Horticultural Society, 1919.
Silver Medal, Short Hills Dahlia Show (Garden Club) 1918.
Entire stock has been bought by up Geo. Smith & Sons, East Orange, N. J.
- J. HARRISON DICK* Hybrid cactus dahlia, pale corn colored, edges of petals are picoted with delicate lavender. Heads are held upright so that back petals hang down in a shower like a chrysanthemum. Long stems.
Certificate American Dahlia Society, 1918.
Winner 1916 American Dahlia Society, for best unnamed "tested" seedling Dahlia, to be named by the Society for their late Secretary, Mr. J. Harrison Dick.
This Dahlia is now the property of the American Dahlia Society, from whom plants may be purchased, \$2.00 each. Address Richard Vincent, Jr., Pres., White Marsh, Maryland.
- LUCY LANGDON* Pale pinkish lavender Decorative. Vigorous grower, very free bloomer. Strong stems.
Certificate American Dahlia Society, 1918.
- MINNESINK* Large deep red Decorative. Strong grower, free bloomer, flowers have stiff stems
Certificate American Dahlia Society, 1919.
At Short Hills Show, 1918 exhibited as a seedling, it was taken out of its class and given the Silver medal as the finest Dahlia in the Show.
- PENELOPE VAN PRINCES* Short stocky plants, bearing enormous salmon scarlet hybrid cactus blooms.
Certificate, American Dahlia Society, 1910.
- AMERICAN BEAUTY* Heavy hybrid cactus Dahlia, of true American Beauty color. Free bloomer, but needs severe disbudding.
- BLUSH* Enormous pale pink Decorative, almost white at the center. Very long stems, blooms freely.
- APPLE BLOOSOM* Charming pink single on long graceful stem. Flowers very freely, resembling its name.
- NINE OF SPADES* Enormous blood red peony Dahlia, with splendid stem. Not very free bloomer causing the flowers to grow to great size.
Four of the above have not yet been submitted for Certificates.
- SHANTUNG* Seedling of 1919. Exhibited only at Short Hills. Geisha coloring, peony Dahlia. Stems four feet long, stiff as walking sticks. Blooms average ten inches across. Very free flowering. Was able to show six blooms at the Show, and cut four more the next day from one plant, of course. Silver Medal, Short Hills Garden Club, 1919.

"Say it with the Flowers," the Sign-board lowers.

Jarring on rustic scene.

Obedient, I murmur, enigmatically

Daisy
Aster
Mallow
Nicotine. !!!

A. G. H.

Solution of the Garden Problem Offered in the November Bulletin

The editor takes great pride in announcing that Miss Nichols has chosen as the winning plan that submitted by Mrs. Robert C. Hill, East Hampton Garden Club. This pride is occasioned by the fact that the editor knew enough to choose Mrs. Hill as an associate editor. She is not surprised at the result of the competition but she is gratified to prove so promptly to the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA that while she attempts to find congenial minds she indubitably knows how to pick winners.

Unfortunately this BULLETIN is so crowded that we cannot give the planting plan and description but since it is too late for spring planting and too early for fall the postponement is not serious.

The *Farm Journal* has also made its awards for the Second Prize Contest. The first prize, \$20.00, was awarded to Mrs. Francis King, the second prize, \$10.00, (this is recorded with profound embarrassment) to Mrs. Walter S. Brewster, and the third prize of \$5.00 to Mrs. Roy Sturtevant of the Garden Club of Illinois. The winning plans will be printed in the *Farm Journal* for September, October and November and will also be reproduced in an issue of the BULLETIN.

Book Reviews

Reviewing Committee

Mrs. William K. Walbridge, *Chairman*.
Mrs. S. Edson Gage

Mrs. T. H. B. McKnight
Mrs. Henry A. Prince

Mrs. Charles H. Stout

(All books marked (*), whether new or old, are among those considered suitable for a permanent library.)

**The Flower and the Bee: Plant Life and Pollination*, by John H. Lovell. Charles Scribner's Sons. Price \$2.00.

An adequate review of the absorbing story of the Birth of Plants could only be a literal transcript of the book itself, as it is almost impossible to select for comment or criticism from such a wealth of material.

For Mr. Lovell's book impresses us as being itself a selection from an inexhaustible store-house of intimate knowledge, written as if in breathless haste to share with us the amazing universal interest into which we are being initiated—the interest in, and knowledge of, the link between animate and inanimate Nature.

Too often, these have been kept carefully apart. We have studied, some of us superficially, botany and entomology, and having disposed

of them in their separate spheres, we emerge from our rudimentary education with a collection of wholly detached facts which being unrelated, set up a perpetual ferment in our mental digestive organs.

This separation is, of course, the danger confronting all specialists in any field, who in their divisions and sub-divisions, fail to take into account the relation of one part of a subject to another. Humanly speaking, one man announces that his special field of knowledge ends at the chin; the next possibly, has studied from the collar bones to the diaphragm; and so detaching one part from another, the human frame is mapped out into arbitrary portions. So specialists continue to specialize, ignoring the contention of Mr. Dooley, who triumphantly proves the co-relation of some of the remoter parts of our anatomy by announcing that a Japanese can break a man's ankle by blowing on his eye-ball! This co-relation is what, by analogy, Mr. Lovell does for us. He gathers together his specialized knowledge in at least three different fields. His book is botany—and not wholly botany; it is entomology—and not wholly entomology; in the last analysis, it is Floral Biology. A book of technical knowledge, inexhaustible research, and personal observation; fact upon fact, piled in an edifice of absolute certainty, abundant description of insect and flower and field, a wealth of anecdote and quotation, a mountain of statistics from which we view the wonders of the world, and are swept on again by a torrent of words, comparing, sifting, tabulating, quoting.

Let it be admitted at once that the book is no "best seller," it is not light reading in any sense; and more, the reader must be literally strong in arm, for no doubt owing to the copious and beautiful illustrations, it is printed on glazed American paper heavy with clay, and it is very tiring to hold. Nor is the reader to be carried to the skies (intellectually) on flowery beds of ease,—the author pelts him from the start, with hard facts and harder words. He must needs provide himself with a sturdy mental umbrella as a shelter against the hail-storm of such staggering terms as *gymnospermous*, *symbiotic*, *cycadophytes*, *amenophily* and *oligotropism*! And there are tables toward the end of the book which would shatter the average nerve.

Yet Mr. Lovell's book can be read by the amateur in gardens, at least once, with pleasure; it is a book which can be read many times by the worker in gardens, with profit. And it is worthy, not only of a star, but a place upon the book shelves of every lover of gardens, and of every lover of Nature.

With the sudden eruption of blue-birds in New York last winter, there was danger that we might forget the masterpiece of the Belgian poet,—the wonderful story of the Bee. And Mr. Lovell has given us keys with which to unlock further mysteries in this fascinating subject. Bee monogamy. Why the bee recognizes color. Why bee-

flowers are generally blue. Flower fidelity. Why the rose, supposedly the sweetest of flowers, yields no nectar. We instantly want to know more of these exquisite democratic joys which we call flowers; bee-flowers, wind-flowers, and bird-flowers, and of those Bees who serve them, in the ever-recurring cycle of Life.

M. H. B. McK.

A Little Garden the Year Round, by Gardner Teall. E. P. Dutton & Co. Price \$2.00.

Anyone with the priceless gift of imagination, and possessing a small plot of ground where-on to make a garden,—or even one already established,—would do well to read Mr. Teall's book.

I say imagination, because though written with meticulous care and most pleasantly expressed, there is no very great originality of suggestion.

The chapters are short and full of practical information, and though it does not inspire one to fly out with hoe and spade before the book is half read, yet it makes one feel the charm of a garden not too large for personal care.

M. H. B. McK.

Aristocrats of the Garden, by Ernest H. Wilson. Doubleday, Page & Co. Price \$5.00.

All who know what Mr. Wilson has accomplished for the world of horticulture will appreciate that this book has behind it an endless fund of knowledge on the subject.

A Blue Book of the Garden, a floral Burke's Peerage, maybe; it contains the family histories of the best in Garden Society. Even the family skeletons are discussed, which makes for spicy reading.

To quote Mr. Wilson himself, "How many garden lovers ever pause to think of the means whereby their gardens become endowed with multifarious variety from distant lands and climes. . . Could the denizens of our gardens give speech, their story would be more engrossing and more romantic than that conceived by the authors of the best sellers."

The book is worth the price if only for the sake of the last chapter, describing the quest of the now famous Davidia Tree.

Sand Dunes and Salt Marshes, by Charles Wendell Townsend, M. D. The Page Company, Boston, Mass., 1913.

It breathes of salt spray and dancing sunlight. An ideal book to take along if a summer by the sea is planned.

H. M. S.

**Rock Gardening for Amateurs*, by H. H. Thomas. Cassell & Co., New York.

A book essential to all garden lovers, whether amateur or professional, whether the owner of rocks or just plain garden. A very encyclopedia of alpine plants with plenty of information regarding most of the hardy perennials. It is crammed full of photographs both in colour and black and white, with sketches and diagrams illustrating methods of planting, habit of growth and root systems of the flowers discussed.

Put it on your nine-foot shelf.

H. M. S.

Every Day in My Garden, by Virginia E. Verplanck. Price, \$1.75.

Mrs. Verplanck has filled a long-felt want with this garden diary. The introduction is full of the most helpful suggestions, the fruit of years of practical experience.

There follows a calendar with directions for work in the garden for each day. A blank page for notes is left at the end of each month.

Receipts for soil preparations, fertilizers, and insecticides are given and numbered for reference with the preceding text.

The whole book is practical and helpful. We all owe a debt of gratitude to our fellow member for having produced it.

The BULLETIN will gladly take orders for this book which both fellowship and interest should lead us to make a part of our library.

A Book of Sundials, published by T. N. Foulis, London. Price, \$1.75.

This little book is very charmingly done. The reading matter by Launcelot Cross is delightful and the thirty-six drawings of some famous Sundials by Warrington Hogg are very lovely.

There are also eight illustrations in color. The latter half of the book is devoted to mottoes, some three hundred in number.

G. S. W.

Those who are not members of the American Rose Society, miss the privilege of having the "*American Rose Annual*" in their libraries. These books have been issued each year (there are now four, and one coming), and they include much valuable information on roses and many interesting articles by the foremost rosarians of this country. The illustrations are beautiful, and the volumes are substantially bound.

Back numbers may be bought by members through the secretary, Mr. E. A. White, Ithaca, New York, at two dollars each. The first issue, that of 1916, will soon be out of print.

H. M. S.

Departments

The Garden Club of America's List of Nurseries and Seedsmen

(Subject to addition and revision.)

Nurseries

Reasoner Brothers, Royal Palm Nurseries, Oneco, Florida. Palms, Shrubs, Trees, Vines and Plants suitable for planting in Florida or in Cool Greenhouses in the North.
Julius Roehrs, Rutherford, New Jersey. Popular Catalogue of Stock Divided by Tens. (For the wholly ignorant beginner.)

Seedsmen

S. F. Stokes & Co., Moorestown, New Jersey. (Unusually good Catalogue)

The Garden Miscellany

Bulb Specialists

Chester Jay Hunt
Little Falls, New Jersey.

John Scheepers
2 Stone Street,
New York.

A. T. Boddington Co.
128 Chambers Street,
New York.

(All the larger Seedsmen carry bulbs and send out special bulb catalogues. It is more important than ever to order bulbs early for September delivery because of the shortage caused by the Quarantine.)

We have been asked the name of the large perennial Scarlet Ground Cherry that is dried for winter decorations. It is *Physalis Franchetti*. An easily grown, satisfactory plant which is listed by most of our Nurserymen. It is better to get the plants if the pods are wanted for this Christmas, but it is also easily grown from seeds which if sown out of doors in May will bear their "Chinese Lanterns" the following year.

Physali

Our members are realizing the decorative qualities of the Hybrid Mulleins, or Verbascums, which are used so much in England. Sutton carries the seed which germinates easily and the young plants are simple to raise, needing only a sunny well-drained spot and plenty of room to spread. The Wolcott Nurseries, Jackson, Michigan, have ten choice varieties of which *A. M. Burnie* and *Miss Wilmott* are especially beautiful.

Verbascums

Mulleins should be used as exclamation points at the end of a border or in isolated groups against a wall or a group of cedars; but seldom dotted around in a mixed border as they are very tall, conspicuous and need thoughtful placing. Their large velvety leaves of a beautiful shade of grey are very telling planted in front of *Climax* Michaelmas Daisies.

We have had some queries about the six most useful varieties of Aconite or Monkshood. All are of easy culture near the sea or in any sandy soil. The earliest blue variety is the old *Napellus*, obtainable everywhere. Its dull grey-purplish-blue flowers open towards the end of June. There is a whitish variety also. The pale yellow *Aconitum Lycocutunum* blooms about this time and is good with the darkest larkspurs.

Aconites

Neither of the above are as valuable as the dark purple branching variety called "Spark's" which blooms the latter part of July, just

when dark purple perennials are much needed in the border. It attains the height of five to six feet after it gets well established.

Aconitum Autumnale is the old-fashioned September blooming kind. It is very like *Napellus* and seldom more than three feet high. It has also a greenish white variety which is rather poor.

Aconitum Fischeri is a large-flowered, semi-dwarf variety. It comes late in September. Its pale greyish-blue blossoms are larger than any others. It is fine planted with *Gladiolus America*. *Aconitum Wilsoni* is the latest variety to bloom. It was brought from China by Professor Wilson and is a great favorite in the gardens that are not threatened by early frosts. It is listed as the only Aconite that is permissible in the Blue Border as all the others have a decided tinge of warm purple. It often reaches six feet.

All Aconites prefer a semi-shaded position although they grow well in the open border if they have plenty of moisture. They are listed as shade lovers and therefore are often given the worst position in the garden overhung by shrubs or starved by tree roots, but when given proper situation they are simply stunning.

Those of us who are fortunate enough to be able to attend the Annual Meeting in June will see Aconites in perfection in the delectable little garden at "Villa Latomia."

The fact that Aconite roots are deadly poison to eat has kept many people from using this valuable plant. One never eats one's Holly-hock roots which look exactly like Horse-radish, nor chews Digitalis stalks, nor munches poppy seed, all of which would make one deathly sick; therefore, why would even a child be likely to make a meal of these queer little roundish roots? I ask you!

Cinerarias The great admiration expressed for the exquisite colors of the hybrid Star Cinerarias at the New York Flower Show, has brought us a number of queries about the possibility of using these ideal plants in our Spring borders. We have taken up the question with various growers and are sorry to have to report that it is not possible to use them out-of-doors in this climate even with the help of the greenhouse. I have seen them growing luxuriantly out under the Live Oak trees in a garden in Santa Barbara where they seeded themselves year after year but their silvery-blue-grey clouds are not for us except as greenhouse pets. Sutton makes a specialty of the seed of these Star Cinerarias in separate colors thus protecting the unwary purchaser from those screaming magentas and violent ultramarines which have kept us from realizing what this gem of winter flowers can be.

Excursions For those who are near New York City in these spring months we suggest an excursion to the Bronx Botanical Garden in April, when the spring bulbs planted by Scheepers are at their height and again when the Weeping Cherries are in bloom (about the middle of May).

Mr. Chester Jay Hunt, at Madison, N. J., makes us all very welcome at Narcissus time (April 15th to 20th) and again at Tulip time (May 15th to 30th). It is a very easy trip by train or motor.

Mr. T. A. Havermeyer's Lilac gardens near Roslyn, Long Island, are open to members of our CLUB. The celebrated Lilacs of Rochester are at their height in early June.

But it is my heart's great desire that every one of our 2750 members will visit their nearest Iris nurseries during May and study this most ethereal flower as they have never studied it before. Those lucky enough to be near Philadelphia, on June 1st, can see Iris in its glory at the First Annual Iris Show in the Wanamaker Auditorium. We are hoping that our club members will be among the prize winners; although the Iris Aristocracy will be out in full regalia.

Chesterton somewhere remarks on the strange vagaries of "Family Life." He asks who could be a more utter stranger to you than your maiden Aunt, or who so temperamentally opposite than your cousins. He must have been thinking of the Ranunculus Family. It has always bewildered me to be assured that a Thalictrum is a first cousin to a Buttercup; or a Monkshood to an Anemone or a Clematis to a Columbine and all six of them nieces of Love-in-a-Mist! They neither look alike, act alike, nor have they a taste in common. They are a bit acrid to be sure, although they seem to be more or less cut up about their leaving, but they all have their pistils distinct and unconnected and ready for a family feud. But wouldn't you hate to have to live in a family just because you happened to be *Anatropous*, which seems to mean "inverted and straight with your Mycrophyle next your hillium and your radicle consequently inferior"?

The Incompatibilities of Botany

ANNA GILMAN HILL.

The following article, reprinted in part from "Horticulture," Plant Material sounds so promising, that it would be well worth while to try a few plants of the St. Martin berry. I have looked through a dozen catalogues for it, in vain, but still hope I can get it somewhere.

St. Martin Strawberry

"At recent exhibitions in Boston visitors have been greatly interested in a remarkable new strawberry exhibited in bottles by Mr. Lewis Graton, of Whitman, a strawberry grower of long experience. It is with pleasure that I learn of Mr. Graton's intention to put this strawberry on the market this season, for it seems to me that it has great possibilities. Mr. Graton, himself, is not an extensive commercial grower, but has spent many years in perfecting this particular variety, hoping to make it the finest strawberry on the market.

The large berries are a dark, rich red clear to the center, and are without green tips. The flavor is delicious, just the flavor looked for in a high class strawberry.

Sixteen St. Martins have filled a quart basket, and it holds its large size to the last picking. Fourteen berries have heaped a pint basket at the twenty-fourth picking of the season. It is excellent for canning, and it retains its high qualities in the jar.

It has a perfect blossom, and it makes an abundance of long, strong runners. One plant set in April had fifty well-rooted plants on November first of the same year.

This great strawberry was not developed by strictly scientific processes of pollination, but is the result of a seed sown with some others at Trumansburg, N. Y., in 1909. The seeds were taken from well-ripened, typical specimens of the following varieties: *Brandywine*, *Ridgeway*, *Miller*, *Glen Mary*, *Commonwealth*, and *New York*. The resultant seedlings were gradually cut down to the one that is now the St. Martin.

The original work on the St. Martin was done in New York state, but some years ago Mr. Graton moved to Massachusetts, bringing the plants with him. In 1919, it received the silver medal at the Strawberry Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Altogether eleven years have been required to bring the new berry to a point where it would be put on the market, and it seems to me that the faithful, conscientious application which Mr. Graton has given the task, entitles him to the reward which he now seems likely to receive."

Propagating the Double Rocket

One fears that some of the best of the old Double Rockets will soon be things of the past. That lovely old flower, the Double Scotch White Rocket—greatly superior to the Double French Rocket—is becoming very scarce. To secure a stock it is necessary to cut down the plants without allowing them to flower until a fair number is obtained. If the plant is allowed to flower, it is difficult to obtain any offsets; only very few are produced under specially favorable conditions, and sometimes none at all. If the flower spikes are cut soon after they are seen, offsets or cuttings will form. These should be taken off and put into sandy soil and covered with a hand-light or frame. A dozen or more plants of the Double Scotch Rocket will form a delightful feature of a border in summer; the pure white flowers are fragrant.

S. A. M., *Popular Gardening*.

"Fillers"

It is only as the tulips fade that we acutely realize the gaps that the winter has made in our borders, gaps that few annuals can fill, for so few of them have the foliage beauty of the lost perennials. In one of Miss Jekyll's books she suggests ruthlessly chopping off the heads of such perennial seedlings as escape the eye of the gardener during one season, and confront him the next, sturdy and unashamed, in the very front of the border when they should be in the back. The

idea delighted me, and not content with seedlings, I fill gaps everywhere in the border with small plants of *Boltonia*, preferably *latisquama*; Michaelmas Daisies, named varieties, and our own beautiful wild Asters, which grow in almost endless shades of violet and mauve on our beloved Skokie. There is one in particular of which I am very fond, an almost pure white aster with flowers as small as the florists' Stevia, and so many, that when cut back and used in the front of the border, it has almost the effect of a belated Gypsophila. Many *Campanulas* can be cut back successfully, as can all the beautiful *Heleniums*, but of the latter, beware, for there are few borders that can happily assimilate their strong colors. I have not tried perennial *Phlox*, but I have often seen a stalk bloom near the ground when it was accidentally broken off, so I think it could be used in clumps, cut low, in the front of the border. And what a lovely vista such a planting opens! How enchantingly we could arrange the soft mauves and pinks, with the wonder-purples of the new French *Phloxes*. Why have I never tried it? Perhaps because I have never truly loved *Phlox*. It has always seemed to be just the wrong height to be so flat, and so thick. Of course I recognize all its virtues, that it blooms in August, that it does not need staking, that it increases with almost too great abandon; and yet it leaves me cold. I have seen a *Phlox* border that was beautiful, and I have seen a first year's planting that was a joy, but when *Phlox* becomes established in a mixed border, there is almost always too much of it; it has what I can only describe as a "quality of thickness" that I do not like. It is the vice of its very virtues.

So many of the perennials can be bought in pots nowadays, that one has the embarrassment of choice. *Buddleya* can be potted in larger sized pots when received from the nursery the last of April, the pots sunk in the ground, and if planted in the border on a cloudy day, or at evening, and shaded for several days, can be set out as late as the middle of June. *Thalictrum glaucum*, and *Thalictrum dipterocarpum* also come in pots, and though I have never tried to hold them late in the season, can be used till the middle of May for filling gaps.

For filling in the Rose Garden, three new roses are especially recommended, and as they come in pots, they can be planted at any time in the spring. *Columbia*, of a most luscious shade of "Raspberry Ice-cream pink" blooms well in the garden, and far into the autumn. The stems are long, the flowers and buds of lovely form. The foliage is very dark and thick, and for so high-bred a rose, it is unusually free from all pests. Do look at the picture of it in Dreer's catalogue, and I am sure you will succumb! *Premier*, fragrant, long-stemmed, healthy thornless, a beautiful pink, and unusually free flowering,—what more

New Roses

could one ask of a rose? The third is *Mrs. John Cook*, a descendant of *Ophelia*. I do not know it, but I have read great things in its praise: that it is more beautiful than its parent, more robust, more prolific in the garden, and more fragrant. It certainly sounds promising.

LOUISE S. HUBBARD.

Garden Pests and Remedies

Lilacs are particularly easy to grow and for this reason are usually neglected and left to take care of themselves.

They appreciate a deeply cultivated and well-manured soil. They thrive in plenty of air and sunlight and resent being wedged in by evergreens in crowded shrubbery.

When lilacs fail to bloom it is frequently due to the wood not having ripened, owing to the overcrowding of the growth.

Lilacs and Their Troubles

The pruning of lilacs is simple. It consists of cutting away the old flower heads and thinning out the weak shoots as soon as the flowering season is over.

The suckers constantly thrown up by lilacs should be grubbed up at all seasons of the year. Choice varieties are frequently grafted on common stock, and if the suckers are allowed to grow, they will soon over-run the weaker graft.

From *The Garden*.

Special Plant Societies

AMERICAN CARNATION SOCIETY
A. F. J. Bauer, Sec'y, Indianapolis, Ind.
CHRYSANTHEMUM SOCIETY OF AMERICA
C. W. Johnson, Sec'y, 2242 W. 109th St., Chicago, Ill.

AMERICAN DAHLIA SOCIETY
E. C. Vick, Sec'y, 205 Elmwood Ave., Newark, N. J.

NATIONAL DAHLIA SOCIETY
R. W. Gill, Sec'y, Portland, Oregon
CALIFORNIA DAHLIA SOCIETY
N. F. Vanderbilt, Sec'y, 725 Fifth St., San Rafael, Cal.

SOUTHERN DAHLIA SOCIETY
W. E. Clafin, Sec'y, College Park, Md.

AMERICAN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY
A. C. Beals, Sec'y, Ithaca, N. Y.
AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY
R. S. Sturtevant, Sec'y, Wellesley Farms, Mass.
AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY
A. P. Saunders, Sec'y, Clinton, N. Y.
NORTHWESTERN PEONY AND IRIS SOCIETY
W. F. Christman, Sec'y, 3804 Fifth Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY
Prof. E. A. White, Sec'y, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
AMERICAN SWEET PEA SOCIETY
William Gray, Sec'y, Bellevue, Rd., Newport, R. I.

Preliminary arrangements are being made for exhibitions of both the Peony and Iris this Spring.

Northwestern Peony and Iris Society

The Iris is grown extensively in the Northwest and especially at points tributary to the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn. The Iris Show will be held in Minneapolis and a special Peony Show is being arranged for St. Paul. Definite dates have not as yet been announced.

Many new varieties of both Peony and Iris will appear at these Shows, and a report of them will be found in the BULLETIN OF THE GARDEN CLUB and in the American's Peony Society's "Bulletin."

An article on "Some of the Newer Peonies" has been prepared by the writer, and will be presented in the May issue of the "Flower

Grower." This article contains a list of the new varieties and a number that are not as generally known as they should be; and many of the finest peonies originated in this country in recent years will be found therein.

The Northwestern Peony and Iris Society has only been in existence a few years, but has been exceedingly active in creating an interest in those flowers. Its members are scattered over fifteen states and additions are constantly being made to its membership roll.

The Preliminary Schedule for the Eastern Show of the American Iris Society is in our hands. As it is subject to change, all persons intending to exhibit should notify the Secretary, Mr. R. S. Sturtevant, Wellesley Farms 95, Mass., in order to receive the Official Schedule giving all details which will be ready May 15th.

The Show will be held in University Hall, Wanamaker's Store, Philadelphia, June 1st and 2d, 1920 (date subject to change).

Lack of space permits but a glimpse of the attractions offered to exhibitors. The classes will be divided into four Groups. Groups 1 and 2 are open to any exhibitor. Group 3 is open only to amateurs, and Group 4 is open to members of Garden Clubs only. The list of prizes, contains medals of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, money, ribbons and plants of rare Iris, well worth trying for if interest in Iris were not a sufficient incentive.

It is earnestly hoped that Garden Club members will exhibit. There is a Group especially for them, though they may also exhibit in Group 1. This courtesy on the part of the officials of the American Iris Society should receive an enthusiastic response. And it is urged that there be many exhibits from and a large attendance of GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA members.

Always cut twice as many, if possible, as you expect to use, selecting stalks on which buds are in different stages of development; cut late in the afternoon before the Show and keep in water in a cool, dark place.

For long distances the stalks may be transported in shallow boxes, packed in tissue paper with moist cotton around the ends of the stems. Opening buds may be tied with soft wool.

Full-blown flowers cannot be carried in this way, and it should be remembered that Iris cut in bud invariably open smaller and often paler in color, and so do not truly represent the variety.

A moderate number of full-blown flowers can be packed in boxes 8x12x48 inches, with strips of cotton cloth run through the sides at various distances, each stalk being laid in separately and the cloth strip pinned on each side of the stalk so there should be no chance of slipping.

The American Iris Society asks those who have handled these

Suggestions
Concerning the
Handling of Iris
for Exhibition

fragile flowers to give its members the benefit of their experience, so that the safest methods of packing and transportation may reach the greatest number.

Woman's National Farm and Garden Association

The Conference of the Mid-west Branch of the Association whose offices are at 1730 Stevens Building, Chicago, was held in Chicago at the Fortnightly Rooms in the Fine Arts Building, on Monday and Tuesday, March 22d and 23d. The programme allotted a day each to gardening and to farming with important lectures in addition—*Old New England Gardens*, Mr. Loring Underwood of Boston; and *Edible and Poisonous Mushrooms*, Dr. W. A. Murrill of the New York Botanical Gardens. These were illustrated with colored slides. Among the speakers on the two days' programme were Mrs. Francis King on *Lilacs and Other Spring Flowers*; Mrs. Bertram J. Kahn on *Flower Arrangement*; and papers on *Succession of Bloom*, Mrs. F. W. Harnwell, and *Small Gardens*, Mrs. W. R. Corlett. These with the two lectures, filled the first day.

Mrs. Charles W. Hubbard led off the second day's subjects with *A Short Talk on Asparagus*; Mr. W. J. Kittle spoke on *The National Board of Farm Organizations*, dwelling particularly on the question of Milk Production and price; Mr. Clement S. Houghton of Boston, took the place of the President of the Association's New England Branch, Mrs. George U. Crocker, in describing the great activity of that Branch in direct marketing and in other ways; and *The Future of the Mid-West Branch* was discussed by Mrs. Bertram W. Rosenstone, one of the staunchest supporters of the Branch from its beginning. That evening Miss Lena May McCauley spoke on *Gardening of the Community*; and the general agricultural situation was set forth by an authority on soils and fertilizers, Professor Rand.

Mrs. Russell Tyson, President of the Mid-West Branch, and Mrs. Francis King, presided over the sessions which were attended by very large and interested groups; discussion was free and fruitful, and the Conference brought seventy-four new members into the Branch, of which, it is timely as well as pleasant to add, Mrs. Frank O. Lowden is Honorary President.

The Annual Meeting of the National Association will be held at the New York Botanical Gardens, Bronx Park, New York City, on Tuesday, May 25th; business and the annual elections will take up the morning, luncheon will be served at the Lorillard Mansion, and after one or two fine speakers on farming and gardening have been heard, guides will direct the members and their guests through the Gardens which should be in full Spring beauty. All interested are warmly invited to this meeting.

Garden Club News

Spring Meeting of The Garden Club of America March 17, 1920

The Spring Meeting of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA was held at the Colony Club, at a quarter past ten, March 17, 1920. Thirty-five Clubs answered to the roll-call.

The President, Mrs. J. Willis Martin opened the meeting with a few words of welcome to the members present, and addressed a special welcome to the representatives of the Clubs admitted since the last meeting.

On motion duly carried the reading of the Minutes was omitted.

The Treasurer read her report which was accepted and placed on file. The reading of the Treasurer's report showed that though with one exception the Member Clubs of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA had accepted the additional amount of \$1.50 per member as an additional due to the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, twenty-one of the Clubs had failed to remit this amount to the Treasurer. It was suggested that the Treasurer send out notices calling attention to this fact.

Upon recommendation of the Executive Committee the following Clubs:

The James River Garden Club, Virginia.

The Garden Club of Middletown, Connecticut.

The Summit Garden Club, New Jersey.

The Wilmington Garden Club, Delaware, were presented for election to membership of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA. Upon motion duly made and carried the Secretary was empowered to cast the ballot for the election of those Clubs, and their election was announced by the President.

The question of the Emily D. Renwick Merit Medal was discussed. Appreciation was expressed for the inspiration for individual work which the awarding of this Medal would bring to the members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

It was suggested that the President consult the Short Hills Garden Club, which has so generously given this medal, in regard to a Committee of Award.

Mrs. Francis King was asked to give a report of the Committee on the Medal of Honorary Award. This committee was appointed in 1916 and has so far collected \$1140.00, leaving a balance of \$360 yet to be collected.

Mrs. King asked for contributions to this fund, as it is hoped to have the medal presented at the Annual Meeting in June. Upon motion of Mrs. William A. Hutcheson, Somerset Hills Garden Club,

seconded, and duly carried, it was decided that the first Medal should be presented to Professor Charles S. Sargent, of the Arnold Arboretum.

Bill Board Resolution The president called for a report of the Billboard Committee. Mrs. King reported upon the results which followed the sending of the resolutions, adopted in December, 1919, upon the "Billboard Advertising Campaign of the Society of American Florists."

The resolutions were as follows: *Whereas*, The Society of American Florists, John Young, Secretary, 1170 Broadway, New York City, has begun an advertising campaign with billboards twenty feet long by seven high, bearing the slogan "Say it with Flowers" to be placed in conspicuous places over this country, and; *Whereas*, Eighty-seven of these billboards have already been ordered and the society is urging all its members to buy and set them up over America; *Resolved*, That the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, which, through a common interest in flowers, is one of the florists best friends, stands firmly against this misguided movement to deface our landscape and disfigure the streets of our towns and cities, and hereby respectfully protests against that movement; *Also resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Mr. Young and to every Member Club of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA with a request that each Club take action in this matter and forward a similar protest to Mr. Young, Secretary of the Society of American Florists.

It is understood that these resolutions never reached the Society of American Florists, as a body, and the Secretary expressed the view that the *Resolutions represented the action of a small number of people, not representative of the Garden Club of America.*

The President called upon Doctor Partridge to speak to this subject.

Dr. Partridge's Address Doctor Partridge spoke as follows: "The Resolution adopted at the December meeting expresses a feeling which exists throughout the country against a growing offense.

"Undistorted scenery is an asset to which the traveling public is entitled, in view of large taxes paid annually for expensive construction and maintenance of our highways.

"For the State, or Federal Government to spend *large amounts* of money for the purpose of *creating* beautiful parks, and reservations, and wonderful highways, affording scenic effects, and then to permit these approaches to be disfigured by innumerable, commercial and unattractive signs, offending taste by size, color and crudeness, seems to be, on its face, a very poor business proceeding.

"Advertisers *follow a lead* in this kind of highway advertising, usually set by those who place and profit by the erection of these signs. They do this *without knowledge* of the value to them. There is no

way of testing the advantage to the trade which the signs are supposed to benefit.

"State regulation would be generally approved, and the police power of the State may be properly invoked to regulate or abolish an offense under which highway, river, lake and railway scenery suffers.

"Information for the benefit of the traveler is proper. Let this be given upon signs, advantageously placed upon approach to city or village, limited as to size and character.

"Some one must move in this matter. I believe that general approval will follow, with assistance from many directions.

"Under the circumstances, as related, in view of apparent doubt regarding the strength of opinion on the part of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, I offer the following: "*Resolved*, That the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, at this, its Spring Meeting of 1920, reaffirms the resolution adopted in December, 1919."

With a comment upon the travesty of having flowers presented to the public in such a manner, the resolution was unanimously carried.

It was further moved and unanimously carried that the resolution and the fact of its reiteration be sent by each Member Club, to the Officers, Directors and members of the Publicity Committee of the Society of American Florists. For this purpose, copies of the Resolution and a letter to accompany it are in preparation and will be sent to the Member Clubs to be signed and forwarded.

Mrs. Stephen V. R. Crosby, President of the North Shore Garden Club, was asked to speak about the arrangements for the Annual Meeting. Mrs. Crosby expressed the welcome of her Club to the large attendance which her Club expected to be present at the Annual Meeting. She outlined in general the plans which will be definitely presented in the BULLETIN, and made an especial point of promptness of reply on the part of those who expected to attend the meeting.

The matter of Daylight Saving was discussed, and upon motion, duly made and carried, it was decided that Mrs. King draw up a resolution, which should be forwarded to the proper authorities by the Secretary.

Mrs. Martin announced the appointment of the following committees:

The Committee to co-operate with the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in the discussion of Quarantine No. 37:

Mrs. Edward Harding, Member at large.

Mr. Frederick Newbold, Garden Club of Orange and Dutches Counties.

Mr. Richard Saltonstall, President of the Chestnut Hill Garden Society.

The Committee on the Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws:

Important

Plans for
Annual Meeting

Committee
Appointments

Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, Chairman, Garden Club of Orange and Dutchess Counties.

Mrs. Samuel Sloan, President of the Philipstown Garden Club.

Mrs. Horatio Gates Lloyd, Garden Club of Montgomery and Delaware Counties.

Mrs. Harold Irving Pratt, North Country Garden Club.

Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Garden Association in Newport.

The Nominating Committee:

Mrs. Benjamin Fairchild, Chairman, Garden Club of Orange and Dutchess Counties.

Mrs. S. Edson Gage, Litchfield Garden Club.

Mrs. Benjamin Warren, Garden Club of Michigan.

The business meeting having been concluded, the President introduced Mr. J. Edward Moon, President of the American Association of Nurserymen, who presented the aims and progress of his Association.

At the conclusion of Mr. Moon's speech, Mrs. Stewart, President of the Short Hills Garden Club, presented the following Resolution:

Quarantine 37
Resolution

RESOLVED:—That the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA appoint a committee whose chairman shall attend the Meeting called by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society to discuss the action taken by the Federal Horticultural Board and known as Quarantine No. 37. That said Committee be instructed to report that the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA deplores and disapproves of Quarantine No. 37 in its present form and will enthusiastically cooperate with the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and other organizations represented, in any effort to mitigate the conditions imposed by the action under discussion. That the Massachusetts Horticultural Society be immediately informed of the desire and intention of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA to so cooperate.

which was seconded by Dr. Partridge, President of the Garden Club of Orange and Dutchess Counties and was duly carried. The members of the committee appointed are named above.

Mr. William N. Craig, of the National Association of Gardeners next spoke on "The Point of View of the Professional Gardener," and upon co-operation between the gardener and the employer.

At the conclusion of Mr. Craig's speech, the meeting adjourned for luncheon. After luncheon Mr. John C. Wister, President of the Iris Society spoke on the "Present Conditions in the Nurseries of France and England."

At the conclusion of Mr. Wister's speech, on motion the Club adjourned, and a large proportion of those present attended the Flower Show at the Grand Central Palace.

HARRIET PRATT, *Secretary.*

At the 1918 Dahlia Show of the Short Hills Garden Club, Mrs. Charles H. Stout won the silver medal of the American Dahlia Society for the best new Dahlia originated by the exhibitor. This Dahlia was then named "Emily D. Renwick," after the late President of the Short Hills Garden Club.

In 1919, the entire stock was bought from Mrs. Stout. She donated the money to the club as a nucleus for a fund to perpetuate Mrs. Renwick's name in a fitting manner.

The Short Hills Garden Club has now presented to the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA a medal known as the "Emily D. Renwick Achievement Medal." It is to be awarded annually to a member of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA for the best achievement in gardening, or pertaining to gardening, during the current year.

The medal is now ready and will be awarded for the first time at the Annual Meeting. Mrs. Martin has appointed a committee to arrange details and settle the method of award:

Since the Spring Meeting many contributions have been made to the Medal Fund and the financial goal almost reached. Mr. John Flanagan, whose design was accepted before the War, interrupted the consummation of our plan, has been asked to complete his work in time for the Annual Meeting on June 29th.

The names, with Presidents, of the four new Clubs elected to membership in the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA at the Spring Meeting, follow:

Medal of Hon-
orary Award

New Club
Members

JAMES RIVER GARDEN CLUB.

President—Mrs. Thomas S. Wheelwright, Buckhead Spring, Chesterfield County, Virginia.

GARDEN CLUB OF MIDDLETOWN.

President—Mrs. Robert H. Fife, 287 High St., Middletown, Connecticut.

SUMMIT GARDEN CLUB.

President—Mrs. John R. Todd, West Riding, Summit, New Jersey.

WILMINGTON GARDEN CLUB.

President—Mrs. W. K. Dupont, Wilmington, Delaware.

News and Views

"Fellow Members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, Ladies, and a very few Gentlemen:

The representation of the "Big Four," of the various States of the Union, containing, as it now does, the frequent membership and presence of women, seems some justification for the presence of a

"mere man" to meet you, and, in the name of the Garden Club of Orange and Dutchess Counties, of the State of New York, to introduce to you another "mere man."

With apology, I might add that, *early* in history, we are told of the presence of a man in the Garden of Eden.

However, in spite of this seeming confusion, as President of the Garden Club of Orange and Dutchess Counties, I most cordially welcome you.

Our Club is proud to have opportunity to extend to this distinguished gathering, the privilege and pleasure of listening to Mr. Wilson, and that I should be the one to represent our Club is, to me, a happy accident.

Through the gift of \$100,000 by the will of James Arnold, of New Bedford, in 1868, the Arnold Arboretum was made possible. I am told on good, New Bedford authority, that a *woman*, namely, *Mrs.* James Arnold, greatly encouraged, and probably suggested, the Arboretum idea. The love for, and devotion to their gardens, on the part of Mrs. Arnold and her sister, *led* to the interest of the men,—the latter were busy earning the means to make gardens. *Toujours la Femme!*

The Arnold Arboretum has a wonderful history, under the direction of Professor Charles S. Sargent, since 1872, nearly fifty years ago,—and upon Professor Sargent honors have justly fallen from every part of the world. How Professor Sargent has regarded Mr. Wilson is well known. He has expressed the belief that, upon certain subjects, Mr. Wilson knows more than does any other person in the world. From Mr. Wilson's words will come inspiration.

I have told you something about the Arboretum and Mr. Wilson. Now, I wish to inform him somewhat about the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

As an humble member, without the *prejudice* of holding office, I have observed, with great satisfaction, its development into an important Organization, differing from many *National* organizations in that it has proceeded in its development in an even, balanced manner. It has not attempted to be *ultra-scientific*, nor has the *social* side entered unduly.

Its members are truly harmonious,—exhibit an *esprit-de-corps*,—and, as a body, it affords a good illustration of what a National Society can be.

New England is very jealous of prestige. Those of us who are of New England descent take great pride in the fact. We were once shaken by the remark of a witty man of New York, who said that the "best thing out of Boston was the five o'clock train."

We will agree that the best thing out of Boston was the five

o'clock train, yesterday, which brought to us Mr. Wilson! I present Mr. Wilson."

The foregoing was the delightful introduction to a delightful entertainment offered by the Garden Club of Orange and Dutchess Counties to the Member Clubs of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA. The meeting took place in the ballroom of the Colony Club, New York, on March 19th. A large and enthusiastic audience listened to Mr. E. H. Wilson's interesting illustrated talk on "The Flowers and Gardens of Japan." Fortunately many distant members who were in New York for the Spring Meeting were able to stay over for this well-timed, enjoyable and generously hospitable occasion.

You may be interested to know that the "Nine of Spades" was the original name of the Short Hills Garden Club, many years ago, when only nine women formed it and worked in their own gardens.

A dozen members of Easthampton and the Lenox Garden Clubs, have been taking a course in practical gardening at the New York Botanical Gardens, Bronx Park. They have been mixing soils, planting seeds in flats, thinning, transplanting, budding and pruning. They were especially interested in the work of budding roses on stock and hope to use their acquired knowledge in their own gardens this summer. They had two demonstrations of cross fertilization and hybridization and were shown the intricacies of keeping the records of these crosses.

Indeed they were so fired with a desire to hybridize that their friends are apprehensive of the results; but, as out of 100 cross fertilizations only one or two ever show any great variation from the parents and even then it takes two years before you are sure of the strain, the Horticultural world need not be terribly agitated over the advent of a strange and weird new flora, the plants are much more apt to "revert to type."

From Mrs. John A. Stewart, Jr. President of the Short Hills Garden Club comes the following suggestion:

There may possibly be hostesses who, when they are notified that they are to have such a meeting, might be at a loss for an entertainment. In these days when so much is written and said about flower arrangement, the following plan might be amusing as well as instructive.

The hostess should gather flowers and foliage, both cultivated and wild, putting them in many containers so they may be easily handled—each member to provide her own receptacle and, before those present, make an artistic arrangement from the flowers provided. Of course the advice and criticism of a professional would be very advantageous, but plenty of amusement may result and much may be learned from the friendly jeers or plaudits of the company.

The "Nine
of Spades"

Course in Practical Gardening

Suggestion
for a Summer
Meeting

Bulletin Correspondence

Dear Mrs. Brewster:—I now send the fourth article for the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA and a diagram, and hope it may be as you like. I am very grateful to you for so kindly sending the copies of the BULLETINS containing the former articles. I should like to tell you how well got up I think the BULLETIN is, and how full of useful, helpful matter. Also the decision to avoid advertisements gives the whole thing a higher and better tone. This also enables correspondents, when they find reason to praise the work or produce of any firm, to do so without hesitation—a thing we cannot do in our advertisement-loaded journals.

I am much interested by your note at the end of my January article, but there is one which needs further explanation, and I am sorry that I did not make it clear. The Purple Sage of my spring garden is not *Salvia Solaria*, but the common sage of the herb garden *S. officinalis*, the same plant whose leaves we use for flavouring sausages and stuffing for goose, only with purplish leaves. I am a little doubtful whether it would come true from seed, even if seed could be obtained, but I must leave some for seed this year and try it. In a general way it is not encouraged to flower as it is grown for the colour of the leaves.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) GERTRUDE JEKYLL.

The member who forwards this letter asks for comment and enlightenment. Certainly we are all victims of this "superstition."

My dear Madam:—The superstition about August planting of *Lilium Candidum* about which you write in your recent letter is very prevalent, and held by many otherwise expert gardeners. In the face of this superstition, it is our practice to plant every year from fifteen to twenty thousand of these bulbs on November 1st. These bulbs are grown for the wholesale cut flower market. With us this November planting of *Lilium Candidum* is a cold-blooded business proposition. We do it to make money, and the fact that we continue to plant in November is, we think, sufficient expression of our opinion on this subject.

Very truly yours,

RHEA F. ELLIOT, Elliott Nursery.

Dear Madam:—I have read your BULLETIN with such pleasure, as evidencing the real interest now being taken in all that appertains to horticulture in America. May I point out that the Purple Sage

that K. L. B. takes to be *Salvia Sclarea* is a very different plant. It is merely a form of the old Sage, growing about six inches high, with leaves of a tender "bloomy" purple turning off to grey, with the young shoots of delicious creamy pink. I am now using it as a carpet to a grouping of pink *Pyrus-Malus*, pink Tamarick, red-purple Japanese maples, and your dainty "Calico" bush. Its flowers are insignificant, and oh, pinch off! The variety of "*Salvia Sclarea*" alluded to sounds like a child of mine which made such a sensation at Olympia where I showed it, and of which I sent seeds to your Vice-President. The seeds came originally from the Vatican garden, and it is a much more beautiful thing than *Salvia Sclarea* as generally seen. With me it will grow five feet high with rosy bracts and pale blue tubular flowers, the pink and blue together giving a delicious mauve effect. One great advantage is that after the first flush of beauty is over, the bracts take on a silvery hue and remain good looking for many weeks. It is supposed to be a descendant of the old English "Clary" from which a wine beloved of cottagers was brewed, and it has a pungent and aromatic scent.

It may interest your readers to hear that it has now been proved that a powder has more power over rust on Hollyhocks than any spray. This powder can be obtained from Mr. Vert, the Hollyhock raiser, Saffron Walden, Essex. He has the most glorious varieties including the great fig-leaved Hollyhocks with single flowers, and that needs to be planted six feet away from one another. You may have noticed that Hollyhocks near a dusty country road flourish in any cottager's garden, while they fail even with the most tender "nourishing" in the big gardens close by.

Pray forgive this long screed. I have such delightful memories of some of the garden clubs where I gave talks,—Lenox, Short Hills, Southampton, Lake Forest and others, that I feel I am talking to many old friends.

I was so grieved to learn through the "BULLETIN" of the death of Mrs. Renwick. She had been so busy experimenting with dahlias when I last heard from her. She is a great loss to all flower friends. I fear when I come over again, which I hope to do next autumn, that I shall find many blanks, as I hear my kind friend Mrs. Boardman has passed on also. They would have loved a little garden I am now making, formal, in shape of a diamond, grass walls, beds laid with lavender both sides and filled with weeping trees of pink Roses and Madonna Lillies and all around Hollyhocks in mauve and sulphur yellow, and pale pink and purple masses of them against a background of dark and shining Rhododendrons of great height, and carpeted with that lovely Nepeta, a Catmint, of mauve and silvery grey. The nurseryman will tell you that it does not seed, but it used to sow itself in gravelly

soil with me in Berkshire, and as it grows both at Newport and Brookline it should be obtainable in America.

Yours faithfully,

ALICE MARTINEAU,
Broom Hall, Sunningdale, Berkshire, England.

As a new member and as a professional, the Editor of the BULLETIN has very considerably given me space to say a few words to the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

What a joy it is to turn again with clear consciences to the pleasures of the great outdoors. I say this guardedly, with the demoralization of War Conditions still hanging over us—the lack of trained gardeners, the high cost of labor and the scarcity of plant material, but, if we are forward looking, as all good gardeners are, we will overlook these immediate discouragements in the path of our ultimate achievements.

Certainly few individual members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA or individual Clubs could be accused of lack of appreciation of gardens and especially of flowers, and you are by your interest rendering fine service and by so doing raising the standard of horticulture. The old rule of supply and demand works unerringly, and if you insist (as the English do), in having the best varieties of plants for your gardens, you will get them. It will then become worth while for the nurserymen to offer stock for which there is real and permanent demand. They may begin by growing the simple things themselves, or if this is economically impossible, insist on raising the embargo on importation, so with the united demand of garden lovers and plant growers Quarantine No. 37 may before long disappear into the limbo reserved for mistaken political measures.

All your efforts for better flower growing are well worth while, but beyond the high wall of your gardens proper, lies a wide field that is in need of just such interest and good work as you have been doing within.

Many GARDEN CLUB members are so keen about flowers and have so concentrated upon them that they do not realize they are but a part of all the fine plant material we have to draw from. Few also realize the wonderful variety of our native trees and shrubs, unsurpassed by any country in the World. As we go to Europe for our flower novelties so Europe comes to us for the interest and variety and beauty of our native plants.

Flowers, exquisite as they are, are but finishing touches to our pictures, we must first consider the framework and learn to use our materials outdoors as we would indoors, before beginning the furnishing of a house. To do this we want to develop our senses of ob-

servation and of beauty. Nature is endlessly and untiringly presenting wonderful landscape and gardening compositions to our unseeing eyes. She is always trying to teach us the value of bigness, unity and simplicity of effect in her own large scale, which lessons, if we have but wit to see, we can follow in principle and reduce in scale for our own home grounds. Our gardens or grounds, be they formal or informal are but a part of a whole scheme, and that scheme is our special bit of land, its special opportunity for original development.

May I speak as a Landscape Architect? We want you, who are our friends and often our clients, to appreciate our aims and to help us by your appreciation, to carry out our ideals. We want you to work with us in the making of more lovely gardens, the laying out of Country Places, big or little, and of suburban plots or even tiny back yards. The planning of City Parks, Play Grounds and of Cemeteries. We want your interest and cooperation for the preservation of fine woods, groups of trees and other natural scenery as well as for the proper choosing and placing of War Memorials and other activities incidental to community life.

Here is an opportunity for co-operation between the Garden Clubs, the Landscape Architects and the Local Village Improvement Societies which should open up all sorts of possibilities in the future for achievements of real value and real beauty. Can't we get together for some constructive work?

MARIAN C. COFFIN.

Fellow Am. Society of Landscape Architects.
12 Upper Berkeley Street, W. I.

Arnold Arboretum Calendar

DATES OF FIRST FLOWERS OR BEST FLOWERING PERIOD

First fls. *Prunus nigra*; April 30, 1896; May 1, 1899; May 2, 1900;
May 6, 1914; May 8, 1916; April 28, 1919.

First fls. *Prunus avinum*; April 25, 1897; May 9, 1901; May 4, 1904.

First fls. *Prunus pendula*; April 25, 1897; April 30, 1898; April 29, 1900.

First fls. *Prunus sachalinensis*; April 3, 1898; May 7, 1901; April 21,
1902; May 4, 1904; April 7, 1910; April 29, 1911; May 1, 1914;
May 11, 1917; April 27, 1918; April 23, 1919.

Prunus sachalinensis in about best bloom April 30, 1919.

Peach trees in about best and fullest bloom May 4, 1919.

Malus baccata (at Motleys) May 3, 1897; May 2, 1899; May 1,
1902.

First fls. *Malus sylvestris* (Baldwin) May 10, 1897; May 14, 1898;
May 9, 1899; May 13, 1900; May 21, 1901; May 6, 1902;
May 9, 1905; May 18, 1907; May 12, 1912.

Apple trees generally in best bloom May 18, 1919, some passing.
Pears in about best bloom May 9, 1919.
Syringia vulgaris (at best) May 22, 1897; May 23, 1914.
Forsythia (at about best) May 9, 1901; April 22, 1902.
Kalmia latifolia, about best bloom June 16, 1919.

Spring Calendar of the Rochester Parks

Collection of Lilacs containing 310 varieties and species in good bloom about May 25th.

Crab-apples begin to blossom about May 20th and the different species and varieties maintain a very good show until about the first week in June.

Azaleas probably in good bloom about June 1st. They have not been injured by the winter but the Rhodendrons look badly owing to two severe winters, this year and two years ago.

The large collection of Peonies will be in good condition from June 15th to 20th.

The Garden Club of America's List of Lecturers

Prepared by MRS. FREDERICK L. RHODES, *Librarian*

(Subject to Addition and Revision)

MISS LILIAN C. ALDERSON, 69 Lake Avenue, Greenwich, Connecticut.

Garden Outlines and Their Values. (*Lantern slides of Italian Gardens.*) *Plant Propagation.* *Bulbs Indoors and Out.* *Color in the Garden.* *Iris.* *An Amateur's Greenhouse.* *Flowering Shrubs.* *Enemies and Diseases of Plants.* *What Women are Doing in Horticulture.* *The Fruit Garden.* *Roses.* *The Herbaceous Border.* *How to Make a Rock Garden.* *Sweet Peas.* *Annuals and Biennials.* *The Possibilities of a Small Garden.* (*Lectures illustrated by flowers.*) (*Specimens and practical demonstration.*) \$25.00 and expenses for a single lecture.

MR. F. W. BESELEY, M. F. D. Sc., 815 Calvert Bldg. Baltimore, Maryland.

General Forestry and Forest Protection. *Forestry in Maryland.* *Roadside Tree Planting and Memorial Tree Planting.* *Black and white, also colored lantern slides with all lectures.* Only traveling expenses in Maryland. \$25.00 and expenses outside of Maryland.

MRS. S. A. BROWN, 155 West 58th Street, New York City.

Color Planting and Correct Color Nomenclature. *Attractive Weeds.* *Herbs—A Garden of Enchantment.* *Herbs used in "Seasoning and in Medicine," in "Magic Romance" and for "Sweets" for "Beautifying the Body as Well as Satisfying the Senses."* *Ways and Means of Amateur Exhibitions.* (*Club organizations and suggestion for Flower Shows.*) *When the East and West Meet in the Arrangement of Flowers.* (*Japanese arrangement.*) \$25.00. Prefers to lecture in vicinity.

MR. J. WILKINSON ELLIOT, Magee Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Gardens at Home and Abroad. 150 black and white, 75 colored lantern slides.
\$25.00 and travelling expenses.

MR. BERTRAND H. FARR, Wyomissing, Pennsylvania.

Peonies, Irises. *Black and white also colored lantern slides with each lecture.* Traveling and hotel expenses only.

MRS. BEATRIX FARRAND, 21 East 11th Street, New York City.

Problems in Garden Design (*lantern slides.*) *Rock and Wall Gardens.* *Design and Composition in Gardening.* Immediate vicinity \$75.00 and expenses. 250 miles or more special arrangement.

MR. JOHN K. M. L. FARQUHAR, 6 South Market Street, Boston, Massachusetts.
Lessons from Gardens Abroad on Construction and Planting. *New Hardy Plants for American Gardens.* *Hardy Lilies and Other Bulbous and Tuberous Plants.* *Lantern slides, also colored slides with all lectures.* Traveling expenses only.

- MISS AUGUSTINE HAUGHTON, Paoli, Pa., and 1624 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Songs appropriate to a Garden Club meeting. Singing and explaining a programme of songs.
 Immediate vicinity \$25.00 and expenses. 250 miles, \$30.00 and expenses. 500 miles, \$100.00 and expenses.
- MR. HERBERT K. JOB, 201 Main Street, West Haven, Connecticut.
"Wild Bird Life," "Knowing Our Wild Birds," "The Charm and Value of Wild Birds," "How to Attract and Propagate Birds." Colored slides, motion pictures, or both.
 \$25.00 and expenses. (Represents the National Association of Audobon Societies.)
- MR. CHARLES E. HUNN, Landscape Art Dep't, N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York.
Propagation and Care of Shrubbery, (also material for demonstration and numerous lantern slides.)
 \$25.00 and expenses.
- MR. FURMAN L. MULFORD, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
Beautifying the Farmstead. Beautifying Home Grounds, Street Trees. National Rose Test Garden, Roses for the Home. Annual Flowering Plants. (Many black and white, also colored slides with all lectures.)
 Expenses only when possible to go.
- MISS ROSE STANDISH NICHOLS, 55 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Massachusetts.
The Rise of Gardens, etc. Garden Design. Gardens from a Practical and Aesthetic Standpoint. Color in the Garden. English, French and Italian Gardens. How to Group Annuals and Perennials. (Black and white, also colored lantern slides with each lecture.) Miss Nichols will adapt her lectures to the requirements of any club.
 \$50.00 and expenses.
- MR. T. GILBERT PEARSON, 1974 Broadway, New York City.
Bird Life in the Garden. Life in the Nest. The Fight for American Bird Protection. Bringing Birds to the Home. (All lectures illustrated, when desired, with colored slides, or moving pictures or both.)
 Immediate vicinity \$25.00, 250 miles, \$30 and expenses. 500 miles, \$50 and expenses.
- MISS ELSA REHMAN, Landscape Architect, 492 Mount Prospect Avenue, Newark, N. J.
Color and Succession of Bloom in the Garden (with lantern slides). The Small Place (with lantern slides). Special lectures prepared upon request.
 Immediate vicinity \$25.00. 250 miles \$50.00.
- MR. THOMAS B. SYMONS, Department of Agriculture, College Park, Maryland.
Food Production, the Relation Between the Producer and Consumer. Present Status of Agricultural Production in Relation to Consumption. Extension activities in Maryland.
- MISS ROSALIE E. ZIMMERMAN, 1340 Pacific Street, Brooklyn N. Y.
On Famous Gardens (colored slides.) American Gardens. Practical Talks.
 Immediate vicinity \$25.00, 250 miles \$40.00. 500 miles \$50.00. The lectures can be on French, Italian, English and American Gardens, singly or on the most notable of all countries.
 Practical Talks include suggestions on landscape gardening and the planting of trees, shrubs and vegetables.
- MRS. CHARLES H. STOUT, Short Hills, New Jersey.
Dahlias and their Culture. (Black and white and colored slides.)
 \$25.00 and expenses. Fee goes to the war charities.
- MR. ARTHUR HERRINGTON, Madison, N. J.
Iris, Lilacs, Trees, Evergreen Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Trees, Spring flowering Bulbs. (Black and white lantern slides, also colored slides with all lectures.)
 250 miles, \$35.00, 500 miles, \$50.00. Can furnish own lantern without cost.
- MR. J. HORACE Mc FARLAND, Mt. Pleasant Press, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
Common Trees and Their Uncommon Flowers. Flowers and Ferns in Their Haunts. American Roses and Other Roses. (Beautifully colored lantern slides with all lectures.)
 Immediate vicinity \$65.00, 250 miles, \$90.00, 500 miles, \$125.00. Price does not include lantern service. Must have at least one month's notice.
- MISS MARIAN C. COFFIN, Landscape Architect, 830 Lexington Avenue, New York City.
Garden Harmony and Succession in Planting (with slides). Gardening Through the Year, in two parts, Spring and Early Summer—Late Summer and Autumn (Illustrated.) The Country Place and its Treatment. Some Gardening "Dont's." Form and Color in the Garden (with slides).
 Immediate vicinity, \$50.00, 100 miles, \$75.00, 500 miles, \$100.00 or more, expenses.
- MR. J. OTTO THILOW, Secretary, Henry A. Dreer, Inc., 714 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Horticulture and Floriculture. Flowers from Snow to Snow. Alpine Flora of the Canadian Rockies. Life and Vegetation of Hawaiian Islands. Flora of Yellowstone Park. Bermuda, Cuba and Jamaica. A Cruise to the South Sea Islands. (Black and white, also colored lantern slides.)
 Expenses only.
- MR. ERNEST N. CORY, College Park, Maryland.
Insects Affecting Flowers and Ornamentals. Insects of the Orchard. Insects of the Garden. Beautiful and Interesting Denizens of our Countryside.
 No charge in Maryland, \$50.00 and expenses outside of Maryland.
- MR. RICHARD ROTHE, Clenside, Pennsylvania.
Perennial and Perennial Gardens (75-100 slides, mostly in color). Rock Gardens (slides 100, colored slides 90). Specialist in Rock Garden designing and building. Fascinating Problems in Outdoor Art (50 to 75 slides in color).
 Immediate vicinity, \$10.00. Longer distances please correspond direct with Mr. Rothe.
- MR. JOHN SCHEEPERS, No. 2 Stone Street, New York City.
Tulips. Narcissus and Other Bulbs. Lilies. Iris. (Colored slides with all lectures.)
 Immediate vicinity \$50.00, 250 miles \$100.00. 500 miles, \$150.00. All expenses.
- MR. EDWARD AVIS, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City, (Room 402).
"Birdland" Lecture Recital. (100 lantern slides.)
 Immediate vicinity, \$50.00, 250 miles, \$65.00, 500 miles, \$100.00. Program.
Bird Mimic, The Morning Concert, violin and bird songs. Songs and Stories of the Birds. Twilight Hymns. A Woodland Concert. The Canary's Song. A Meadow Trio. The Wood Pewee and the "Country Church Organ." Nocturnal Sounds. A Noonday Concert. The Mocking Bird. An Imaginary Bird Trip. Vesper Songs.

- MR. ERNEST HAROLD BAYNES, Meriden, New Hampshire.
Wild Birds and How to Attract Them. Our Wild Animal Neighbors. Our Animal Allies in the World War. (Lantern slides, part of them colored.)
 Immediate vicinity, \$100.00. 250 miles, \$150.00. 500 miles, \$200.00.
 MISS NINA L. MARSHALL, 718 Madison Avenue, New York City. Tel. 3050 Plaza.
"The Flowers and Their Welcome Insect Guests." Models. "Seed and Fruit Travelers," (with models.) "The Story of the Honey Bee" (with model bee and living bees. Original slides to illustrate.) "Homes and Family Life of Bees, Birds and Flowers." "The Story of the Mushrooms" (100 slides, colored by hand from original photographs).
 Immediate vicinity, \$100.00 and expenses. Longer distances, write to Miss Marshall.
 PROF. S. B. SHAW, College Park, Maryland.
The Home Orchard. Production of Better Fruit. Preparation of Fruit for Market. (Colored lantern slides, also a motion picture film of three reels). "Apples and the County Agent" (being used to encourage the production of better fruit).
 Only charge is for traveling and subsistence expenses.
 MR. J. J. LEVISON, M. F., Sea Cliff, Long Island, New York.
The Care and Planting of Trees on Private Estates. The Care and Planting of Trees on City Streets. Landscape Forestry for Estates and for Municipalities.
 Immediate vicinity, \$25.00. 250 miles, \$50.00. Or free, if necessary.
 MRS. JEAN KANE FOULKE, Bala Farm, West Chester, Pennsylvania.
The Garden versus the Farm. Garden Wastes and Savings. Your Garden's Duty.
 Immediate vicinity, \$10.00. 250 miles, \$20.00. 500 miles, \$25.00. Also expenses.
 MISS LETITIA E. WRIGHT, JR. "Waldheim," Logan, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Bees and Beekeeping. (Lantern slides can be used.)
 Vicinity \$20.00. 250 miles, \$25.00. And expenses.
 MRS. WILLIAM A. HUTCHESON (Martha Brookes Brown), 45 East 82nd Street, N. Y. City. June 1 to October 1, Gladstone, N. J.
The Flower Garden. (125 lantern slides.) Hedges, Arbors, Gateways. (125 lantern slides.) Some Elements in Good Village Planting. (125 lantern slides.)
 Vicinity, \$50.00. 250 miles, \$75.00. 500 miles, \$100.00. Also expenses.
 MR. HERBERT W. FAULKNER, Washington, Connecticut.
Mysteries of the Flowers (with moving charts showing action of Insects. Slides and colored slides).
Seeds Bewitched (with moving charts showing act of Seed Dispersal). After July 15, 1920, the following lecture will be ready: *What Flowers Know* (with moving charts showing how Flowers show Intelligence).
 Immediate vicinity, \$50.00. 250 miles, \$70.00. 500 miles, \$100.00.
 MR. CHARLES H. TOTTY, Madison, New Jersey.
 Any Horticultural subject. No slides. Lecture for benefit of my customers, just for expenses of trip.
 MR. CHESTER JAY HUNT, Little Falls, New Jersey.
The Essentials of Out-door Bulb Culture. The Essentials of In-door Bulb Culture. The Planting of Tulips and the Selection of Varieties. The Planting of Daffodils and the Selection of Varieties. The Spring Garden. Bulbs for Exhibition. The Romantic Tulip. Daffodilmania. Bloembollenweekers. A Day in my Trial Gardens. No lantern slides with any lecture.
 Fee \$20.00 and expenses.
 MRS. B. HAMMOND TRACY, Cedar Acres, Wenham, Massachusetts.
Gladioli (with lantern slides) in summer with Cut Blooms).
 Immediate vicinity, \$25.00. 250 miles, \$35.00. 500 miles, \$50.00. Expenses also.
 DR. SPENCER L. DAWES, Room 703, Hall of Records, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City.
The Doctor's Garden (Photographs, life size, of medicinal plants and flowers. Lantern slides both black and colored.)
 Vicinity \$25.00. 250 miles, \$50.00. 500 miles, \$50.00 and expenses.
 MISS ELIZABETH LEIGHTON LEE, Director School of Horticulture, Ambler, Pennsylvania.
The History of Landscape Gardening. No slides. *The Plan of the Grounds. Hints on planning and planting the garden.* (Some lantern slides for the above lecture.) *The School of Horticulture.* Lantern slides. Charge travelling expenses only for this lecture. *Small Trees and Shrubs Suitable for the Garden. The Design of the Garden.*
 Vicinity \$25.00. 250 miles, \$35.00 and expenses. 500 miles, \$40.00 and expenses.
 MR. GEORGE T. POWELL, Ghent, New York.
Improvement of Trees and Plants through Bud Selection. (This includes fruit trees and flowers also garden vegetables. This gives most valuable results. Charts are used instead of slides.)
 Vicinity \$25.00. 250 miles, \$35.00. 500 miles, \$40.00 and expenses.
 MISS FRANCES BENJAMIN JOHNSTON, 163 Lexington Avenue, New York City.
American Gardens in Color, Gardens East and West. (150 colored slides.) *Planning and Planting Gardens.* (150 to 200 slides, colored, with plans.) *Garden Lore, Flower Legend.* (150 to 200 historical slides.)
 Minimum fee \$75.00 and expenses. Will make special terms where two or more lectures can be given in nearby places about the same date.
 MR. A. P. SAUNDERS, Clinton, New York.
Peonies, (no slides.)
 Vicinity \$25.00. 250 miles, \$25.00. 500 miles, \$25.00 and expenses.
 MRS. WILLIAM E. VERPLANCK, Mt. Gulian, Fishkill-on-Hudson, New York. November 15th to May 1, Princeton, New Jersey.
Roses. Garden Borders. Spring Work in the Flower Garden. Plant Diseases and Care of Orchards. Fall Work in the Flower Garden. Spring Bulbs, Lilies and Summer Blooming Bulbs. Rock Work, Rock Plants, Pools and Sundials. Planning and Planting Flower Gardens.
 Vicinity \$30.00 and expenses. 200 to 300 miles from N. Y., \$35.00 and expenses.
 Two talks for beginners, on *Planting the Vegetable and Flower Garden and Pruning.* \$50.00 for the two lectures.

Membership List of The Garden Club of America

GIVING NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PRESIDENTS FOR 1919-1920

ALBEMARLE

Mrs. Harry T. Marshall, University, Va.

ALLEGEHENY COUNTY

Mrs. Henry Rea, Sewickley, Pennsylvania

AMATEUR GARDENERS OF BALTIMORE

Miss Dora L. Murdoch, 245 West Biddle Street
Baltimore, Md.

BEDFORD

Mrs. Rollin Saltus, Mount Kisco, New York

CHESTNUT HILL

Mr. R. M. Saltonstall, Chestnut Hill,
Massachusetts

CINCINNATI

Mrs. Samuel H. Taft, 3320 Morrison Avenue,
Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio

CLEVELAND

Mrs. John E. Newell, West Mentor, Ohio

EASTHAMPTON

Mrs. William A. Lockwood, 780 Park Avenue,
N. Y., and Easthampton, L. I.

FACQUER & LOUDOUN

Mrs. Fairfax Harrison, Belvoir House,
Belvoir, Va.

GREENWICH

Mrs. Franklin Edson, Greenwich, Conn.

GREEN SPRING VALLEY

Mrs. William V. Elder, Glyndon, Maryland

HARFORD COUNTY

Sec'y., Miss E. Rush Williams, Bel Air, Md.

HARTFORD

Mrs. Robert W. Gray, Weekapaug, R. I., and
54 Huntington Street, Hartford, Connecticut

ILLINOIS

Mrs. Horace H. Martin, Lake Forest, Illinois

JAMES RIVER

Mrs. Thomas S. Wheelwright, Buckhead
Spring, Chesterfield Co., Virginia

LAKE GENEVA

Mrs. E. A. Potter, Chicago Beach Hotel, Chicago
and Lake Geneva, Wis.

LENOX

Miss Heloise Meyer, Lenox, Mass.

LITCHFIELD

— — — — —

NEWPORT GARDEN ASSOCIATION

Miss Wetmore, 630 Park Avenue,
New York City, and Newport, R. I.

NORTH COUNTY

Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, 38 E. 37th Street
New York City and Groton Farm, Westbury, L.I.

NORTH SHORE

Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby, 95 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., and Manchester, Mass.

ORANGE AND DUTCHESS COUNTIES

Dr. Edward L. Partridge, 19 Fifth Avenue
New York and Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA

Mrs. Charles Biddle, Andalusia, Pennsylvania

PHILIPSTOWN

Mrs. Samuel Sloan, 45 East 53d Street,
New York and Garrison, New York

PRINCETON

Mrs. George A. Armour, Princeton, New Jersey

RIDGEFIELD

Mrs. George Pratt Ingersoll, Ridgefield, Conn.
and Stamford, Conn.

RUMSON

Mrs. George G. Ward, Jr., 71 W. 50th Street
New York and Seabright, New Jersey

HARDY GARDEN CLUB OF RUXTON

Mrs. Ernest H. Dinning, Ruxton, Baltimore
Co., Md.

RYE

Mrs. A. William Putnam, Rye, New York

SANTA BARBARA

Mrs. Edwin H. Sawyer, 200 West Victoria St.
Santa Barbara, California

SHAKER LAKES

Mrs. James H. Rogers, 1920 E. 93d Street
Cleveland, Ohio

SHORT HILLS

Mrs. John A. Stewart, Jr., Short Hills, N. J.

SOMERSET HILLS

Mrs. Francis G. Lloyd, 157 East 71st Street
New York and Bernardsville, New Jersey

SOUTHAMPTON

Mrs. Harry Pelham Robbins, 10 East 80th St.
New York and Southampton, L. I.

Bulletin Information

Extra copies of the BULLETIN may be had for .35 cents each.

To Club
Secretaries:
Important

time it has been decided to send to each Club secretary three extra copies to be given to any members of their Club who fail to receive their copy. Please explain this to your Club at your next meeting.

To Club
Members
Articles for
Publication

When your copy of the BULLETIN does not reach you please apply to the Secretary of your Club who will have extra copies for replacing those lost in the mail.

The editor would be grateful for articles of from 500 to 2,500 words. In the November issue of the BULLETIN a list of subjects of particular interest to our members was printed and we had hoped that contributions upon these and other subjects would be submitted. We must, however, make two stipulations; that all articles be typewritten and that they reach us four weeks before the issue for which they are intended goes to press.

In writing to the BULLETIN please give your full name and address and also the name of the Member Club to which you belong. The BULLETIN file is arranged by Clubs and unless all information asked for above is given confusion may arise.

The March issue of the BULLETIN was erroneously Number II (new series). Obviously it should have been Number III (new series). The editor is not sure who should apologize for this error.

Board of Directors

(INCOMPLETE)

Chairman

MRS. WALTER S. BREWSTER,
LAKE FOREST, ILL., AND 1220 LAKE SHORE
DRIVE, CHICAGO

The Gardener's Miscellany

MRS. ROBERT C. HILL
EASTHAMPTON, L. I., AND 960
PARK AVE., NEW YORK

Plant Material

MRS. CHARLES W. HUBBARD
WINNETKA, ILL.

Secretary (Ex-officio)

MRS. HAROLD I. PRATT
GLEN COVE, L. I., AND 820 FIFTH
AVE., NEW YORK

Garden Literature

MRS. WILLIAM K. WALLBRIDGE
SHORT HILLS, N. J.

Garden Pests and Remedies

MRS. BENJAMIN WARREN
GROSSE POINTE SHORES, MICH.

Special Plant Societies

MRS. JOHN A. STEWART, JR.
SHORT HILLS, N. J.

At the meeting of the GARDEN CLUB on December 1st it was decided that members should be allowed to subscribe to the BULLETIN for non-members. This will not throw open our subscription list to the public, but it will make it possible for anyone really interested to receive the BULLETIN regularly. If you wish to subscribe for some friend, or sponsor the subscription of some non-member you may do so.

The subscription price is \$1.50. The name and address of the subscriber and the member through whom the subscription is sent should be forwarded to the editor, together with a check made payable to the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

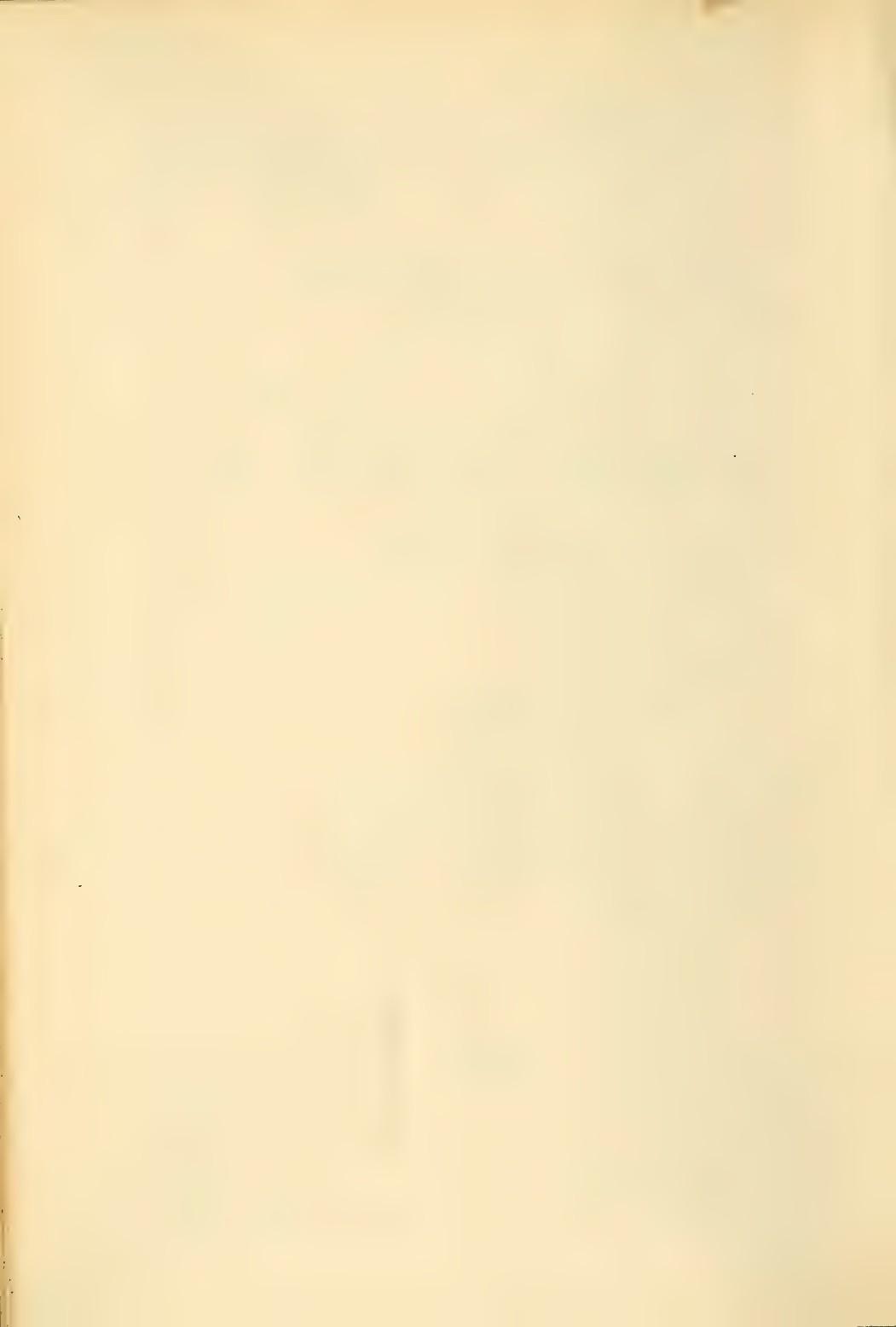
Annual Reports of Member Clubs

OF

The Garden Club of
America



1921



ALBEMARLE GARDEN CLUB

Failed to report.

GARDEN CLUB OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY

It is with great pleasure that I report a very active year for our Garden Club. We held ten meetings during the year and continued our more serious work, such as that among the farm women of the county, the restoration of the Historic Garden at Economy, and our gift to the City of Pittsburgh of a plan, submitted by Mr. James L. Greenleaf, for planting the new entrance to Schenley Park.

We gave 270 prizes, totaling \$1200, for flowers and vegetables, in rural schools and at community fairs; twenty memberships in the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association, and paid for the upkeep of an automobile for a County Farm Bureau representative.

A very successful Dahlia Show was held in Sewickley.

Our club feels especially honored at the appointment of Mrs. McKnight as Editor of the Bulletin.

This report may indicate that we are taking too much interest in matters outside the province of gardening as a fine art, but we find we can combine interest in our gardens with our more serious work and it has proved, to our complete satisfaction, that the program of each Club should be decided by its members according to social, financial and geographical conditions.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. HENRY R. REA)

*EDITH OLIVER REA,
President.*

AMATEUR GARDENERS' CLUB, BALTIMORE, MD.

We think that our club has had a successful and stimulating year. Our first important action was to establish a Wild Flower Committee with Mrs. Edward Bouton chairman. Through her energy and enthusiasm a Baltimore Chapter was formed of the National Association for the Preservation of Wild Flowers, an active propaganda started by means of lectures and publicity and plans made for protection and propagation of wild flowers which are becoming extinct. Monthly meetings of the club were held and well attended, at which papers were read by members upon gardens and allied subjects; and lectures were given in conjunction with other clubs near Baltimore.

Historic places and gardens were discussed and visited. In connection with other garden clubs, under the auspices of the Civic League we took part in a Flower Market giving the Alice Garrett Medal for the most artistic booth and the Wild Flower

Association in Washington entrusted us with a small but valuable exhibit of native wild plants.

We joined with other clubs for a Rose Show in June and in the same way held a Chrysanthemum Show and sale of plants in October.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. LYMAN C. JOSEPHS.

ALICE V. JOSEPHS, *President.*

October 25, 1921

BEDFORD GARDEN CLUB

There have been eight regular meetings during the year. Informal Flower Shows were held at five of these meetings.

PROGRAM

April:	Growing, Preparing and Packing Flowers for Exhibition	<i>Mr. Isaac Henderson</i>
	Spring spraying of Apple Trees	<i>Mrs. Edwin Holter</i>
May:	Flower Arrangements	<i>Mrs. Allen Marquand</i>
June:	Paeonies	<i>Mrs. Edward Harding</i>
	The Club also took part in the Joint Flower Show held at Purchase, with the Rye, Greenwich, New Canaan and Ridgefield Clubs.	
July:	Berries and Small Fruits	<i>Mr. James Wood</i> <i>Mr. Fletcher Steele</i>
August:	Wild Flower Meeting. A visit to Mr. Benjamin Fairchild's Garden and informal talk by Mr. Fairchild on the use of native growths in planting.	
September:	Fall Flower Show, including exhibit of Flowers and Vegetables grown by school children. 1200 packets of seed were distributed in the spring and the gardens visited by Club members during the summer.	
	Chrysanthemums and other Autumn Flowers.	
		<i>Paper by Charles Totty</i>
October:	Birds and Gardens	<i>Mr. Herbert Job</i>
	Annual Meeting.	

The grounds of the Bedford Hills Community House have been planted by the Club.

A Bird Bath Exhibit was made at the International Flower Show, in March; also an Entry in the Window Box Competition of the City Gardens Club.

EVELYN NOYES SALTUS,
President.

THE CHESTNUT HILL GARDEN SOCIETY

During the year the Society held seven indoor meetings and visited several gardens.

The annual May Flower Show was notable for the number, quality and beauty of the exhibits. It was open to members on the first day and the annual meeting of the Society was held in the evening in the main exhibition room. The following day the show was largely attended by friends of the members.

The Horticultural Medal of the Garden Club of America was awarded to Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Webster for the best arranged collection of rare spring flowering plants.

There was a lively competition in table decorations and many such decorations were original in conception and color scheme and well merited the high praise given them.

At the invitation of Prof. Charles S. Sargent, a special meeting was held in May at the Arnold Arboretum. The members attended generally and were conducted through the Arboretum by Mr. John G. Jack, receiving much valuable information.

The Club has replanted the grounds of the Railroad Station in Chestnut Hill under the direction of Mr. Guy Lee, its Garden Consultant, advised by Prof. Sargent. Many years ago these grounds were laid out by Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, Senior, and Planted by Prof. Sargent. It was a privilege to carry on the work begun by such eminent men.

JEANNE N. COLT, *Secretary, pro tem.*

CINCINNATI GARDEN CLUB

The Cincinnati Garden Club obtained permission to move the flowers from a beautiful wood where a factory was to be built, and The Wild Flower Society moved successfully, thirty-five varieties to the new East High School Wild Flower Preserve: many native trees and shrubs were also planted. In May the Society had a creditable Wild Flower Exhibition, visited by ten thousand people. A direct result is a weekly course of lectures on wild flowers.

In June, Mrs. W. C. Procter entertained members of all the neighboring Garden Clubs. It was decided to have a meeting every spring.

In June also, at a fete for a local charity, the Club had a charming miniature garden where plants were sold; the sum netted was over twelve hundred dollars.

In July, Mrs. W. S. Rowe read an interesting monograph on some Historic Gardens in Ohio and Kentucky.

On November sixth, the Club had an Amateur Dahlia Show

for the Public. The bronze medal of the Garden Club of America was offered for an achievement in Dahlia growing; the Judges unanimously awarded it to Mrs. S. H. Taft's "Elizabeth."

Mrs. Hutchinson's delightful, illustrated talk on Wild Flowers was given in November.

The support of the French Orphan is still continued.

MARY L. S. PERKINS, (MRS. JAMES H.)
Secretary, pro tem.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF CLEVELAND

During the past year the Garden Club of Cleveland has held Seven Meetings with lectures and Five Meetings of the Board of Gardeners.

Also, three afternoons were spent by the Members of the Shaker Lakes Club and The Garden Club of Cleveland, visiting gardens and planning for the coming visit of the Garden Club of America.

A Wild Flower Garden has been started by the two Garden Clubs on land given by the City for a permanent Wild Flower Park and to be cared for by the City but to be under the supervision of the two Garden Clubs. It is located at the foot of Shaker Lakes by an old mill where the Shakers originally settled.

The two Clubs have been asked to take space in the National Flower Show to be given here in March. A Spring Garden 20 by 50 feet has been designed to be entered in competition for the prize of \$1000 offered by the Flower Show.

The Club has increased its membership by 22 members. The following officers were elected for 1922:

<i>Mrs. John E. Newell</i>	President
<i>Mrs. John D. MacLennan</i>	First Vice-President
<i>Mrs. Charles A. Otis</i>	Second Vice-President
<i>Mrs. Courteny Burton</i>	Third Vice-President
<i>Mrs. Belden Seymour</i>	Treasurer
<i>Miss Clara B. Sherwin</i>	Corresponding Secretary
<i>Mrs. Benedict Crowell</i>	Recording Secretary

A special Committee from the Shaker Lakes Club and the Garden Club of Cleveland has been appointed to be in charge of the arrangements for the visit of the Garden Club of America in June 1922.

ANNE C. NEWELL

MRS. JOHN E. NEWELL

President.

GARDEN CLUB OF DENVER

The Summer programs for the Denver Garden Club, during the months of June, July and the first part of August have been widely varied. Once a month we have had the history of Gardens, treated from an artistic, scientific and historical standpoint. Once a month we have had the study of the garden in the more purely botanical treatment; we have had as well, several botanising trips into the mountains, and one competitive problem in planting the new garden of one of our members.

The calendar has been as follows:

June 6th	Primitive Garden Forms.
June 20th	A talk by Miss Schmall of the State Museum of Natural History on the Ecological Botany of Colorado.
June 26th	A botanical trip to Estes Park for study of wild flowers.
July 11th	Roman Gardens.
July 25th	Study of the Competitive Project of the Garden Planting for Mrs. Kountze.
August 1st	Roman Gardens of the Renaissance.
August 8th	Botanical Expedition up Boulder Canon for study of trees and shrubs.

In addition to our regular study we have had the usual amount of interchange of subjects dear to the heart of every gardener, pests, varieties and fertilizers, and have visited several of our loveliest gardens, those of Mrs. George Crammer, Mrs. Daniel Tears and Mrs. Hepburn Walker.

JUNE B. BENEDICT (MRS. J. B.) *President.*

GARDEN CLUB OF EASTHAMPTON

Spring activities began in March when the Club competed by two entries, one for the best Table Decoration, the other for a Bird Bath, at the Flower Show of The New York Horticultural Society, and was fortunate in winning second place in the former class.

Meetings were held fortnightly during the summer and lectures were given by Mrs. Charles Stout, Mr. Loring Underwood and Miss Koleman. At other meetings members addressed the Club. Exhibits of flowers and vegetables were shown regularly at the meetings and ribbons awarded as prizes.

The Fifth Annual Flower Show in June and the Dahlia Show in August were most successful.

The work of the Experimental Garden and that of the Wild-

flower Committee was carried on, and much interest was shown in the Lantern Slides made from photographs of a number of the gardens.

The season closed with an experience meeting, many helpful suggestions being given by the members and summer experiences related.

The Treasury showed such a good balance on hand that a contribution of fifty dollars was made, as in 1920, to Ambler Horticultural School, and a gift was also made to the East Hampton Free Library.

November 10, 1921.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

January 1st ends the most successful year of the Garden Club of Evanston.

Each month there has been a meeting consisting of a lecture, visits to gardens, or planning for the two big functions of the year—the Garden Market and the Aster Exhibit.

The Garden Market comes the middle of May. This is vast in two directions. It brings new funds into the treasury and spreads an interest in gardening among the citizens of Evanston and the nearby villages.

The Aster Exhibit is held the Friday after school opens in September. The aster seeds are distributed in spring among the school children. The children raise the asters themselves and in the fall bring the blossoms to their respective schools. Judges go from school to school, select the prize winners in each school, take them to a central point, and select the best of all. The plan now is to give a trophy to the school that has the best general exhibit. This fall some of the exhibits were beautiful.

The big plan of the Garden Club of Evanston is to plant a memorial avenue of elms on the new High School grounds.

LYDIA K. ALLEN,
Secretary.

THE FAUQUIER AND LOUDOUN GARDEN CLUB OF VIRGINIA

This year we have varied our programme by holding three Flower Shows in competition for the club cup, instead of bringing exhibits to every meeting as before, and since a new exhibitor won, the cup remains a potent influence towards further efforts in fine gardening.

We have had two experience meetings and kept records of successful color combinations reported; the Committee on Plant

Exchange has been very active and the Roadside Committee has rescued two giant white oak trees, which are to have tablets placed on them, setting forth that they are under the protection of this Garden Club.

In May we made a pilgrimage to Mt. Vernon to study the grounds and gardens, and nothing can be more worthwhile for modern gardeners, especially after reading that admirable book of Mr. Wilstach, "Washington's Home."

The most important event of the year came in June, when we had the pleasure of receiving the Virginia Federation of Garden Clubs for a day's tour of our gardens, after their annual meeting as guests of the Warrenton Garden Club.

We have enjoyed some charming lectures, from Miss Averill in costume, on the Art of Japanese Flower Arrangement, Mr. Wister on Roses and Dr. Paul Bartsch of the Smithsonian Institute, with the assistance of Mrs. Minnegerode Andrews of Washington, on Native Wild Flowers and Ferns.

And though we have not done any striking things, the feeling is unanimous that 1921 has been a happy and profitable year.

HETTY HARRISON, *President.*

THE GREENWICH GARDEN CLUB

October 1920—October 1921

In addition to the regular meetings of the Club, held monthly, from April to November, inclusive, there have been three field days devoted to study of special planting and to wild flowers. A committee, appointed by the President, exhibited a basket of flowers, in the class open to members of the Garden Club of America, in the International Flower Show, on March 16th, and were awarded the first prize in the class. On June 15th, the Club contributed eighty exhibits to the combined flower shows of Westchester and Fairfield Counties. Members were awarded eight first and five second prizes. On September 23d the Club made its annual show, a Dahlia Show, and offered prizes in six classes. A special club prize was awarded to the grower of the best seedling bloom. The members of the club were especially requested to bring to every meeting anything of special interest which they might have, a flower, seed-pod, diseased spray, anything which might be discussed.

The Club has continued its care of a hardy border on the Hospital grounds, and added to this, a picking garden of annuals, for use in the Hospital. This fall, members are in charge of planting with shrubs and hardy plants the grounds of the local Y. W. C. A.

MRS. L. V. LOCKWOOD, *President.*

GREEN SPRING VALLEY GARDEN CLUB, MARYLAND

The work of our Club for the last year has been on the same lines as the preceding years:—Visiting gardens, enjoying some splendid lectures, working with the Maryland Chapter of the Wild Flower Preservation Society and helping to improve the community in planting.

We had the honor of winning the prize for the most artistically arranged basket of vegetables, fruits and flowers at the Baltimore Flower Market and with the Gardens Club of Twenty, the first prize for decorated booth.

This Flower Market is held annually and draws a large crowd of Flower Lovers.

LINA POE ELDER,
President.

GARDEN CLUB OF HARFORD COUNTY, MARYLAND

During the year ending September, 1921, The Garden Club of Harford County had nine meetings.

One of these, which was held in co-operation with several other Maryland Garden Clubs, gave us an opportunity to hear Mrs. Nathaniel Britton, of the New York Botanical Gardens, on The Preservation of Wild Flowers.

At another meeting, we listened to Mr. Swepson Earle's Lecture on Colonial Homes and Gardens in Southern Maryland, illustrated by very beautiful pictures with the lantern.

At a third meeting, we heard Mr. Vincent talk to the Club on his specialty of growing Dahlias.

Our members have continued the work of sending flowers from their gardens to the ill and the wounded soldiers at the Fort McHenry Hospital in Baltimore.

With full attendance, and earnest discussion of our special problems, our Club has proved most helpful to the members, showing not its least usefulness, perhaps, in bringing together neighbors, many of whom live in the country all through the year, and in homes lying far apart.

EMMA JAMES JOHNSON,
MRS. JAMES HEMSLEY JOHNSON. *President.*

GARDEN CLUB OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT
1920-1921

Practical talk by Mr. Sierman, Landscape Gardner.

Exhibition of slides from The Garden Club of America. Five additional slides were shown from photographs of the gardens of our members.

Lecture by Mr. Loring Underwood, "The Arnold Arboretum."

Exhibited a basket of flowers at the International Flower Show in New York which received Honorable Mention.

Sent \$25 to the Committee of the G. C. of A. to mitigate the severities of Quarantine No. 37.

Three papers on "Garden Ideals."

Informal talk on "Spring-flowering Bulbs," Mr. Keser.

Paper on "Friendship's Garden." Report of the Secretary, on the visit of the President and Delegate to the Annual Meeting in New York.

Interesting visit at the invitation of The Garden Club of Middletown, and a return visit from that club.

Visited gardens in Farmington.

The Garden Club of Litchfield invited our members to a luncheon and a tour of its gardens. It was a day of supreme enjoyment.

Cooperated with the Connecticut Horticultural Society at its June Show.

Our members contributed bouquets of flowers arranged by themselves to the Hartford Public Library. The Flower Mission also received contributions.

The Club is gratified to report that Mrs. Howard Knapp, our correspondent to the Bulletin of the G. C. of A. has joined the Editorial staff of that Magazine. Her department is called "News and Views."

MARY GRAY
(MRS. R. W. GRAY)
President.

THE JAMES RIVER GARDEN CLUB, OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

The James River Garden Club has completed a busy year enlarging its own garden knowledge and spreading the love for growing things.

At four of the meetings slides were shown (a) Gardens of the Garden Club of America, (b) Arnold Arboretum, (c) American Iris Society, (d) Historic Homes of Virginia.

Lecturers included: Mrs. Helen Fowler of the Aquatic Gardens, Washington, D. C.; Mr. John C. Wister of Philadelphia on the Iris, and Mr. Grantham on Special Fertilizers for special plants.

Papers by Club members included "The Dahlia," "October Gardens" and several on "Historic Gardens of Virginia."

The Club held a Field Day and Basket Picnic at Buckhead Springs to see a natural planting of Iris.

Among the civic activities of the Club: The establishment of a Wild Flower Preserve in Joseph Bryan Park; recommending the Iris for the City Flower—adopted by the City; co-operation with Good Roads Movement, and with the Virginia Pageant Association in planting 7500 Iris in the principal avenues and parks on the line of march of the Historical Pageant to be staged in Richmond next spring.

Many Club members attended the meeting of the Virginia Garden Clubs in Warrenton in Fauquier and Loudoun Counties.

In May the Club held its first Flower Festival and Iris Show—a marked success—the proceeds being used for promoting horticultural knowledge.

Respectfully submitted,
MRS. THOS. S. WHEELWRIGHT *President.*

THE GARDEN CLUB OF LAKE FOREST

Programme

Nov. 9, 1920... The Annual Meeting.

April 16, 1921.. "An Expression of Spring in Music."

May 6..... "Three Garden Chapters."

May 27..... "Gardening in the Sub-Tropics."

June 4-5..... A Flower Show by the Garden Club of Illinois in co-operation with the North Shore Horticultural Society.

June 24..... An afternoon of visiting gardens.

July 1..... "Wild-flowers"—An illustrated lecture by Mr. Norman Taylor.

July 15..... "Experiences in English Gardens."

July 23-24.....A Flower Show in co-operation with the North Shore Horticultural Society.

August 5.....A luncheon followed by an informal discussion of garden problems.

September 7..“Fungi of Our Fields and Woods,” by Mr. L. H. Pray.

September 30..“Gardens here and there.”

October 13....“Arborets,” by Mr. O. C. Simonds.

Two lectures to school children on Wild-flower Preservation were given by Mrs. Albert A. Michelson.

The Club co-operated with the Women's National Farm and Garden Association in making an exhibit of garden sculpture.

The Public Libraries of Winnetka and Lake Forest were supplied with flowers arranged for effect.

The Saturday morning Flower Market, which was established last season, continued to be successfully maintained. The money earned by the Flower Market and a sum contributed from the Flower Show receipts were given for the purpose of planting a public Athletic Field and Playground.

Respectfully submitted,
FLORENCE MARTIN President.

THE LAKE GENEVA GARDEN CLUB

The Lake Geneva Garden Club has enjoyed a very successful season. The first meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Wrigley, when the report of the Council of Presidents, held in New York in May, was read. The next meeting, at the residence of Mrs. Edw. E. Ayer, where a delightfully instructive paper was read by Mrs. Ayer on the "Redwoods of California," followed by views that she had taken. A week later a luncheon at the Country Club with members of the Garden Club of Illinois and the Evanston Garden Club as guests, followed by an illustrated lecture by Mr. Jesse Lowe Smith on "The Milkweeds and Their Insect Guests." Mrs. Frank Rehm's garden was visited and tea served in a most attractive way.

Mrs. Charles L. Hutchinson had an afternoon with the Wild Flowers at her home. Each one present was asked to describe a wild flower and the others to guess its name. A stroll through their woods that abound with wild flowers was a treat that followed.

Mrs. Samuel W. Allerton gave a most interesting description of colored views that she had collected of "Pasadena Gardens."

Plans for beautifying the grounds around the railroad station are being considered.

(MRS. SEYMOUR MORRIS) Respectfully submitted,
IDA T. MORRIS, President.

THE LENOX GARDEN CLUB, 1921

The Lenox Garden Club had its usual eight meetings during the summer at four of which lectures were given and at two, papers by members were read. The Club regret very much the retirement of the President Miss Meyer, who held office for two years, but are rejoiced at welcoming back as Vice President, Dr. Wm. Gilman Thompson. In June the Club, by the kind invitation of the Millbrook Garden Club and Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne had a very charming day, lunching in the shade of Mrs. Thorne's beautiful old trees and attending the lecture by Mr. Loring Underwood. In the hope of interesting the Lenox school children models and plans were made for small vegetable gardens, they proved rather difficult but a prize day was held and prizes, ribbons, and ice cream were distributed. The models for next year have been simplified and the enrollment is to be more systematic through the help of one of the teachers. Members are to supervise a certain number of children and endeavor to overcome the opposition of some of the parents who consider the children's time wasted when not working for them and who are the most necessary to get hold of.

(MISS) GEORGIANA W. SARGENT

November, 1921

President.

THE LITCHFIELD GARDEN CLUB

The Litchfield Garden Club has had a very successful summer, and much interest has been shown at the meetings which have been held on alternate Thursdays from June to September.

On June fifteenth we very much enjoyed the hospitality of the Millbrook Garden Club, with luncheon at beautiful Thorndale, and an illustrated lecture by Loring Underwood.

On June twenty-third we had the pleasure of having as our guests the Hartford Garden Club, and were able to show them some of the Famous old Colonial Houses and Gardens of Litchfield.

We have had several very interesting lectures, one from Miss Jay on French Gardens, one from Mr. Coe on Gardens of Japan, and one from Miss Alderson on Herbaceous Borders.

We also had the privilege of seeing the Herbarium of Mrs. Carey, and also a wonderful collection of pictures of wild flowers by Miss Luqueer.

We had a very successful Flower Show in August with nearly fifty exhibits of baskets and arrangements of flowers, which was well attended and much enjoyed.

The Club has also done good work in keeping up the supervision of the station planting at Litchfield, and in trying to interest the school children in the care and preservation of wild flowers.

MARGARET K. BUSK
(MRS. FREDERICK T. BUSK)
President Litchfield Garden Club.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF MICHIGAN

The Garden Club of Michigan completes its tenth year with a full membership of one hundred members and a waiting list of many desirable applicants.

The Board of Gardners planned an interesting and varied program for the year, of twelve meetings which included lectures, picnics, luncheons, garden-visits and teas.

Our Annual Daffodil and Tulip Shows surpassed those of previous years in the exhibits of specimen blooms, artistic arrangements and collections.

Fifty dollars was given to the U. S. General Hospital in Greenfield, South Carolina, for plants and seeds and seventy-five dollars paid for the planting of trees and shrubs in a community playground in Detroit. The Tau Beta Society was given twenty-five dollars for a hedge and vines and shrubs were given to the Children's Free Hospital.

Six trees have been planted in one of the city parks in memory of six young men (relatives of club members) who gave their lives in the World War.

We have had a medal designed and plan to offer two or three each year where we feel competition for them will encourage an interest in gardening.

As a whole the past year has been a successful one and like all true gardeners we are looking forward to a wonderful "next year."

ELEANOR CARROLL PARKER, *President*
(MRS. EDWARD H. PARKER.)

THE GARDEN CLUB OF MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT

The Garden Club of Middletown has experienced another year of usefulness to its members and the community. A particular impetus has resulted from our association with the Garden Club of America. The national meetings have been the greatest stimulous to those attending and their enthusiasm has been caught by those who had to remain at home. An open meeting with the beautiful slides from the G. C. A. brought pleasure to a large audience, and as a result of the Visitors Book many members have spent very delightful moments in many delightful gardens.

Our flower booth at the Garden Fete was again so successful, we are realizing that we have created a demand for seedlings and garden accessories which will lead us to greater things.

Papers of interest have been read, interesting talks given by those who have visited gardens in other lands and a very pleasant interchange of hospitality with a nearby garden club and a pilgrimage to Mr. Gillets wild flower sanctuary in Southwick, Mass., has had a place on our program.

Our interest in collecting books for our Garden Shelf in the public library continues and we look forward to a year of greater pleasure and usefulness.

MRS. SAMUEL RUSSELL, JR.
President.

THE MILLBROOK GARDEN CLUB, INC.

The Millbrook Garden Club has had a year of very diversified interests and closes its year with a feeling of contentment and satisfaction over the work accomplished.

Our best horticultural achievement has been, probably, with the dahlia. The general interest taken in its culture by many of the members is a satisfaction.

Our flower show, the first since the war, was excellent and the Children's Gardens showed a really good exhibit.

The Tribute Garden, a small park of six acres which the Club is planting and maintaining for the benefit of the village, is developing into an actual fact and is finding a real place in the village life. Our pledge to plant only native material has led us into a most interesting field. The wild flowers do not seem to be such a closed book, but the shrubs, rock plants and ground covers fill a very large book of unknown facts which we are struggling to master.

We enjoyed welcoming six neighboring garden clubs to a garden party and lecture last June. The day was perfect and we all felt the charm of that golden chain, The Garden Club of America, which so delightfully binds us together.

HELEN S. THORNE
President.

THE GARDENERS OF MONTGOMERY AND DELAWARE COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA

Report, 1920-1921

During the past year Wild Flowers and their preservation have been our main object.

Wister Woods in Germantown will be developed into a Wild Flower preservation, the Park is giving the ground. Mr. John Wister has drawn the plans for the planting, the expenses being defrayed by the Garden Club of Philadelphia, the Weeders and our Club.

We had our usual Booth at the Rittenhouse Flower Market, in May. Owing to the efficiency of our Chairman Mrs. Louis Rodman Page and her aides, the returns from our table proved to be more than had been made by any booth since the starting of the Market.

Mrs. Horatio Gates Lloyd has written two most interesting papers on "Putting the Garden to Sleep," and "Waking the Garden Up." We netted something over a hundred dollars in selling copies of them at the Flower Market.

Our members co-operated with the Garden Club of Philadelphia, the Weeders and the Horticultural Society in opening our gardens to the public, Saturdays in May and June, charging fifty cents a person, for the benefit of the School of Horticulture, at Ambler.

We have enlarged our membership and all seem interested and enthusiastic.

MRS. HORACE BULLOCK
President.

MORRISTOWN NEW JERSEY GARDEN CLUB

The Morristown (N. J.) Garden Club has increased its membership to eighty during the current year. It has held eight meetings, which have included a talk on Rock Gardens, an illustrated lecture on possibilities of planting in small gardens, a paper on wild flowers, an address by Dr. David H. McAlpin, Jr. on "Grains and Their Economic Values," and an address by

Prof. M. A. Blake, of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Stations, on Agriculture. The Club had a "Field Day," when the Gardens of a neighboring Club were visited, and co-operated with the Bernardsville Club in the June Rose Show, with the Short Hills Club in the September Dahlia Show, and with the Florists and Gardeners Association of Morristown in its annual Flower Show in October. The Club also held a spring and fall sale of the surplus stock of its members to augment the treasury.

E. MABEL CLARKE
President.

NEW CANAAN GARDEN CLUB

The season of 1921 began with the Mid-winter meeting held in New York in January. At this meeting plans for the coming season as well as the Annual Show, were discussed and the new slides which had been prepared for the Garden Club of America, were shown.

For 1921, the program committee provided the following lectures:

- May—"Pests (papers by members both from a serious as well as an amusing standpoint.)
- June—"Trees, Their Care and Diseases," Mr. J. J. Levison.
- July—"Dahlias," Mrs. Chas. H. Stout.
- August—"The Small Estate and How to Develop It," Miss Rose Greely.
- September—"Gardens in Prose and Poetry," Mrs. Waldo Richards.
- October—"Preparing the Garden for Winter," (Papers by members.)

One new departure was a combined flower show; New Canaan uniting with Rye, Greenwich, Bedford and Ridgefield in a highly successful exhibit in June.

Our own show in September aroused much interest owing to the fact that every class was open not only to members but to any resident of New Canaan and being held from 3 P. M. to 10 P. M. the attendance was larger than ever before, many coming at night who otherwise could not have attended.

One Field-day was held. The October meeting took the form of a picnic luncheon in the woods, the regular meeting being held indoors later.

MYRA VALENTINE
President.

THE GARDEN ASSOCIATION IN NEWPORT

The Newport Garden Association reflects in a measure general conditions: a little "let-down" on the part of some members, and absence abroad of a good many others. Those who have worked, however, deserve greater praise than usual.

Our chief interest and responsibility, the Trial Garden, has had several improvements made to it. A most successful and enlarged border with a new color scheme. Burbank's blue petunia proved particularly successful, both for its flowering qualities and beautiful color. The roses were transplanted and another year will show if the change was a wise one. The visit in 1923 of the Garden Club of America to Newport gives us a fresh impetus for further beautifying of this place.

A lecture by Miss Alderson on her herbaceous borders was given, and besides Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James invited the members to hear Mr. Scoville on "Every Day Adventures," and Mrs. Auchincloss showed at her house, slides of fellow-members' gardens. Finally a tea and later, a vegetable and flower sale, were given in the trial garden, and teas were also given in four members' places.

The membership of the Garden Association is 114.

EDITH WETMORE *President.*

THE NORTH COUNTRY GARDEN CLUB OF LONG ISLAND

During 1921, several new Committees have been formed which have greatly increased the activities of our Garden Club.

The Program and Meeting Committee suggested a vegetable show and a competitive exhibition of floral table decorations—Lectures and horticultural subjects have been given.

The Committee on Public Improvements is endeavoring to educate the people to respect private and public property, and to clean up picnic grounds.

The Lantern Slide Committee has collected seventy-six slides of our gardens. Interchange of slides among member clubs will enable all parts of the country to become acquainted with the flora of different localities.

The Visiting Committee has secured the names of twenty-two members of our Club who are willing to have their gardens visited by members of other Clubs. Members of South Side Club of Long Island were our guests at a meeting in June. The interchange of visits between clubs promotes interest in the work.

The Committee on Garden Pests and Remedies, has only recently been organized, but its work will be of great value.

The Wild Flower Committee is preparing a comprehensive policy to advance the planting and care of wild flowers.

October 18th, 1921. MRS. BEEKMAN WINTHROP *President.*

THE NORTH SHORE GARDEN CLUB OF MASSACHUSETTS

The North Shore Garden Club sends in its annual report with some diffidence—it is so meagre and so unpublic-spirited in appearance! We have held ten meetings this year, to only one of which we can point with any civic pride—that given under the auspices of the Wild Flower Committees of both this Club and the Chestnut Hill Garden Society. It was given in Horticultural Hall, Boston, in the spring, and was a most interestingly illustrated informal talk on wild flowers and birds, and the hall was crammed to overflowing.

The other nine meetings were all of the simplest sort, original papers provided by the members, followed by more or less animated discussion.

When we read the reports of other clubs with the accounts of their excellent civic or neighborhood benevolences, their flower shows, their markets, their lectures, all their public activities, we hang our heads, and have to remind ourselves that it is difficult to be neighborly—or civic—in eleven different townships and five large cities—the geographical confines of our membership!

Such local horticultural organizations as there are on the North Shore we do try to encourage; but we feel that our club is of necessity primarily for the edification and pleasure of its own members—Hence, these short and simple annals!

ELINOR HOPKINSON
(MRS. CHARLES HOPKINSON)

THE ORANGE AND DUTCHESS COUNTIES GARDEN CLUB

The meetings of the Club have numbered ten during the year. In July we made an exhibit, and sale of flowers and seedlings for the benefit of the "Old Homestead" fair in Cornwall, with bestowal of prizes among such village folk as exhibited, which resulted to the advantage of the Homestead Association in a substantial amount.

We responded to the appeal of the "National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild," becoming financially responsible for five Gardens. These small gardens were conducted and cared for in the city by young persons of the poorer class who were supplied with tools, seeds, material for enrichment of the soil, etc.

The lamentable condition of the highways, caused chiefly by *motorists* has been studied with regard law and expediency.

We believe that much may be done by the "Mounted State

Constabulary" which has power of arrest, to be followed by fines. Those thus punished for disfiguring roads with paper and litter of every description, pass along the knowledge of the danger of meeting the law, and a decrease of this unsightly offense must follow. The state police are proceeding with this feature of their work with interest and energy.

EDWARD L. PARTRIDGE
President.

THE PASADENA GARDEN CLUB

Outside the membership doors of the Pasadena Garden Club is a long line impatiently waiting admission (an evidence of the Club's vigorous condition). The limit of membership has been extended twice; first from 50 to 60, and recently from 60 to 70.

Nine regular and two special meetings were held. On our programs appeared many well known names, among them:

Mr. Edwin Tyler Miller, editor and author of works on garden subjects; Mrs. Alice Riley, Mr. Ralph Clarkson, Reverend Mr. Reginald Wheeler, of Peking, China; Signora Oliva Rossetti Agresti, of Rome, and Mrs. Gene Stratton Porter who read a group of charming wild flower poems written in California last winter. Two illustrated talks were enjoyed; one on the gardens of China, by Mr. Wheeler, the other on "Italian Gardens and Fountains," by Signora Agresti.

The influence of the Club has been effective along educational lines leading to the preservation and cultivation of our wild flowers and plant life and an appreciation of their medicinal uses; in protesting against unsightly billboards and the defacing of our mountainsides with disfiguring letters and figures; in supporting the valuable work of the "Save the Redwoods League" through a contributing membership; the efforts of the "Horticultural Society" by means of generous donations to the spring and fall Flower Shows, and in the supplying of greens and flowers for decorating the Community Play House.

GRACE M. BARNES
Recording Secretary.

Grace M. Barnes, 1051 San Rafael Ave., Pasadena, California.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA FOR 1921

The past year has brought to the members of the Philadelphia Garden Club much interest, profit and pleasure. The many meetings have been well attended, general interest stimulated by the "Five Minute Talks" on Native Wild Flowers. The year's

program included—Plant Exchange, Flower Market, Photographic Contest, Lecture on Italian Gardens, Mr. Loring Underwood's Slide Exhibit of trees and flowers and an illustrated talk on "French Chateau Gardens" by Mr. George Howe.

Co-operation with the two adjacent Clubs—The Weeders and The Gardeners resulted last spring in a Wild Flower Lecture Course at the Academy of Natural Sciences. This encouraged development of the year's great accomplishment. The Fairmount Park Commission acted favorably on a suggestion made by the Philadelphia Garden Club. The three Clubs working in unison developed this suggestion into a definite achievement. The Clubs had Mr. John Wister prepare topographical maps and planting plans of Wister's Woods, one of the recent acquisitions of Fairmount Park. The Clubs jointly financed this work, presenting the detailed plans to the Park Commission who in accepting them, agreed to supply and plant the necessary trees and shrubs—guaranteeing police protection—thus preparing the way for the long desired Wild Flower Sanctuary in Fairmount Park.

The Philadelphia Club shared with The Weeders and The Gardeners the honor of being Hostess for the Autumn Meeting of the Garden Club of America. It is hoped the guests enjoyed their too fleeting visit as much as the hostesses.

MRS. BAYARD HENRY,

November 12th, 1921.

President.

THE PHILIPSTOWN GARDEN CLUB

Eight meetings of the Club were held during the year.

The programs of the meetings consisted of two business meetings, one in April and the annual meeting in October. Of a paper on "Bees, Their Care and Their Use in a Garden." Of an informal Flower Show, for Club members only, in June.

A Literary Meeting at which three garden essays and quotations from garden poetry and prose dating from Solomon to the present time were read. The criticism by Miss Coykendal of the Ulster Club of plans drawn by members for perennial borders, one of the most instructive meetings we have ever held. A lunch, as guests of the Millbrook Club, at which an illustrated lecture was given by Mr. Underwood. Funds for the Club were raised at one meeting by the auction of Madonna Lily bulbs.

The Annual Dahlia and Flower Show was successfully held October 22d at the Highlands Country Club at Garrisons.

The Wild Flower Committee held a wild flower show in the spring for the school children, made a splendid exhibition at the Dahlia Show, and held a competition, with thirty three entries,

for the best composition by children on Wild Flower Preservation.

The Garden at Constitution Island has been maintained as before.

Five new members and five new summer members have been admitted.

Respectfully submitted,
AILEEN OSBORN WEBB
President.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF PRINCETON

During the past year the Garden Club of Princeton has held its usual number of meetings—twelve in all—with varied and interesting papers written, in almost every instance, by our own members. The Club's activities have been carried on along lines similar to last year. The French Market was held, as heretofore, in the public square on Saturday mornings during the spring months, and the proceeds devoted to the purchase of books on horticulture for the Public Library. The Memorial Path which was formally completed in the spring, has had valuable additions to its planting, by our enterprising committee for the Preservation of Wild Flowers, and only the wild flowers indigenous to our locality, are planted. We, as a Club, have enjoyed participation with our sister Clubs of New Jersey, in their Flower Shows, and we are planning something similar for next spring. A member of our Club held a very successful and beautiful Rose Show in June, and one exhibitor was so fortunate as to win the Medal awarded by the American Rose Society. The Club is also undertaking the planting and improving of the grounds around our Princeton Hospital and the Nurses' Home. We feel that this will impart an atmosphere of cheer and comfort so much needed in making these places inviting and attractive.

MRS. GEORGE ARMOUR
(HARRIETTE F. ARMOUR) *President.*

THE GARDEN CLUB OF RICHMOND

The Garden Club of Richmond held its last meeting for the season on Tuesday, October the Fourth. Those forming its membership are residents of Pittsfield, Dalton, Adams, Williams-town and Richmond. It was founded six years ago by Mrs. W. Rockwood Gibbs of Richmond.

Due possibly to the added stimulus of having become a member club of the Garden Club of America, this little club has had

the most interesting and progressive season in its history. Twelve meetings have been held, and at all but one the subject of the day has been handled by one of the club members.

This organization is much interested in the great movement—the preservation of wild flowers, and to this end has purchased considerable literature for the furtherance of this work. Feeling that education along these lines must begin with the children, pamphlets and pledges have been given out to the various schools in Richmond Furnace and West Stockbridge by Mrs. Ray Williams, in Dalton by Mrs. Zenas Crane, in Pittsfield by Mrs. Samuel D. Colt, in Adams by Mrs. Francis U. Stearns and in Richmond by Mrs. W. Rockwood Gibbs.

The awards for the year were as follows:—Roses, Mrs. F. U. Stearns and Mrs. John Spoor; Tulips, first, Mrs. Gibbs, second, Mrs. Charles Power; Rock Flowers, Mrs. Samuel Colt; Peonies, Mrs. Gibbs; Dahlias, first, Mrs. Henry Brewster, second, Mrs. Stearns, third, Mrs. Harry Russell; Chrysanthemums, Mrs. Fred Crane; Orchids, Mr. Arthur Cooley.

The officers are: President, Mrs. W. Rockwood Gibbs; Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Hinsdale; Librarian, Mrs. Benjamin Ellis Martin.

THE RIDGEFIELD GARDEN CLUB

Our Club feels it has had a successful and profitable year.

On June 15th, 1921, we joined for the first time the other garden clubs of Westchester and Fairfield Counties in a combined exhibition held at the Community House at Purchase, N. Y., which proved most stimulating in its interest to all competing clubs.

Our Seventh Annual Exhibition was held in the Town Hall of Ridgefield on September 9th, 1921, and we were gratified to find that more members exhibited than ever before.

At each monthly meeting of the Club during the summer, flower exhibitions have been held and, at the end of the season, a prize was given to the member who won the most number of times in these monthly competitions.

At our September monthly meeting we held an exhibition of garden plans designed by some of our members which were judged by popular vote and also, from a professional standpoint, by Mr. Fletcher Steele of Boston who was most delightful and constructive in his criticisms.

The Village Improvement Committee has vastly improved the appearance of the Town Hall by construction, as well as

planting, and their future plans include much that will help to beautify our town.

(MRS. JONATHAN BULKLEY)

SARAH TOD BULKLEY,
President.

THE RUMSON GARDEN CLUB, RUMSON, NEW JERSEY

The last meeting of the season of the Rumson Garden Club was held on October 13th. We have had a very successful year. Two very good shows were held, one in June and one in September. The June show was very remarkable for its Delphinium, which were unusually beautiful, very tall and well grown, also the roses which were very lovely. In the September show, the Dahlia was wonderfully represented with some new and very special varieties.

Our Children's Garden for the Public School children commenced in May with 72 children, ending with an exhibit of 45 children showing vegetables for which the best received prizes. We feel this work can be continued with success, but not necessary to have a paid teacher as heretofore. We have had several Field Days, which were most charming, the hostesses opening their houses and gardens to the club members. In September, we had a very interesting lecture on Iris and Lilies given by Mr. Arthur Herrington. We now have 37 colored lantern slides in our collection, many of them very lovely views of the members' gardens.

(MRS. SAMUEL RIKER, JR.)
Nov. 14, 1921.

FRANCIS T. RIKER,
President.

HARDY GARDEN CLUB OF RUXTON, MARYLAND

The Hardy Garden Club of Ruxton, has just ended a very active year. Fourteen meetings were held at which there were either special speakers or exhibitions, often both. There were twelve exhibitions altogether, three being in conjunction with other garden clubs, all culminating in the Flower Show to which certain other clubs were asked to join and ten competed for the Bronze Medal of the Garden Club of America. This was won by one of our own members, Mrs. Ernest Dinning. Incidentally, it is the first time in Maryland that this award has been offered.

We conducted a successful booth at the Annual Flower Mart of the Civic League in Baltimore, in the spring and won prizes at

Timonium County Fair in the fall, for exhibits of flowers and vegetables.

This has been our first year under a revised set of by-laws. In addition, our President, Mrs. Louis O'Donnell, inaugurated a committee system of government by which the different activities of the Club were looked after by six committees, each composed of a chairman and two members, thus creating a body of interested and active members larger than ever before.

MRS. ERNEST D. LEVERING
Recording Secretary.

RYE GARDEN CLUB

From March 1, 1921 to October 11th, 1921, inclusive, the Rye Garden Club held six regular and five special meetings.

The regular meetings included:

- 1.—A lecture by Miss Alderson.
- 2.—A lecture by Mr. Gilbert Pearson on Birds—(to this the children of members were invited).
- 3.—An illustrated lecture by Mr. Loring Underwood on the Arnold Arboretum.
- 4.—A talk by Mr. Otto Thilow on Practical Gardening, and
- 5.—A plant exchange held on June 1st, 1921.

The special meetings consisted of two field days, an evening meeting to which the husbands of club members were invited, and at which colored slides were shown of the Rye, North Shore and Illinois Gardens, and two flower shows, one of which was the combined flower show held June 15, 1921 at the Purchase Community House participated in by the Garden Clubs of Rye, New Canaan, Ridgefield, Mt. Kisco and Greenwich.

On May 15th, 1921 the Rye Garden Club acted as the hostess club to the Garden Club of America.

Under public enterprises a lecture was given at the Public School in Rye during the spring of 1921, on the preservation of wild flowers, and the Rye Library was supplied with flowers by club members during the three summer months.

The Chairman of the Slides Committee has had fourteen new colored slides prepared of the Rye Gardens, making twenty-seven slides in all now available.

GRACE W. T. PUTNAM, *President.*
1920 and 1921.

THE SHAKER LAKES GARDEN CLUB OF CLEVELAND

Our outstanding achievement this year has been the starting of our Wild Flower Preserve. A beautiful spot has been chosen. Many wild flowers, shrubs, vines, and trees are planted and plans made for many more. We feel it will one day be a lovely summer afternoon visits to members' gardens; delightful love, and preserve all wild growing things.

We have had two flower shows—dahlia and chrysanthemum; lovely summer afternoon visits to members' gardens; delightful speakers—with slides—on "Iris," "Chrysanthemums," "Seeds," "Preservation of Wild Flowers," and "Small Gardens."

Two original papers were given—one on "Dahlias" and one on "The History of the Art of Gardening."

We have made a new constitution this year, increased our membership not to exceed 100 and our dues to \$10.00.

We have written Senators and Congressmen urging their vote against the desecration of parks and water ways.

Our disapproval of the bill board resolution was voiced to advertisers.

Money has been sent for maintainence of shipping stations when protests to Quarantine No. 37 were of no avail.

Our connection with the Garden Club of America has widened our interest. Visits to their meetings and gardens always inspire us to greater and better efforts.

KATHARINE F. BALL
(MRS. FLAMEN BALL)
Secretary.

GARDEN CLUB OF SANTA BARBARA AND MONTECITO

Failed to Report

THE SHORT HILLS GARDEN CLUB

A review of our Club year indicates two things that stand out as worthy of notice.

The raising of our dues to Ten Dollars for Active Members, Five Dollars for Associate Members and a small initiation fee. This was accomplished possibly against the judgment of some, but the result has been most happy, the Club is self-supporting.

The Topics Committee has instilled new life and interest

by giving everyone something to do. For each meeting two members write, or otherwise prepare, articles from different angles of some timely subject, protesting, and urging lack of knowledge, they are answered by "You will know when you have prepared your subject." This research work brings our heretofore somewhat moss-grown library into active use. There will also be competitive Garden Designing for the winter months.

Cooperation with other New Jersey Garden Clubs in two Flower Shows, our own Dahlia Show and exhibiting in Shows in which The Garden Club of America was interested brings what we feel to be our most successful year to a close.

ANNE P. STEWART
President.

October 5, 1921.

Bernardsville, New Jersey

THE GARDEN CLUB OF SOMERSET HILLS

Eight regular meetings.

Four special meetings.

Two lectures with slides.

One by Mrs. Nathaniel Britton; subject, "Wild Flowers and Trees."

One by Mr. Farrington; subject, "Flowering Trees."

Two Successful Sales of Surplus Stock.

Questionnaire from which resulted schedule for 1921.

Competed for the special prize offered by Mr. Newbold at the New York Horticultural Show for a Bird Bath with Planting.

Hostess Club for the North Jersey Rose Show on June 15th.

MATILDA H. LLOYD
(MRS. FRANCIS G. LLOYD)

SOUTHAMPTON GARDEN CLUB

Schedule of the Southampton Garden Club Summer 1921
Wednesday, June 22d—

At the residence of the President at three o'clock. Business meeting, summer plans formed.

Wednesday, July 13th—

At the School House Auditorium. Large public meeting for children and grown-ups. Mrs. Sage, representing National Association of Audubon Societies spoke on our native and migratory bird neighbors.

Wednesday, July 27th—

At Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff's at which Mr. John C. Wooster, President of the American Iris Club, lectured and showed beautiful colored slides.

Wednesday, August 10th—

Interesting experience meeting at Mrs. Henderson's.

Tuesday, August 30th—

Joint Dahlia Show at East Hampton of the East Hampton and Southampton Garden Clubs. Large display of beautiful flowers and good public attendance. Special classes for local and permanent residents.

Wednesday, September 7th—

Meeting at Mrs. Mulford's at which slides furnished by the Garden Club of America were shown.

Saturday, September 17th—

Business meeting at the President's house. Last meeting of the season.

(MRS. HARRY PELHAM ROBBINS)

EMILY WILLIS ROBBINS,
President.

SOUTH SIDE GARDEN CLUB OF LONG ISLAND

The South Side Garden Club of Long Island has entered the sixth year of its existence, and the past year has been its most successful one.

Five lectures, two Flower Shows and one Vegetable Show have been held. At one of the Flower Shows the Bronze Medal offered by The G. C. of A. was competed for and won by one of the members for a wonderful exhibition of Dahlias.

We have found out what sort of lectures are most useful to the members, which was discovered by an expression of opinion of the members. We know we do not feel we get as much benefit from an illustrated lecture as we do from those which demonstrate some sort of planting, and handling of bulbs, plants, etc. by the lecturer.

This last kind create the greater enthusiasm.

It seems impossible to get hold of the interest of the entire Club, but more members are doing their "Bit" this year than last, and perhaps in time each and every one will take on some responsibility, as it is only in this manner that the Club members will realize that we are able to achieve greater success.

In closing I can truthfully say that those members who have given their help, have been untiring in their work which has been of the best.

FLORENCE B. B. LENTILHOR, *President.*

THE GARDEN CLUB OF ST. LOUIS

The Garden Club of St. Louis held eight regular meetings during the year 1920-21 at which various subjects were discussed.

On October 12th, 1920, Dr. Herman Von Schrenk gave a very interesting illustrated lecture on—

“Trees of the Pacific Coast.”

On January 18th, 1921, Dr. George T. Moore of the Missouri Botanical Gardens addressed the Club on the subject of “Fertilizers for Lawn and Garden.”

On February 15th, 1921, Mr. John Noyes of the Missouri Botanical Gardens gave a talk on—

“Garden Decorations.”

illustrated.

At the meeting of March 12th, 1921, two of our members made instructive talks. Mrs. R. H. Switzler on “Rose Culture,” and Mr. E. H. Angert on “Iris.”

On April 19th, 1921, Dr. Herman Von Schrenk talked on “Garden Pests and their Prevention and Cure.”

May 17th, 1921, Mrs. O. K. Bovard read a very interesting and instructive paper on “Peonies.”

On May 21st and 22d the second annual Flower Show was held in the Floral Display House at Shaw’s (The Missouri Botanical) Garden. This show included both Commercial and Amateur growers and was very successful.

Informal Garden meetings were held during May at the homes of Dr. Herman Von Schrenk and Mr. E. H. Angert.

W. N. MATTHEWS
Secretary.

THE SUMMIT GARDEN CLUB

During the year the club has held ten regular meetings, and several special meetings. For speakers we have had Mr. Leonard Barron, Miss Elizabeth Leighton Lee, Director of the Ambler School of Horticulture and Mr. Farquhar of Boston. Papers were read from various sources including some from the Garden Club of America Library at Short Hills, New Jersey.

Last winter our club received Honorable Mention for an exhibit in “The Competitive Section for a Vase or Basket of Cut Flowers” at the International Flower Show in New York. In June we won twelve ribbons and two prizes at the Somerset Hills’ Rose Show.

On October 19th, The Club held its first flower show. The hearty co-operation we received from the Garden Clubs of Short Hills, Somerset Hills, Princeton, Rumson and Trenton was the greatest inspiration and made the show a very successful affair.

There were seventy-three (73) exhibitors; of these only seven were professionals. The proceeds from this show go to the "Lest We Forget Committee."

No new members were admitted during the year and through deaths and resignations we have lost three members making our total twenty-three members with a limited membership of thirty.

HELEN PAGE WODELL

(MRS. RUTHVEN A. WODELL)
21 Edgewood Road
Summit, N. J.

Secretary.

November 12, 1921.

THE GARDEN CLUB, TRENTON

During the past year the Garden Club of Trenton has had seven regular meetings, with several papers written by members. At one meeting Mrs. Nathaniel Britton gave a delightful lecture on "The Preservation of Our Native Wild Flowers." The Wild Flower Preservation Committee obtained permission for the Club to establish a wild flower reservation in the park, and the April meeting was devoted to collecting and planting wild flowers in the ravine.

A small Flower Show for Club members was held in May and there were six classes of exhibits. Ribbons were awarded, and some very creditable exhibits were shown.

The Club collected money to supplement the planting started the year before around the Old Barracks.

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE G. VROOM

Secretary.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF TWENTY

The Garden Club of Twenty has completed a most successful year, and the members have shown great interest. The new Committee recently appointed by the Garden Club of America on "Co-operation and Suggestion" has given our Club a new impetus, and we have already formed a Committee and become active in endeavoring to suggest the planting of new trees in our most cherished Washington Square, where the trees are now dying, due to careless handling; also we hope to boycott the billboard industry, where ever it interferes with the scenic beauty.

Our past activities have been chiefly work at the Flower Mart, where our booth received the Alice Whiteridge Garrett Medal for the best color scheme and plant arrangement.

We exhibited at the Flower Show at Ruxton and competed for the bronze medal offered by the Garden Club of America, our club receiving a first and second prize for delphiniums.

Our most successful effort is the judging of our gardens by an expert gardner in no way interested in our club. We compete for six prizes.

Most Artistic Garden.

Most Blooms in Garden.

Best kept Garden.

Color Scheme in Garden.

Condition of Plants in Garden.

Best Water Garden.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. W. CHAMPLIN ROBINSON

President.

ULSTER GARDEN CLUB

An exhibit of garden slides of our own gardens, prepared and colored by one of our members, was given early in the spring, followed soon after by another exhibit of slides of wild flowers, prepared by the Short Hills Garden Club, and procured for us through generosity of one of our members. These slides were later shown at the High School.

During the season the club made a gift of twenty window boxes, filled with flowers to the Tuberculosis Hospital.

Competitive floral exhibits both for arrangement and for best specimens, have been held in the club during the summer. We have also had the privilege of exhibiting in one of the large store windows in Kingston.

Through interest of one of our members, a "Little Gardens Club" has been started, and we have helped in mothering this club by distributing flowers and plants from surplus stock, and in showing our interest where needed.

One of our members gave a delightful luncheon to the members of the Millbrook, Short Hills, Phillipstown and Ulster Garden Clubs after which local gardens were visited. Shortly after we motored to Millbrook for luncheon with the Millbrook Club at "Thornedale" and listened later to a delightful talk by Mr. Loring Underwood.

Respectfully submitted,

ISABEL S. WARREN

Secretary.

THE WARRENTON GARDEN CLUB

The Warrenton Garden Club has just completed its fourteenth year. We have had the usual variety of meetings and lectures, but our greatest pleasure was being hostess at the annual meeting of the Garden Clubs of Virginia, and the next day visiting the Fauquier and Loudoun gardens.

There are nine Virginia clubs in this Federation and one hundred and twenty members were present at the annual meeting.

Our greatest achievement will be the planting of our Court House Square and Main Street with Norway maples. The trees are ordered and grudging permission from the town council secured, so the work should be done when this is in print.

Fourteen colored slides were sent to the Garden Club of America and four members were present at the annual meeting in Philadelphia.

MARY P. A. APPLETON.
President.

WASHINGTON GARDEN CLUB

Among the activities and privileges of the season 1920-21 were the following:

A delightful meeting with six other clubs at Thorndale at the invitation of Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne.

A wild flower preservation meeting.

Lecture on "What is New in the Garden" by Mr. Edward J. Farrington. (Valuable to all clubs).

A meeting discussing Garden Club of America matters. Mrs. Gage of Litchfield assisted at this.

A fascinating talk on ferns by Professor Evans of the Yale Botany Department.

Newspaper publicity in regard to preserving wild flowers.

A letter to the Society of Landscape Architects calling attention to the use of laurel in their last exhibition and the need of conserving it. A courteous reply came requesting literature on preservation. This was sent.

Establishing the La Rue Holmes Nature League in the schools through the field agent Mrs. Turton, who spoke convincingly and aroused the children's interest.

Exhibition of slides showing gardens of sister clubs and discussion of books on garden subjects.

Our "community work" took the form of presenting books to the village library and the village green with good looking waste paper baskets of iron.

M. V. K. SHIPMAN
President, 1920-21.

THE "WEEDERS"

The year 1921 has been a very active and successful one for the "Weeders." Our schedule, which included four lectures by outsiders, two club papers, three flower shows and two trips, proved most interesting. We have had meetings every two weeks, and the work of our Wild Flower Committee is especially to be commended. This committee took a summer course on the study of Ferns and Wild Flowers, and the Club, as a whole, has co-operated with the two other local clubs, in contributing and interesting themselves in a big piece of civic work—the planning and planting of a Wild Flower preserve in Wister's Woods, which is now under the control of the Fairmount Park Commission. The Slide Committee have so far twelve garden slides and hope to have more by spring. Interest still continues in the planting done by the Club in the corner lot next to the Pro-Cathedral Church.

The Weeders had their usual booth at the Annual Rittenhouse Square Flower Market last May, and helped largely towards making this the most successful year in its history.

Our membership has been increased to fifty this year. We have attended both the spring and the fall meetings of the Garden Club of America, and enjoyed the privilege this year of acting as one of the hostesses at the business meeting of the Garden Club of America in Philadelphia.

MARTHA PEPPER STENGEL

(MRS. ALFRED)

President.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF WILMINGTON

During the past year we have held twelve meetings.

Columbine, Iris, Peonies, Roses, Sweet Peas and Dahlias have been shown in club competition. An arrangement of flowers in Vase was shown at the International Flower Show in New York.

Illustrated lectures by Miss Emily Exley on Wild Flowers and Mr. Christian Van der Voet on Shrubs were given before the Club and a limited number of guests.

Co-operating with The New Century Club and The Natural History Society, we had an open lecture on Birds by Mr. Ernest Harold Baynes. All schools were asked to send one teacher and a limited number of nature students. This lecture met with such an enthusiastic response that we hope to hold one similar this year.

We were asked by the Weeders of Philadelphia to meet with them at a Wild Flower meeting at Mrs. Clarence Warden's and were delightfully entertained at luncheon by our hostess preceding the meeting.

Co-operating with the Park Board we are planting another triangle and have continued the work of The Community Gardens for the Cultivation of Vacant Lots.

Sixteen of our members attended the very inspiring autumn meeting in Philadelphia of The Garden Club of America.

ALICE LEA SPRUANCE
(MRS. WILLIAM C. SPRUANCE)
President.

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MRS. WALTER S. BREWSTER
1220 LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO, AND LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS

THE objects of this association shall be: to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs; to share the advantages of association, through conference and correspondence in this country and abroad; to aid in the protection of native plants and birds; and to encourage civic planting.

MIDSUMMER.

*Bright falls the sunshine on the living land;
It is the high tide of the happy year;
The long, sweet days change into nights so clear
That heaven seems leaning to our lifted hand.
Each sentient creature in his measure knows
The high tide of the utmost joy of life;
No longer with the elements at strife,
All revel in the bliss each hour bestows.*

*The soft, deep grasses ripple like the sea;
The south wind dreams among the fair, glad flowers;
Thick plumes of verdure crown each stately tree;
Birds come and go among the leafy bowers;
And evermore we wonder: "Can it be
That heaven is fairer than this world of ours?"*

—Poem quoted by the President in opening the first Business Meeting of the Annual Meeting of 1920.

History of the Garden Club of America

Since Its Foundation in May, 1913

Read by the President, Mrs. Martin, at the First Business Meeting
of the Annual Meeting of 1920

Nearly sixteen years ago there swept across this Country a rage for gardening. Helena Rutherford Ely, one of the first Vice-Presidents of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, had in the *Woman's Hardy Garden* inspired and bidden the women to care for and work in their gardens. The call was answered, and bedding-out plants (the joy of the professional gardener) disappeared, and in their places came Delphinium, Columbine, Fox-glove and hundreds of other charming plants which had once blossomed in our grandmothers' gardens but had long been neglected or forgotten. With our own hands we sowed the seeds and planted the tiny seedlings in the permanent borders, and had the joy of seeing them bloom; then we lived among the beauty of these new found friends.

Rarely does it come to one to see visions and dream dreams, and have them come true. One day, while in her garden, to Ernestine Goodman (First Secretary of this CLUB) the vision was given of bringing together these women who were really interested in their gardens, and forming a club for mutual help and inspiration. Through her efforts, in April, 1904, the Garden Club of Philadelphia was organized, the first in this Country. Cuttings of its sturdy stock took root in many places, and others sprung up from the ground and grew in all parts of the land.

I now quote from the Minutes of the first meeting: "In 1913 the Garden Club of Philadelphia sent a letter to the several Clubs, geographically chosen, inviting their representatives to be guests of the Garden Club of Philadelphia and share in the privilege of creating a national Garden Club. Thus was set up the loom on which, we hope, the Garden Clubs of the country may weave a many-colored fabric of beauty and delight and knowledge. The invitations were accepted, the ladies came, courteously deferred to our seniority, and cordially seconded our effort. For two days they were whisked about from garden to garden and party to party, charming and charmed; and never did Philadelphia smile so sweetly or bloom so fragrantly."

The Amateur Gardeners of Baltimore, represented by Mrs. John Ridgeley, the Garden Club of Bedford, N. Y., represented by Mrs. Henry Marquand, the Gardeners of Montgomery and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania, represented by Mrs. Charles H. Ludington, the Garden Club of Green Spring Valley, Maryland, represented by Miss Fanny McLane, the Garden Club of Illinois, represented by Mrs. Cyrus Hall McCormick and Mrs. Walter S. Brewster, the Garden

Club of Michigan, represented by Mrs. Francis King, Mrs. Andrew H. Green and Mrs. W. J. Chittenden, the Garden Club of Orange and Dutchess Counties, New York, represented by Mrs. Alfred Ely, the Garden Club of Philadelphia, represented by Mrs. C. Stewart Patterson, Mrs. J. Willis Martin, Mrs. Charles Biddle, Mrs. Bayard Henry, Mrs. Henry Middleton Fisher, Mrs. B. Franklin Pepper, and Miss Ernestine Goodman, the Garden Club of Princeton, New Jersey, represented by Mrs. Archibald Russell and Mrs. Allan Marquand, the Short Hills Garden Club, New Jersey, represented by Mrs. John A. Stewart, Jr. and Mrs. Edward B. Renwick, the Garden Club of Warrenton, Virginia, represented by Mrs. Samuel A. Appleton and the Weeders of Pennsylvania, represented by Miss Ellen Williams, were the twelve founders.

The preliminary meeting of god-mothers was held at Mrs. Bayard Henry's, after a most delicious luncheon fragrant with flowers, with pictures of beautiful old "Wick" at our places and the pinkest of tablets and pencils to make our notes *couleur de rose*. At dessert Mrs. Patterson graciously welcomed the guests and read Mrs. Woolston's poem—*The Guild of the Gardeners*—of which we are justly proud. A draft of the objects of the general CLUB was offered for discussion, and Mrs. Martin then presented two methods of organization; the first, on informal and strictly social lines, the other broadly undertaken in the certainty of great future expansion. The object of the CLUB was voted on as a whole and accepted. It was voted that each Club should keep its own type of membership. A plan to organize on a state basis was not approved on the ground of possible local jealousies. Simplicity of organization was recommended. The title of the new League was discussed and several names proposed for ballot. The meaning of the word Guild was discussed.

A ballot making Mrs. C. Stuart Patterson, Honorary President, Mrs. J. Willis Martin, President, and Miss Goodman, Secretary and Treasurer, was carried. Mrs. Ely of New York, Mrs. Russell of New Jersey, Mrs. King of Michigan, and Mrs. Brewster of Illinois were elected Vice-Presidents.

It was voted to make the dues fifty cents per capita. All further organization was left to the Executive Committee. Here ended the first day, and the meeting adjourned to the motors, having strolled in Mrs. Henry's garden with much pleasure before luncheon.

Visiting first Mrs. Woodward's place, where the dog-woods and the wall garden were in magnificent bloom, then Mrs. Taylor's gardens, sumptuously enclosed in the great box-wood hedges, and passing through Mrs. Clark's lovely place of which we saw all too little, we finally congregated for tea at Mrs. Willing's, where other ladies were invited to meet our guests. Surely never was any organization so agreeably

and harmoniously ushered into being; the garden rage achieved it, tempered by the garden peace, in its beginnings at least. The May-day festivities were no less successful. The new Executive Committee met at Stenton in the morning and were led reluctantly to lunch, still organizing, so congenial seemed their task. The first motion by Mrs. King, seconded by Mrs. Brewster, that the central organization remain permanently in Philadelphia, was carried.

A motion was carried to take the following subjects for consideration during the first year:—*Grass, Forestry and the Structural Use of Green in Grounds and Gardens*. A motion was carried to encourage and press the use of the Color Chart. The exchange of calenders was advocated. It was voted that Clubs might be admitted at this meeting, and the following Clubs were accordingly elected:—Lenox Garden Club, Trenton Garden Club, Southampton Garden Club, Cleveland Garden Club and Ann Arbor Garden Club. The meeting then adjourned.

At luncheon an informal ballot was taken on several names suggested for the heroine of this tale, and Garden Guild was chosen, but owing to many objections the final settlement was reserved for further consideration. With the meeting at Stenton the conference ended and the delighted guests and their delighted hosts cast care to the winds. At the memorable feast then set forth, the Garden Club of Princeton were guests of honor, and the receiving ladies were honored by the assistance of several ladies of the Colonial Dames who have had in hand the good work of preserving Stenton and replanting the old garden. The tables laden with good things of the olden time, fulfilled the visions evoked by the quaint invitations and menu-cards which bore a sketch of the history of Stenton.

On a May-day of divine beauty in the very home of ancestral garden culture, a banquet of enthusiastic friends, brought by Mrs. Wright's paper on the experiences of the Planter of Stenton to a realization of the noble past this young club is heir to. So was joyously ushered into being, the "GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA."

Immediately after its organization meeting, our glorious Bulletin had its humble beginning. Your President issued a four-page number and sent it on its way with these words:—"This Little Sheet goes forth in the hope that it will be the means of bringing into closer touch the Clubs composing the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA." It has not only become a medium of communication between our members, but to-day under the able editorship of Mrs. Brewster and her staff, stands as the leading garden magazine in this country, and I know of none other across the water that can compare with it.

On her trip around the world in January, 1914, Miss McIlvaine of the Trenton Club, had the opportunity of starting the Garden Club

of Bombay, India. A delightful correspondence between its President and our Honorary President, Mrs. Patterson, ensued.

The second Annual Meeting of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA was held in Princeton, May, 1914, at the house of Mrs. Archibald Russell, Vice-President. The Honorary President, Mrs. Stuart Patterson, opened the meeting with the poem—"The Month of Magic"—and spoke a few words of congratulation to the old and welcome to the new member Clubs.

After the meeting, the delegates were entertained by Mrs. Russell at luncheon. Her bowls of fine alamanders and white lilacs with narcissus were a joy. During luncheon, Dr. Warthin, President of the Garden Club of Ann Arbor, Michigan, made a strong plea for giving the Club a democratic character, and the widest possible field of action, to insure its vitality and real usefulness.

In the afternoon, we had the pleasure of seeing the charming gardens of Princeton. At Morven, Mrs. Stockton read to us her paper—*A Quest for the Garden*,—interestingly giving the history of 200 years of this home of her family. At the meeting the next day, the following committees were appointed—

To encourage the use of a Color Chart;
For Beautifying Settlements and Highways;
Lecturers, and Garden Literature.

The last two have become invaluable to the member Clubs.

Dean West, at Mrs. Pyne's luncheon, gave a sketch of this fine old homestead. Then other gardens were visited, and we gathered at Old Nassau to hear from Mr. McElroy of the brave old days of this old town. Later, the Dean received us in his garden, where we heard Miss Mattheson recite exquisitely the Shakespeare Sonnet—"Shall I compare thee to a summer's day". After tea, we tore ourselves from the second delightful Annual Meeting of the CLUB.

During the winter of 1915 the war clouds hovering over our heads made us realize that the summer might bring forth a need for greater production of food for our Allies. Your President at the meeting of the Council of Presidents, appointed a Committee, with Mrs. Horace Sellers as Chairman, to prepare vegetable planting plans. Little did we think then that a short time later on when the need for conservation of food in this country was great, that these plans would be issued by the thousands and sent throughout the country.

With true Southern hospitality, Baltimore welcomed us to the third Annual Meeting (May, 1915) when we were the guests of the Amateur Gardeners. At the first day's meeting, Mr. William W. Renwick of Short Hills, received the prize given by the Club for the best essay on *The Flower Garden in Relation to the House*. Luncheon to the delegates was given by Mrs. Garrett, in her charming house,

which has later become through her generosity a Home for our blinded soldiers.

We visited many beautiful gardens, and had tea with Mrs. Ridgely, at wonderful old Hampton with its terraced gardens, ancient cedars and fine box. An account of this historic place was read by Mrs. Bruce. On the second day, we visited the far-famed Baltimore Flower Market and other attractive gardens, the members being particularly charmed by Mrs. Bouton's little open air theatre.

In January, 1916, through the efforts of Mrs. Boardman, Southampton Garden Club, the first exhibition of garden books was held at the New York Public Library. This was followed in March, when the Council of Presidents met in Philadelphia, by a loan exhibition of garden books in Philadelphia, arranged by Mrs. Wm. W. Frazier, Jr., under the auspices of the Garden Club of Philadelphia, where one had the rare treat of examining Gerard's "Herbal" and other century old books.

It was with peculiar pleasure we held the Fourth Annual Meeting at Lenox, Mass. (June 28th-29th, 1916), for here in the happy peacefulness of midsummer, surrounded by the Berkshire Hills, we were inspired to bring forth in a truer and bigger way the objects of this association. After each of our business meetings we had the joy of seeing the great gardens of this wonderful country. Miss Kneeland welcomed us in her garden, designed and carried out by her own hands, and Mr. French's garden and studio showed us many charms never to be forgotten. Those who had the privilege of being received by Mr. Choate will ever remember his gracious hospitality. We were hurried away from Mr. Clarke's picturesque garden, as well as from the charming gardens of Mrs. Parson, Mrs. Clarkson, and Mrs. Hoffman by the shrill whistle blown by Mr. Clarkson.

Every member Club was represented at this meeting, and inspiring reports were made by the Presidents at the dinner at the Curtis House.

1917—America was at War, and the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA laid aside its pleasures and met its duties. Reluctantly we abandoned the privilege of holding the Fifth Annual Meeting as the guests of the Garden Club of Illinois.

At the meeting in March of the Council of Presidents the Clubs were called into the service of their country, and immediately they began planting vegetable gardens and established canning centers. It was strange to hold our Fifth Annual Meeting the middle of June, 1917, in New York City, but we met only to carry out the business of the Association.

In July your President was called to Washington to represent this CLUB at a Meeting of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. It was interesting to find that out of 70 National

Organizations present, the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA and the Woman's Farm and Garden Association were the only Organizations which had turned all of their activities to the production of food.

It was at the Meeting of the Council of Presidents in October, 1917, that the War Work Council of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA (Mrs. Newell, Mrs. Hill and Miss Marble) made its report in favor of organizing the Woman's Land Army of America. This Council was authorized to confer with other Organizations to bring about the formation of the Army. Miss Marble and your President visited the Department of Agriculture to discuss the plan, and finally Miss Marble became the temporary Chairman. She, with several members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA (including your Secretary and President) as well as members of the Farm and Garden Association and others organized and carried on to the close of the war the Woman's Land Army of America.

Nearly two BULLETINS are devoted to the war work of the individual Clubs; it is with just pride we record that notwithstanding the fact that nearly all of the Presidents were serving in executive positions with the National War Relief Organization no Club failed to answer the patriotic call to service.

It was at the meeting of the Council of Presidents in March, 1919, that Miss Morgan told us of the agricultural situation in Northern France, and Miss Geer, in the picturesque uniform of the Farmerette, spoke of the work of the Land Army from the standpoint of the worker.

From the summer of 1918 until November, 1919, we sorely missed the ever looked-for BULLETIN. At Mrs. Brewster's request it was suspended by reason of her services being devoted to the Fatherless Children of France; later she was obliged to cross the seas in its interest.

Again the CLUB had a general meeting in January, 1919. Many worth while reports were made by the Standing Committees and Mrs. Hill's splendid report on the Woman's Land Army was greeted with great enthusiasm. Mr. Fairchild begged the Clubs to encourage the making of gardens and parks as War Memorials. At a meeting in New York in May, 1919, the future policy of the CLUB was discussed and Mrs. Hutcheson presented a plan to broaden its work, and with her far-reaching vision of the future she suggested we make it more national in scope. We agreed to this, though we felt it would take time, but we surely are advancing in this direction.

The long-talked-of meeting in Lake Forest and Winnetka became a reality in June, 1919. In what words can I describe it! Those of us who had the good fortune to live in those charming gardens during those all too short days, felt we had truly entered the Garden of Eden.

Mrs. Greeley, the President of the Garden Club of Illinois, in her sweet, gentle way bade us welcome, and in her own words said—"The freedom of the gardens is yours". It was her hearty welcome and that of the members of the Club which made us enjoy to the limit our delightful stay with this Founder Club.

It was during this Annual Meeting that members more fully realized the great work that lies before us—"to stimulate the knowledge and love of Gardening", and we woke to the realization of the part the GARDEN CLUB must take in beautifying America. A resolution was passed endorsing a National Victory Forest.

The second day's meeting held in the open at Mrs. McCormick's made us wish to throw all business aside and simply dream under the shade of her wonderful trees or watch the sparkling sun-light as it shone on the great Lake at the foot of the lawn. We reluctantly left Lake Forest and Winnetka unable to express in words our deep appreciation of the gracious hospitality accorded to this large company of visitors. A few of us had the added pleasure of visiting Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, before we were compelled to speed homeward.

The winter meeting was held in New York in December, 1919, for the purpose of discussing the Questionnaire which had previously been sent to the Member Clubs. All were in favor of the Slides to be collected and lent to Member Clubs and of the Cards for Visiting Gardens and nearly all felt the dues should be increased to cover overhead expenses. The fight against the Sign Boards began at this meeting as well as a renewal of the attack on Quarantine No. 37. Mrs. Rhodes presented an interesting report on her work as Librarian. After luncheon Mr. George Pratt, Forest Commissioner of New York State, gave an interesting illustrated talk on the work accomplished by the Commission.

The Club was asked at its Spring Meeting (March, 1920) by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society to co-operate with it and other organizations in protesting against Quarantine No. 37. It is gratifying to find that more and more the other organizations are turning to the GARDEN CLUB for assistance.

The Garden Club of Orange and Dutchess Counties was our Hostess in March when we heard from Mr. Wilson of the wondrous beauty of the Japanese Gardens. We have the happy memory of Mrs. Fairchild enjoying with us the hopitality of her Club, on that day.

I have tried to tell you in a simple way the story of the GARDEN CLUB's seven years of work; in them we have ploughed the ground and sown the seed. In the coming years it must be cultivated by each and every one of us if we are to reap the harvest of fine gardening in this Country.

Executive Meeting of The Garden Club of America of the Session of 1920

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA was held at the residence of Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby, Manchester, Massachusetts, June 28th, at 8:30 p. m.

Those present were: Mrs. J. Willis Martin, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Mrs. Walter S. Brewster, Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby, Mrs. F. L. Rhodes, and Mrs. Harold Irving Pratt.

The minutes of the meeting of May 24th, were read by the Secretary, and ordered filed as read.

A letter from Mrs. Francis King was read, suggesting that some method of co-operation between the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, and the Woman's National Farm & Garden Association, Inc., be adopted. Inasmuch as this seemed to be a question of policy which would establish a precedent, it was moved and seconded that this question be deferred until the meeting of the Council of Presidents on June 29th.

A letter from Mrs. Charles Henry, of Philadelphia, was read asking that a leaflet from the school of Horticulture for Women, at Ambler, stating its cause with reference to its financial need, should be mailed with the BULLETIN. It was moved by Mrs. Sloan, seconded by Mrs. Thorne, and carried, that the policy of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA would forbid the enclosure in the BULLETIN of leaflets issued by outside organizations in which funds were solicited. As this was a question of policy Mrs. Martin suggested that this Resolution be brought before the meeting of the Council of Presidents.

The Garden Club of Pasadena, proposed by the Millbrook Garden Club, seconded by the Santa Barbara Garden Club, and The Garden Club of Denver, proposed by the Garden Club of Easthampton, seconded by the Garden Club of Santa Barbara, were submitted to the meeting. Inasmuch as these Clubs fulfilled all requirements of membership, they were unanimously recommended for election to the meeting of the Council of Presidents.

The new Constitution was read, and compared with the old. Certain amendments were suggested which were to be presented at the Business Meeting of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, on the morning of June 29th.

Inasmuch as non-delegates, even at this late date were asking that arrangements be made for their entertainment, the following resolution was passed for the protection of the Hostess Club: *Resolved:* That no persons other than Presidents, Alternates, Delegates, and non-Delegates already provided with cards be admitted to any Garden or Meeting of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA now in session.

The Secretary asked that a suggestion be made to the General Meeting that each Club send to Mrs. Brewster, and to the Secretary, the corrections in addresses of their membership list in card catalogue form, according to a formula which would be sent out from her office. This matter was referred to the Council of Presidents. Mrs. Brewster also asked that the question of sending the BULLETIN in bulk package to the Presidents of each Club or individually to each member as is now the custom, should be discussed at the Meeting of the Council of Presidents.

There being no further business, upon motion the meeting adjourned.

Secretary's Report

The very delightful and instructive days which were spent in visiting the gardens of the members of the North Shore Garden Club of Massachusetts were begun by a visit to the garden of Mrs. Gordon Abbott, in West Manchester. The combination of luxuriant vegetation with the rockbound shore of the Atlantic Ocean, formed a most unusual setting for Mrs. Abbott's place. Her garden, which was very carefully thought out in relation to colour scheme, had a lovely background of cedar and pine, and gave one a sense of intimacy.

From Mrs. Abbott's we passed on to the farm of Mrs. H. F. Coolidge in Pride's Crossing. In passing through the house our attention was somewhat distracted from out-of-doors, by an interesting collection of Lowestoft. As we left the house we looked out upon well cultivated fields, and a charming little pond which was tenanted by graceful swans. The gardens nestled into the hillside, on the slope towards the pond. This pond was fed by a most active little brook, which we crossed on our way down to the farm buildings.

We then motored through charming New England country, so full of suggestion of our early colonial days, to one of the most delightful and interesting historical landmarks in New England, "Indian Hill" at West Newbury, owned and kept as a source of historical interest for his family and friends by Mr. Frederick S. Moseley of Boston. A grant of land was received by the Poor family in 1655. The house was erected in 1688. It has been added to constantly until it covers a large area of ground. It is filled with the furniture and costumes of the time, and when wandering about from room to room, it is possible to review our entire colonial history, as either many important figures of our history have stayed in this house, or there are collected here some of their possessions. The gardens in connection with the house, although much newer than the house, are appropriate to the setting.

We motored from thence to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Moseley, where delegates and non-delegates were graciously entertained at luncheon upon the lawn. The gardens of Mrs. Moseley were designed by one of the members of the Somerset Hills Garden Club, Mrs. William A. Hutcheson, who as Martha Brooks Brown, has done much professional work among the members of the North Shore Garden Club. The natural setting of the Moseley place is peculiarly beautiful. The house is situated upon a bluff overlooking the Merrimac River, surrounded by superb woodland, much of which is filled with Laurel of unusual size, which it was the privilege of the members of the GARDEN CLUB to see after the Business Meeting.

First Business Meeting of the Garden Club of America of the Session of 1920

The first business meeting of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA of the session of 1920, was held in the fragrant Pine Grove of Mrs. F. S. Moseley, at Newburyport.

On motion duly made, seconded and carried that the reading of Report of the Annual Meeting of 1920 be omitted, the President called for the Treasurer's Report, which was read as follows:

		TREASURER'S REPORT
By balance June 16th, 1919.	\$ 736.10	
Receipt since June 16th, 1919—		
Albemarle	\$104.50	Morristown..... 90.00
Allegheny County..	250.00	New Canaan..... 78.00
Amateur Gardeners.	100.00	Newport Garden Association..... 218.50
Bedford.....	150.00	North Country, L. I. 63.50
Chestnut Hill Gar- den Society.....	200.00	North Shore, Mass. 65.50
Cincinnati.....	45.00	Orange & Dutchess Cos..... 78.00
Cleveland.....	110.00	Philadelphia..... 81.00
East Hampton.....	97.00	Philipstown..... 75.00
Fauquier & Lou- doun Counties...	55.50	Princeton..... 36.00
Greenwich.....	30.00	Ridgefield..... 156.00
Green Spring Valley	65.00	Rumson..... 63.50
Hardy Garden Club of Ruxton.....	28.00	Rye..... 118.00
Hanford County....	52.00	Santa Barbara..... 124.00
Hartford.....	66.00	Shaker Lakes..... 25.00
Illinois.....	73.50	Short Hills..... 61.50
James River.....	27.50	Somerset Hills..... 132.00
Lake Geneva.....	47.00	Southampton..... 84.00
Litchfield.....	49.50	Summit..... 13.00
Lenox.....	204.00	Trenton..... 47.00
Michigan.....	183.50	Twenty..... 28.50
Middletown.....	14.00	Ulster..... 60.00
Millbrook.....	92.00	Warrenton..... 60.00
Montgomery & Del- aware Cos.	80.00	Washington, Conn. 22.00
		Weeders..... 77.50
		Wilmington..... 15.00
		\$3996.50

Credits brought forward.....	\$4732.60	Luncheon March 17, 1920.....	506.25
Received for Luncheon December 1st, 1919.....	\$368.35	Paid to Miss Je-kyll.....	400.00
Received for Luncheon March 17, 1920.....	506.25	Bulletin-Nov., 1919.....	467.57
Received for General Expense of Bulletin.....	575.00	Bulletin-Jan., 1920.....	595.90
Received for Miss Jekyll's Fund.....	500.00	Bulletin-March, 1920.....	592.05
Received for Subscriptions to Bulletin.....	66.75	Bulletin-May, 1920.....	709.55
Received for Members-at-large.....	55.10	Stamps for May.....	48.44
Received for Rumson G. C. for 1920-1921.....	168.00	<hr/>	<hr/>
CREDITS.....	\$6972.05	Ex. on cheques—	\$4512.45
Bills paid since June 16th, 1919 —		June, 1919	2.30
Printing.....	\$ 561.44	<hr/>	<hr/>
Office expenses....	288.75	To Balance—Farmers Loan & Trust Co.....	\$2457.30
Luncheon Dec. 1, 1919.....	342.50	<hr/>	<hr/>
			\$6972.05 \$6972.05
		By balance—Farmers Loan & Tr. Co. June 20th, 1920..	\$2457.30
		Check from Rumson Garden Club for 1920-1921, not deposited.....	42.00

Garden Clubs that have not paid the extra assessment for 1919-

1920..... 2

Rumson Garden Club, and Washington, Connecticut, Garden Club.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) EMMA B. AUCHINCLOSS,
Treasurer.

The report of the Treasurer was accepted, and ordered put on file.

Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby, President of the North Shore Garden Club, Massachusetts, the Hostess Club, welcomed the members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

In response, Mrs. Martin spoke of the stupendous work it had been to prepare this Annual Meeting, and congratulated the Hostess Club upon the perfection of its arrangements. She remarked that as the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA became more national in its scope, the arrangements for the Annual Meeting became increasingly difficult. Mrs. Martin expressed her own personal appreciation, the appreciation of her Officers, and of the members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA for the generous hospitality and courteous consideration of the Hostess Club.

The President asked for a report from the Bulletin Committee. Mrs. Walter S. Brewster, Chairman of the Committee, and Editor of the BULLETIN of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, the official organ of the Organization, reported as follows:

Since the last Annual Meeting of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA four numbers of the BULLETIN have been issued. These four issues have been influenced by the answers received to the questionnaire sent to each individual member last August. These answers gave every evidence that the members *were* individual. They have been reported in detail elsewhere and the excellent advice, admonitions, commendations and vituperations they embodied have been given every consideration and some employment.

You will all agree that the BULLETIN has improved just as you will all admit that there was room for improvement. This improvement is largely due to the Editorial Board. Whatever may be your editor's short-comings, she has proved herself the possessor of one quality, the ability to choose able assistants. Some of them do not spell very well, but this is a defect of brilliant minds and adds to the editorial conviction that the Board is the BULLETIN. A new member, Mrs. T. H. B. McKnight of the Garden Club of Allegheny County, has just been enlisted, so a still greater improvement may be expected.

Unfortunately with the increase in interest has come an overwhelming increase in cost. This is partly due to the greater size of the BULLETIN and the increased membership of the Club, but principally to the advance in the price of paper and printing. The expense of printing and mailing the four issues of the new series has been \$2413.51. Added to this are secretarial expenses and postage, amounting to \$405.00, which have not been charged to the GARDEN CLUB. From this you will see that we cannot publish a magazine of the present size, six times a year for much less than \$3750.00.

You will remember, perhaps, that this was to be considered a trial year, so the time has now come to decide whether the BULLETIN in its present form is to go on. It contains much now that purports to be of interest to the CLUB but has no direct bearing upon its business activities. The whole plan could be changed to the printing of an eight-page report after each general meeting and an Annual Report which would contain Committee Reports and accounts of Member Club activities. This would be much less expensive and possibly more valuable. There are many magazines in circulation just now and unless our members really want the BULLETIN as it now is it is an extravagance of time and money to continue its publication. The question should be decided to-day.

As a help in this decision it might be said that the cost of extra copies for newly added Clubs does not greatly increase the expense of an issue. The same is true in the cost of extra copies for non-member subscribers. If enough of these at \$2.00 or possibly \$2.50 a year could be secured by members it would be a material help.

So far about 40 people have availed themselves of the new opportunity for sponsored subscriptions. 500 or 1000 subscriptions could be cared for on a paying basis. If the BULLETIN is worth anything it is interesting to non-members as well as members and although subscriptions should not be generally and pleadingly solicited a little judicious and genteel advertising would help. In this matter of subscriptions there seems to be a misunderstanding on the part of some members who feel that their dues are in payment of their subscription to the BULLETIN. Instead their dues entitle them to the BULLETIN as the official Club organ but the BULLETIN is only one of the many expenses the Club must meet and all dues go to a general expense account, not to the editor.

In case it is decided to continue the publication of the BULLETIN, certain points should be more definitely understood. First, the editor should *not* be given a free hand. THE BULLETIN is a CLUB organ and should voice the policies, ideas and intentions of the CLUB, not of the editor. You leave too much to the discretion of your servant when you allow her utterances to speak for the CLUB; you ask too much of your servant when you throw upon her an undivided responsibility. I think you do not realize how powerful an organization the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA has become. If the BULLETIN is to persist with the present editor in charge, the Executive Committee from whom she receives her appointment must issue her orders.

Second, some financial plan must be made. As the CLUB increases its membership and if prices continue to mount the exact sum would have to be adjusted to necessities but an approximate amount should be stated and the editor instructed to keep within that amount.

In the smaller matters of detail there are many things to be arranged. A good many BULLETINS seem to be lost in the mails. With so many changing addresses from winter to summer this is a difficult matter to adjust. With a mailing list of 3000 each name cannot receive individual attention and the issue mailed to a different address each time. The present method is to use summer addresses for the May, July and September issues, winter addresses for November, January and March. A suggestion has been made that enough copies of BULLETIN be sent to the president of each Member Club for distribution to its members. Would this be more satisfactory? Suggestions will be very welcome, but it has sometimes occurred to a suspicious editor that the unpretentious, second class envelope within which the BULLETIN hides its light is frequently consigned to the scrap basket without a second look.

During the past year the BULLETIN has added some twenty-five horticultural and agricultural libraries to its regular mailing list,

always at the request of the librarian. The Arnold Arboretum some time ago asked for a complete file and one was sent with ill-concealed pride. When, however, a similar request reached the editor from the Professor himself who had not been informed of the library's acquisition, pride stepped boldly forth and proclaimed itself.

The following plan has been made for issuing the six numbers of the BULLETIN: July or August, depending upon the date of the Annual Meeting. This issue will contain a report of the Meeting, Committee reports, accounts of Gardens visited, suggestions made, etc. About September 15th a Fall-Planting issue. About December 1st an issue which will contain reports of the summer work of each Member-Club. Most of the Clubs have their Annual Meetings in October or November so at this time it should be possible to give lists of new officers and annual reports. The remaining three issues would be published January 15th, March 15th and May 1st. For these spring numbers there is always interesting material. Do you approve of this schedule and if not what modification do you suggest?

It may be well to remind you that the editor enjoys the BULLETIN much as a mother does a troublesome pair of twins. The simile need not be elaborated. Impatience, affection, exhaustion and devotion are all implied, but if you like the BULLETIN, satisfaction can be added to the list.

Respectfully submitted.

KATE L. BREWSTER,

Editor

The President asked for suggestions in regard to the continuation of the BULLETIN under its present policy. With no discussion, it was moved, seconded, and carried that the policy of the BULLETIN remain unchanged. The question of distribution was then discussed, in regard to mailing the BULLETIN individually, or in bulk package to each Club for individual distribution to its members. It was asked that this question be brought before the meeting of the Council of Presidents.

The President asked for a report from the Committee on Historic Gardens. The Secretary explained that Mrs. Harry Groome, of the Warrenton Garden Club, had been Chairman of this Committee, but had resigned last Autumn, and that no one had been appointed to succeed her. That during the year, several contributions to the work of this Committee had come to the Secretary's office. It was moved, seconded, and carried that this Committee be reorganized and its work carried on.

COMMITTEE
ON HISTORIC
GARDENS

**COMMITTEE
ON THE
MEDAL OF
HONOURARY
AWARD**

The President asked for a report from the Committee of the Honourary Medal Award. The Secretary read a communication from Mrs. Francis King, of the Garden Club of Michigan, Chairman of this Committee, who through illness was unable to be present, asking for a dissolution of the Committee, explaining that its work of raising the money, and selecting the Medal, had been accomplished. The report of the Treasurer of the Committee, Mrs. Allan Marquand, of the Princeton Garden Club, was read as follows:

**SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE
MEDAL OF
HONOURARY
AWARD**

THE NORTH COUNTRY GARDEN CLUB.
 MRS. EMLEN ROOSEVELT.
 MRS. J. WILLIS MARTIN.
 MRS. WM. H. HUGHES.
 MRS. ALLAN MARQUAND.
 NEWPORT GARDEN ASSOCIATION.
 GARDEN CLUB OF CINCINNATI.
 MILLBROOK GARDEN CLUB.
 LITCHFIELD GARDEN CLUB.
 GARDEN CLUB OF ALLEGHENY CO.
 MISS ALICE DRIGGS.
 MRS. FRANCIS KING.
 AMATEUR GARDENERS OF BALTIMORE.
 GARDEN CLUB OF MICHIGAN.
 GARDEN CLUB OF PRINCETON.
 GARDEN CLUB OF EASTHAMPTON, L. I.
 NORTH SHORE GARDEN CLUB.
 MRS. OAKLEIGH THORNE.
 MRS. HAROLD PRATT.
 THE GARDENERS OF MONTGOMERY AND
 DELAWARE COUNTIES, PA.
 THE SHORT HILLS GARDEN CLUB.
 THE GARDEN CLUB OF ILLINOIS.
 THE HARDY GARDEN CLUB OF RUX-
 TON, MD.
 THE GARDEN CLUB OF RYE, N. Y.
 MRS. HUGH D. AUCHINCLOSS.
 MRS. M. B. HUTCHESON.
 MRS. ARNOLD HAGUE.
 MRS. J. E. NEWELL.
 MRS. FULLER.
 MRS. JUNIUS MORGAN.
 MISS FLORENCE L. POND.
 GARDEN CLUB OF SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
 THE BEDFORD GARDEN CLUB.
 MRS. W. P. HAMILTON.
 THE MORRISTOWN GARDEN CLUB.
 MRS. JOHN SHERWIN.
 MRS. C. A. OTIS.
 MRS. MAX FARRAND.
 THE WEEDERS.
 ANONYMOUS.
 THE GARDEN CLUB OF HARTFORD.
 THE SHAKER LAKES GARDEN CLUB.

MRS. ARTHUR SCRIBNER.
 GREENWICH GARDEN CLUB
 FAQUIER AND LOUDOUN GARDEN
 CLUB.

From ten members of the New
 Canaan Club as follows:

MRS. HENRY W. CHAPPELL.
 MRS. JULIUS KRUTTSCHMITT.
 MRS. WM. H. CARY.
 MRS. EDGAR S. AUCHINCLOSS, JR.
 MRS. JOHN V. IRWIN.
 MRS. JESSE HOYT.
 MRS. H. J. DAVENPORT.
 MISS JANE R. FAILE.
 MISS ANNIE F. CRANE.
 MISS MYRA VALENTINE.

The following clubs have wished to
 subscribe, but our fund was more than
 complete.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF LAKE GENEVA, WISCONSIN.	
THE GARDEN CLUB OF SANTA BARBARA AND MONTECITO.	
THE GARDEN CLUB OF WASHINGTON, CONNECTICUT.	
Total on hand, June 22nd,	
1920.....	\$1580.18
Of this amount, we hold in bonds	
Of the 3rd Liberty Loan..	650.00
In a bond of the Victory Loan.....	50.00
Total amount in bonds....	\$700.00
Cash deposited with Prince- ton Bank & Trust Co.	880.18
	\$1580.18

ELEANOR C. MARQUAND,
*Treasurer of the Medal of Honourary
 Award Fund.*

Upon motion it was duly moved, seconded, and carried that as it
 had accomplished its work, the Committee upon the Selection of,

and Payment for the Medal of Honourary Award, be dissolved, with the understanding that its funds be turned over to the Treasurer of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

The President asked for a report from the Committee on the COLOR CHART Colour Chart. The Secretary read a letter from Mrs. Francis King, of the Garden Club of Michigan, Chairman of this Committee, stating that since communication could be taken up again with foreign countries, much could be accomplished in this Committee, and asked that it be continued. It was moved, seconded, and carried that this Committee be continued.

The President asked for a report from the Committee on Trades Relations. Miss Rose Standish Nichols, Consultant Member of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, the Chairman of this Committee, reported as follows: While the Committee may seem to have done very little work during the past year, it had laid the foundation for better work in the future. The American Association of Nurserymen had invited the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA to send a representative to their Chicago Meeting. At this meeting it is intended to discuss the status of relationship between this Association and the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA. At the Spring Meeting of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, Mr. J. Edward Moon, President of the American Association of Nurserymen, expressed the views of the Association as an organization upon Quarantine 37.

The President asked for a report from the Committee on Lectures and Original Papers. Mrs. Frederick L. Rhodes, the Librarian, and Chairman of this Committee, reported as follows:

During the past year the Librarian has revised and brought up to date the list of Lectures on subjects of interest to Garden Clubs. This has required correspondence with each lecturer, in order to obtain the latest information as to subjects, lantern slides, terms and other details. The revised list has been published, for the information of member clubs, in the BULLETIN for May. Member Clubs are requested to send to the Librarian the names and addresses of lecturers, not included in the published list, whose work has been found to be satisfactory.

The Library now contains 115 original papers, and 123 pamphlets including University of Illinois Bulletins of the Agricultural Experiment Station, also Bulletins of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, and a complete file of the BULLETINS of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA. A catalogue of the entire library has been prepared during the past year and a copy has been transmitted to the Editor of the BULLETIN for publication. During the year several requests for papers have been received from Member Clubs and the desired papers have been duly sent.

In order that the scope of the library may be extended, it is suggested that Clubs send to the Librarian copies of all worthy papers that may be prepared and presented before them by their members or others.

MRS. FREDERICK L. RHODES,
Librarian.

The President asked for a report from the Committee on the Preservation of Wild Flowers. Mrs. H. W. Hack, of the Short Hills Garden Club, the Chairman of this Committee, who was unable to be present at this meeting, sent the following report. It was read by the Secretary:

REPORT OF
THE COMMIT-
TEE ON THE
PRESERVATION
OF WILD
FLOWERS

The report of the Wild Flower Committee is more in the nature of a recommendation than a report of work accomplished.

A Committee was formed with representation from every Club in the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

Several of the Clubs purchased lantern slides with which to instruct children about wild flowers. Many Clubs joined the Wild Flower Preservation Society, and put up posters urging the Protection of Wild Flowers.

I was obliged to resign last fall and as no one was appointed to take my place the work was suspended.

I sincerely hope that some one will be appointed to carry on this work. The people whom we most want to reach never see the BULLETIN. Much can be done locally by every Club, and there is a big field for legislative work such as has been done by the Audubon Societies.

Respectfully submitted.
JOANNA H. HACK,
Chairman.

Upon motion duly made and carried it was voted to continue the work of this Committee.

The Secretary was asked to read the following Resolution:
Mrs. J. Willis Martin,
Madame President:

WILD FLOWER
PRESERVATION
RESOLUTION

In all of our States and Counties there are many places of special beauty, and many flowers and trees of great loveliness that are in danger of being lost. Therefore, it seems that part of our obligation, as one of the specified objects of our Association, is to encourage the preservation of all woodland things, that the natural beauty spots of our country may not be destroyed. If through neglect, the cultivated flowers in our gardens die, they can easily be replaced, but if the Crab-trees are torn, the Trillium, Lady Slippers and rare Ferns plucked

to death, who will restore those to our wild gardens? Although there are active societies to push this work should we not help them, as we represent a strong and influential group of nature lovers?

The question was raised last year as to how we could carry our interest and knowledge further and use it for the education of the public.

We suggest three practical methods:

1. To enlarge our own knowledge of wild plants, trees and birds.

In most of our Clubs one program a year is devoted to the wild flowers. It is an interesting meeting to those who are familiar with the wild flowers, but to those who are not, and whose knowledge is somewhat limited to the cultivated plants, it is not always appealing. One yearly program seems hardly enough to stimulate this interest. Therefore, we suggest that at each meeting of the local Clubs several wild flowers be brought for exhibit, with a few words of description (not to exceed five minutes) given each time by different members of the Clubs. Trees, and sometimes birds, might be a part of the program. With this slight effort we would become more familiar with our native growth, which is the first step towards an interest in its conservation.

2. For our Annual Wild Flower Program let us have a strong meeting, to which the local Garden Clubs shall invite all nature-loving societies (Wild Flower Preservation Societies, Audubon Societies, etc.) to join with them in a conservation meeting, at which there might be speeches, exhibits, moving pictures, etc.,—anything that a Club's ingenuity could devise to make the day a success. The meeting should be open to the public and held at a County Fair, a Public School, or in a Market Square, and it should be well advertised. The day should be recognized as "Wild Flower Conservation Day" by all of the Garden Clubs of America.

3. To devote a part of the BULLETIN to the cause of Wild Flower Preservation, every Club feeling its obligation to contribute reports and various items of interest.

BELIEVING, THEREFORE, that there should be a more vigorous policy on the part of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA towards a national conservation of our native plants, trees and birds,

WE MOVE the adoption of this plan by the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, and ask that a strong recommendation be sent from this body to the local Garden Clubs, urging their co-operation in this movement.

(Signed)

MARTHA MERCER, Philadelphia G. C.
FANNY D. FARWELL, Illinois G. C.
KATE L. BREWSTER, Illinois G. C.
ALICE H. PATTERSON, Illinois G. C.
ANNA GILMAN HILL, Easthampton G. C.
FLORENCE H. CRANE, North Shore G. C.

LOUISE CROWNINSHIELD, North Shore
G. C.
J. J. HENRY, Philadelphia G. C.
KATHARINE C. SLOAN, Philipstown G. C.
ANNE T. STEWART, Short Hills G. C.
ROSE STANDISH NICHOLS, Consultant.

Upon motion duly made and carried this Resolution was referred to the Committee on the Preservation of Wild Flowers.

The President asked for a report from the Committee on Visiting Gardens. The Chairman, Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, of the Millbrook Garden Club, reported as follows:

REPORT OF
THE COMMIT-
TEE ON VISIT-
ING GARDENS

During the month of March a letter was sent to the Presidents of the Clubs asking for an expression of opinion regarding an interchange of the privilege of visits to the gardens of the members of the various Member Clubs. It was early in the season and many of the Clubs were scattered, and while quite a number answered, others have not done so as yet, preferring probably to wait until the pleasure of the Clubs was ascertained. However, a commencement has been made and the summary of the answers received is as follows:

19 Clubs endorsed the idea, several doing so most heartily. One President of a very constructive and large Club favors opening every garden, not only the three or four most effective ones, and thinks that this plan would prove a great incentive to intelligent gardening.

Another President deferred her answer for the moment, fearing some difference of opinion among members.

3 Presidents reported that they would send answers later in the season after the Clubs had had meetings.

7 Clubs suggested cards of admission. One Club suggested that the BULLETIN publish in a separate pamphlet a list of all CLUB members with their garden addresses, and such description or restriction after the names as each member desires.

2 Clubs approving the idea will be pleased to abide by any system devised by the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

Several Clubs state that their gardens are of informal character, but that to any members wishing to visit them in an informal way a welcome will be accorded upon application to the local Secretaries.

5 Clubs send lists of gardens open to visit, and one President states that her Secretary will be prepared to furnish a list of gardens.

The President asked for a report from the Committee on Photographs and Slides. Mrs. Samuel Sloan, of the Philipstown Garden Club, Chairman of this Committee, reported as follows:

June 30, 1920. REPORT OF
THE SLIDES
COMMITTEE

ATLANTIC ZONE.

Bedford Garden Club	23
Short Hills Garden Club	6
Philipstown Garden Club	20
	49

CENTRAL ZONE.

Shaker Lakes Garden Club	17
Cincinnati Garden Club	12
Garden Club of Michigan	11
	40

SOUTHERN ZONE.

Philadelphia Garden Club	10
Allegheny Garden Club	12
Harford County Garden Club	9
	31

NEW ENGLAND ZONE.

	None
Total	120

ATLANTIC ZONE.

Chairman, MRS. JUNIUS S. MORGAN, Princeton, New Jersey.	
Bedford Garden Club	24 Slides received
Philipstown Garden Club	20 Slides received
Short Hills Garden Club	6 Slides received
Trenton Garden Club	Reports cannot have slides
Rye Garden Club	Slides being made
Orange and Dutchess Counties Garden Club	Interested
East Hampton Garden Club	Having Slides made
Millbrook Garden Club	25 Slides being made
Morristown Garden Club	No report
North Country Garden Club	No report
Princeton Garden Club	Asked each member to take two pictures of their Gardens and their Committee will decide from these.

Rumson Garden Club	No report
Somerset Garden Club	Having Slides made
Southampton Garden Club	No report
Ulster Garden Club	No report
Summit Garden Club	No report

NEW ENGLAND ZONE.

<i>Chairman, Mrs. S. EDSON GAGE, West Morris, Connecticut.</i>	
Litchfield Garden Club	Having Slides made
Chestnut Hill Garden Society	Interested
Hartford Garden Club	"
Lenox Garden Club	"
North Shore Garden Club	"
Ridgefield Garden Club	"
Washington, Connecticut, Garden Club	"
New Canaan Garden Club	"
Greenwich Garden Club	No answer
Newport Garden Association	Interested

CENTRAL ZONE.

<i>Chairman, Mrs. JOHN NEWBERRY, Grosse Pointe, Michigan.</i>	
Shaker Lakes Garden Club	Receivèd 17 Slides
Cleveland Garden Club	Will have Slides
Illinois Garden Club	Will have Slides
Michigan Garden Club	Received 11 Slides
Santa Barbara Garden Club	No report
Lake Geneva Garden Club	No report
Cincinnati Garden Club	Received 13 Slides

SOUTHERN ZONE.

<i>Chairman, Mrs. WILLIAM V. ELDER, Glyndon, Maryland.</i>	
Weeders	Expect to have Slides
Garden Club of Twenty	Cannot have Slides
Warrenton Garden Club	Are having Slides made
Allegheny Garden Club	Having Slides made. A special photographer from Carnegie Institute. 8 Slides received.
Philadelphia Garden Club	Having Slides made. 10 Slides rec'd.
Harford County Garden Club	5 Slides received
Hardy Garden Club of Ruxton	Expect to have Slides
Amateur Gardeners	Expect to have Slides
Green Spring Valley Garden Club	Will have Slides this summer
Fauquier and Loudoun Counties Garden Club	Hope to have Slides
Albermarle Garden Club	No report
Montgomery and Delaware Counties Garden Club	Will have Slides
James River Garden Club	No report
Wilmington Garden Club	No report

The President asked for a report from the Committee on Bill-
boards. Dr. Edward L. Partridge, of the Orange & Dutchess Counties
Garden Club, Chairman of this Committee, reported as follows:

COMMITTEE ON
BILL BOARDS

At this moment propaganda is the most potent factor of combating this evil. In order to obtain State legislation, it is necessary to create public opinion. The National Association of Gardeners wrote a letter of protest against this evil. It would be helpful if other organizations would do likewise. As propaganda, photographs could be taken of an unsightly billboard, and of the view of which its erection deprived the passer-by. The Photographs and Slides Committee might issue an appeal for this kind of propaganda.

Mr. Fletcher Steele, representative of the Association of Landscape Architects, suggested that in the same way that we have laws which place restrictions upon public nuisances created by sound and smell, so there should be a law to prevent offenses to the eye. Mr. Steele advised that the propaganda be directed to this end.

The President then opened the meeting for general discussion asking for an expression of opinion from non-delegates. Miss Ernestine Goodman of the Garden Club of Philadelphia, directed the attention of the Organization to the value of fallen leaves as fertilizer, and suggested that the Organization use its influence to have these leaves allowed to form leaf mould in the public parks, rather than be burned.

Mrs. John Wood Stewart, Member-at-large, suggested that the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA create public opinion opposing the thoughtless throwing of waste papers in the parks and public roads.

Upon motion the meeting adjourned.

After the business meeting, we motored to the estate of Mrs. Richard T. Crane, Jr. As the drive wound up the long hill overlooking the sand dunes to the Ocean, the distant views were enchanting. Mrs. Crane's gardens were unusually beautiful. The borders of the herbaceous garden were full of color, charmingly set against the gray walls, and relieved by large spaces of turf. Through the herbaceous garden we passed to the Rose Garden, where the roses were grown on a lower level, surrounded by a circular pergola on a raised terrace. The plants were unusually fine, and the standards were most interestingly grown, surrounded by hybrid perpetuums for the most part, which solved the question of the sun's rays upon the standard stem, a perplexing problem to many rose growers. The Rose Garden was one of most luxuriant growth, and is a great tribute to the knowledge of its superintendent, Miss Foote, who directs the culture of Mrs. Crane's roses. The dinner upon the terrace, which included the Presidents and the Delegates, gave one an opportunity to realize the extent and interest of the view from the terrace of "Castle Hill."

After dinner, the meeting of the Council of Presidents was held in the large room in the swimming-pool Casino.

Meeting of the Council of Presidents of the Garden Club of America of the Session of 1920.

The meeting of the Council of Presidents was held on the evening of July 29th, at the residence of Mrs. Richard T. Crane, Jr. It was moved, seconded and carried that the Minutes of the meeting of the session of 1919 be omitted. The President stated that this meeting was called for the purpose of creating informal discussion among the Presidents in regard to their work, and to get from them an expression of opinion which would be helpful to the Directors in outlining the policy of the Organization. The question of correspondence between the National Office and the Member Clubs was discussed. It was moved, seconded and carried that hereafter all correspondence should not only be directed to the Presidents, but should be answered by them rather than by the Secretaries of the local Clubs. That hereafter the Secretaries of the local Clubs should attend only to the forwarding of corrected addresses and the names and addresses of new members to the National Office. It was moved, seconded, and carried, after much discussion that a trial of one year be given to the following plan: That Member Clubs should send in their corrected addresses in type-written form, on standard card catalogue cards, according to a formula which would be sent to them, by the National Office.

The question of the distribution of the **BULLETIN** was again brought up, and the plan of bulk package distribution to the Clubs was generally disapproved. It was decided that the present plan of distribution be followed for the present. Mrs. Brewster requested that all correspondence be signed by the married, as well as the Christian name of the correspondent, and that in all cases, the name of the Member Club be included. The Secretary asked that the same plan be followed in the correspondence with the National Office.

The Presidents were asked to bear in mind the following interests of the National Organization: to suggest candidates for the Medal of Honourary Award. These candidates would probably not be members of the **GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA**. To appoint Committees to search out Historic Gardens in the vicinity of their Clubs.

The question of the Emily D. Renwick Medal was then discussed. The President stated that through the generosity of Mrs. Charles H. Stout, of the Short Hills Garden Club, the funds received for the Dahlia Prize of 1919 had been diverted to the selection of a Medal

which was to be awarded for the greatest achievement in gardening or anything pertaining to gardening accomplished by any member of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA. The general discussion in regard to this medal strongly emphasized the great stimulus which would be given to the Member Clubs, not only to realize the purpose of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, but by so doing perpetuate the great contribution which Mrs. Emily D. Renwick gave to the National Organization, through the inspiration and leadership which she brought to her work in the Short Hills Garden Club. The feeling was generally expressed that the presentation of this Medal would bring about an impetus to work, and an enthusiasm which would be very helpful to the Member Clubs.

The President stated that in the early Spring, before the death of Mrs. Benjamin T. Fairchild, of the Orange & Dutchess Counties Garden Club, the 1919-1920 Committee of the Emily D. Renwick Medal Award had thought that it would be appropriate to present this Medal to Mrs. Fairchild, who as Helena Rutherford Ely, had made an invaluable contribution to gardening in America through her book entitled, *The Woman's Hardy Garden*. Strong as the feeling was that this would be fitting, it was called to the attention of the Committee that this award would not conform to the rules laid down by its donor, as the achievement for which the Medal should be presented should have taken place during the current year. It was therefore decided to defer the award of the Medal until 1921. The President asked each President to bring the purpose of this Medal before their Clubs, and to send in the names of their candidates, to the National Office.

Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, Chairman of the Committee on Visiting Gardens, expressed her enthusiasm for the work of her Committee. A discussion took place by which the privileges granted by this Committee could be safe-guarded. Miss Wetmore, President of the Garden Association of Newport, spoke of a plan approved by her Club. This plan is to be adopted, and sent out to the Presidents of the Member Clubs. In general it would be that each President send in to the Chairman of the Committee on Visiting Gardens the list and locality of the gardens of her Club which would be open to members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA. The President of each Club would be furnished with cards of introduction. If a member of any Club wished to visit the gardens outside of her Club, she would ask her President for a card, which would be countersigned by her President, and would make her own arrangements with the owner of the garden which she wished to visit by letter or by telephone. This plan is subject to amendment, and Mrs. Thorne, expressed a desire to receive suggestions from Presidents of the Member Clubs, as she

felt this matter of arrangement and introduction was largely a question of preference on the part of each Member Club.

A letter from Miss Jane B. Haines, President of the School of Horticulture for Women at Ambler was read. The purport of this letter was an appeal for funds. The cause was vouched for in a letter by Mrs. Charles Henry, of Philadelphia. As pertinent to the discussion, the Secretary then read a letter from Mrs. Francis King asking what was the proper channel through which to solicit contributions for outside interests from the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA. A discussion followed upon the general policy of co-operation with other organizations and a Resolution formed at the meeting of the Executive Committee, June 28th, was read:

RESOLVED: That the policy of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA forbid the enclosure in the BULLETIN of leaflets issued by outside organizations in which funds are solicited.

This Resolution was unanimously adopted.

A letter received by the Secretary from Mrs. Francis King was read, urging the co-operation of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA with the Woman's National Farm & Garden Association, Inc., by having Farm & Garden Association Committees in all the Member Clubs, the members of said Committees to be members of both Organizations, and to look out for the interests of the Farm & Garden Association in the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA. It was stated the Allegheny Garden Club had some method of co-operation. The Allegheny Garden Club was asked to explain this relation. After much discussion in which the aims of the two organizations were thoroughly discussed, it was decided that though the interest on the part of the officers and the individual members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA for the Farm & Garden Association was sincere, it was deemed unwise to initiate a policy of co-operation with the Farm & Garden Association or any other organization. It was agreed that the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA had a great and growing purpose, and that the interest of its members should be directed solely in the channels of its own organization.

The Pasadena Garden Club proposed by the Millbrook Garden Club, and seconded by the Santa Barbara Club, was duly elected to membership in the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

The Denver Garden Club, proposed by the East Hampton Garden Club, and seconded by the Santa Barbara Garden Club was duly elected to membership in the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

Upon motion the meeting adjourned.

The second day began with a visit to the home of Mrs. Walter S. Dénègre, at West Manchester. The Court between the house and the large, informal ball-room was most interesting. The gardens

were for the most part on a hillside, and were filled with very interesting formations of rock. The members of the CLUB were loath to leave the grounds for the business meeting, which was called at half past ten.

The Second Business Meeting of the Garden Club of America of the Session of 1920.

The second business meeting of the session of 1920 of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA was held at the residence of Mrs. Walter Dénègre, on June 30th, at 10:30 a. m.

The President asked for a report from the Special Committee on Change of Name. Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield, of the North Shore Garden Club presented a Resolution on the part of the Committee to serve as the basis of discussion.

RESOLVED: That the name of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA be changed to the Garden Clubs of America. Much discussion ensued. Upon being duly put to vote, the motion was lost.

The President asked for a report from the Special Committee COMMITTEE on Incorporation. Mrs. Randal Morgan, of the Weeders, reported as ON INCORPOR-
FOLLOWS: ATION

After examination and consultation with lawyers, I believe incorporation has a number of advantages. It gives a recognized status which it is difficult for an unincorporated association to acquire. The officers will have specific duties and powers which will be clearly defined, and members whose voting powers, dues, etc., can be definitely fixed. It also relieves the individual members from personal liability, the corporation's assets alone being responsible for its indebtedness incurred in the ordinary course of its business. If money were given or a legacy left the Club to administer, it would very much simplify, matters having a legal entity of a definite character to take title. It would keep anyone from using this same title absolutely in the State in which it became incorporated, and say New York were used as that State (whose incorporating laws are not stringent) it would be quite unlikely any other organization would take this name. It would be necessary to name a place of residence or business—the address of a lawyer's office would answer the purpose. The cost would be about \$250.00. These are as many facts as I have been able to glean from my consultation with lawyers, but they were most decidedly of the opinion it would be the one and only course for us to pursue.

As Chairman of the Committee on Incorporation I move that this Association be incorporated under the name of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, and that the Chair be empowered to appoint a Committee to undertake the work.

This motion was duly seconded and carried.

Mrs. Walter S. Brewster, Editor of the BULLETIN, gave to the meeting a résumé of the discussion which took place the preceding evening at the meeting of the Council of Presidents, upon the Emily D. Renwick Medal Award. Mrs. Brewster stated as her personal conviction, the great usefulness and impetus which the donation of this Medal would be to the whole GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, and expressed the appreciation of the officers to Mrs. Charles H. Stout, for her generosity.

The next business before the meeting was the revision of the Constitution & By-Laws. According to the Constitution & By-Laws which have governed the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, amendments can only be presented upon vote of a Member Club. These amendments were presented by the Montgomery & Delaware Counties Garden Club, by Mrs. Horatio Gates Lloyd, Chairman of the Committee appointed by that Club.

The Chairman of the Committee from the Montgomery & Delaware Counties Garden was requested to read the revised Constitution and By-Laws paragraph by paragraph.

Revised Constitution of the Garden Club of America.

Presented for consideration by the Garden Club of Montgomery & Delaware Counties at the Annual Meeting of 1920.

I.

NAME.

The Name of this Association shall be the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

II.

OBJECT.

The objects of this Association shall be, to stimulate knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs through conference and correspondence, in this country and abroad, to aid in the protection of native plants and birds, and to encourage civic planting.

III.

MEMBERSHIP.

Section I.—The membership of this Association shall consist of duly elected Amateur Garden Clubs as units, and of Members-at-large.

Section II.—The voting body of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA shall be the Board of Directors, the President of each Member Club or her duly appointed Alternate, and one duly appointed Delegate from each Member Club.

Section III.—At all meetings of this Association the quorum shall consist of the duly appointed representatives of ten Member Clubs.

IV.

OFFICERS.

The Officers of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA shall be the President, four Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer who shall be elected at the Annual Meeting for the ensuing year, or until the conclusion of the meeting at which their successors are elected.

AMENDED AS FOLLOWS: The Officers of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA shall be *an Honorary President*, the President, four Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and so forth.

V.

DIRECTORS.

Section I.—The Board of Directors shall be composed of the Officers of this Association, the Editor of the BULLETIN of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, and fifteen Directors, one of whom shall be the Librarian.

Section II.—The fifteen Directors shall be divided into three classes of five each, who shall each serve three years, or until the conclusion of the meeting at which their successors are elected. Five shall be elected at each Annual Meeting to replace the outgoing class.

Section III.—Whenever an office in this Association shall be vacant the Board of Directors shall fill the vacancy for the remainder of the unexpired term.

Section IV.—The Board of Directors shall direct the policy and have general charge of the affairs of the CLUB.

Section V.—There shall be a meeting of the Board of Directors at the conclusion of the meeting at which they are elected.

Section VI.—Meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the President or at the request of three Directors, or at the request of five Member Clubs.

Section VII.—Five members of this Board shall constitute a quorum.

VI.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Section I.—The Annual Meeting for the election of Officers and Directors, and for the transaction of business shall be held at such

place and such date as may be determined by the Board of Directors and the members of this Association shall be notified by mail at least one month before the meeting.

Section II.—A ticket of candidates shall be submitted by the Nominating Committee to the Presidents of the Member Clubs at least one month before the Annual Meeting.

Section III.—Upon vote of the duly appointed representatives of any five Member Clubs a second ticket of candidates may be presented for election at the Annual Meeting.

Section IV.—Meetings of this Association may be called by the President, or at the request of three Directors, or at the request of the Presidents of five Member Clubs.

VII.

AMENDMENTS.

Any amendment to this Constitution may be proposed in due form by one Member Club, and must be submitted by the Secretary of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA to all Member Clubs at least one month before the Annual Meeting, and to be adopted must receive the votes of two-thirds of those authorized to vote.

Revised By-Laws of the Garden Club of America.

Presented for consideration by the Garden Club of Montgomery and Delaware Counties at the Annual Meeting of 1920.

I.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Section I.—The President, or in his or her absence the Vice-Presidents in order, shall preside at all meetings of the Board of the Directors, and of this Association. The President by virtue of his or her office shall be a member of all Committees except the Nominating Committee.

Section II.—The Secretary shall keep a record of all proceedings of the CLUB, notify Member Clubs of their election, issue all notices, and perform such other duties as may be designated by the Board of Directors.

Section III.—The Treasurer shall receive all money due the CLUB and receipt for the same; shall be responsible for the disbursement of the funds and shall keep the accounts, which shall be open at all times to the inspection of the Board of Directors, and shall report at the Annual Meeting. The accounts shall be audited by a Committee appointed by the President.

II.
COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee.

Section I.—There shall be an Executive Committee of five appointed by the Board of Directors from its own membership in which the powers of the Board shall be vested between its meetings.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

Section II.—There shall be a Nominating Committee of five appointed by the Executive Committee. The report of this Committee shall be submitted to the Presidents of the Member Clubs at least one month before the Annual Meeting.

III.
STANDING COMMITTEES.

Bulletin Committee.

Section I.—There shall be a Bulletin Committee whose duty it shall be to issue the official publication of the Association, the BULLETIN of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA. The Chairman of this Committee shall be elected by the Board of Directors and shall form his or her own committee.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Section II.—There shall be a Finance Committee to advise in regard to the finance of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA. The Chairman of this Committee shall be elected by the Board of Directors, and shall form his or her own Committee.

Section III.—The number of Standing Committees may be added to at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

IV.
COUNCIL OF PRESIDENTS.

Section I.—There shall be a Council of Presidents, representing the general interests of the Members, to act as an Advisory Council to the Board of Directors.

Section II.—The Presidents of Member Clubs or their duly appointed Alternates, shall, by virtue of their office, be members of the Council of Presidents.

Section III.—Meetings of this Council may be called by the President of this Association, or at the request of any three Presidents of any Member Clubs.

V.
MEMBERSHIP.

Section I.—Garden Clubs desiring to become members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA shall be duly proposed, and seconded by two Member Clubs of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, according to the rules of membership. Their names shall be sent to the Secretary who shall submit them to the Board of Directors for election.

Section II.—No Club shall be eligible for membership unless it has been in existence for two years, and unless it has a membership of twenty persons.

Section III.—Members-at-large are those who for geographical reasons may not belong to a Member Club of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA. They shall be duly proposed and seconded by two members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, according to the rules of membership. Their names shall be sent to the Secretary who shall submit them to the Board of Directors for election. More than one adverse ballot shall exclude. Such members shall enjoy all privileges of the Club excepting the power of vote, and nomination.

Section IV.—A Member Club or a Member-at-large may be dropped by a majority vote of the Board of Directors for policies deemed to be injurious to the interests or opposed to the objects of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

AMENDED AS FOLLOWS: Section II.—No Club shall be eligible for membership unless it has been in existence for two years, and unless it has a membership of *not less than twenty persons*.

VI.
FISCAL YEAR.

The fiscal year of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA shall be from January 1st to January 1st.

AMENDED AS FOLLOWS: The fiscal year of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA shall be from *July 1st to July 1st*.

VII.
DUES.

Section 1.—The Annual dues of the Member Clubs shall be at the rate of \$2.00 per year for each individual member of each Member Club, which amount shall be paid by each Club collectively.

Section II.—The Treasurer shall notify all Clubs of the amount of their dues during the month of January. Those Clubs whose dues are not paid by May 1st shall be notified that they are in arrears, and that unless their dues be paid within two months they may be dropped from the roll. Members elected subsequent to July will pay only half dues.

AMENDED AS FOLLOWS: Section II.—The Treasurer shall notify all Clubs of the amount of their dues during the month of *July*. Those Clubs whose dues are not paid by *November 1st*, shall be notified that they are in arrears, and that unless their dues be paid within two months they may be dropped from the roll. Members elected subsequent to *January* will pay only half dues.

Section III.—Annual dues of Members-at-large shall be \$2.50. The Treasurer shall notify Members-at-large of the amount of their dues during the month of January. Members-at-large whose dues are not paid by May 1st, shall be notified that they are in arrears, and that unless their dues be paid within two months they may be dropped from the roll. Members-at-large elected subsequent to July will pay only half dues.

AMENDED AS FOLLOWS: Section III.—Annual dues of Members-at-large shall be \$5.00. The Treasurer shall notify Members at-large of the amount of their dues during the month of July. Members-at-large whose dues are not paid by November 1st, shall be notified that they are in arrears, and that unless their dues be paid within two months they may be dropped from the roll. Members-at-large elected subsequent to January will pay only half dues.

VIII.

AMENDMENTS.

Amendments to these By-Laws may be proposed by the Board of Directors, or by one Member Club, and may then be presented for vote at the Annual Meeting, or any meeting called specially for the purpose.

It was moved, seconded, and unanimously carried that the revised Constitution & By-Laws, as amended, presented by the Garden Club of Montgomery & Delaware Counties be substituted for the Constitution adopted at Princeton, May 12, 1914, and the By-Laws adopted at Baltimore, May 11, 1915, and amended at Philadelphia, February 5, 1916.

Mrs. Charles Biddle of the Garden Club of Philadelphia asked permission of the Chair to present the following Resolution:

It is with heartfelt sorrow and a deep sense of personal loss that the members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA record the death of Mrs. Benjamin T. Fairchild, one of the Founders of the CLUB and a Vice-President for five years.

With her keen interest, practical knowledge, experience and originality, Mrs. Fairchild brought to the CLUB great inspiration, and vitalizing energy, and gave lavishly and unreservedly of her time

IN MEMORY
OF MRS.
FAIRCHILD

and talents for the advancement and development of the CLUB. To her books much that is beautiful and satisfying in our gardens owes its existence. In the people of the country at large she re-awakened the sense of the possibility to create their own gardens and in her death they have lost a guide, a counsellor and friend.

RESOLVED: That this Minute be entered on the records of the CLUB and copies sent to the members of Mrs. Fairchild's family.

June 30, 1920.

Proposed by: Mrs. Charles Biddle

Seconded by: Mrs. Bayard Henry

The meeting rose in acceptance of this Resolution.

Miss Heloise Meyer, President of the Lenox Garden Club stated that the Lenox Garden Club would take pleasure in opening its gardens to any of the members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA returning from the Annual Meeting. White flags would be posted at the entrances.

Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, President of the Millbrook Garden Club stated that she would take pleasure in opening her gardens to the members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA returning from the Annual Meeting, and graciously extended an invitation for luncheon or for dinner to those who were passing that way on Friday, July 2nd.

The President asked for a report from the Nominating Committee. Mrs. Benjamin Warren, of the Garden Club of Michigan, reported as follows:

Report of the Nominating Committee of the Garden Club of America. June, 1920.

At the regular meeting of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, held in New York, on March 17th, the Nominating Committee to prepare the ticket for the Annual Meeting, was appointed by Mrs. Martin, as follows:

Chairman, Mrs. Benjamin T. Fairchild; Mrs. Benjamin Warren; Mrs. Samuel Edson Gage.

One meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Fairchild, at which the Committee were all present, and plans for the ticket outlined. Upon the illness and subsequent death of Mrs. Fairchild, the final preparation of the ticket devolved upon the undersigned, who begs to acknowledge the kind assistance of Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Pratt.

The Committee wishes to record its sincere sorrow, and sense of loss in the death of the Chairman, Mrs. Fairchild.

The ticket is herewith submitted.

President, Dr. Edward L. Partridge, Orange & Dutchess Counties Garden Club; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Philipstown Garden Club; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. John A. Stewart, Jr., Short

Hills Garden Club; 3rd Vice-President, Mrs. Samuel A. Taft, Cincinnati Garden Club; 4th Vice-President, Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield, North Shore Garden Club; Treasurer, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Newport Garden Association; Secretary, Mrs. Harold Irving Pratt, North Country Garden Club.

Respectfully submitted,
MARGARET L. GAGE,
Chairman.

The ticket was accepted as read with the following additions:
A member of the Garden Club of Princeton nominated Mrs. J. Willis Martin as Honorary President. This nomination was accepted with applause.

A member of the Summit Garden Club offered the following nomination:

The member stated that while recognizing the qualities of Dr. Edward L. Partridge, of the Orange & Dutchess Counties Garden Club, as candidate for President, her Club begged to call the attention of the meeting to the fact that the **GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA** was largely a Woman's organization. She therefore begged to add to the ticket the name of Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby, President of the North Shore Garden Club, Massachusetts, as candidate for President of the **GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA**.

Inasmuch as there were two nominations for the office of President, Mrs. Benjamin Warren, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, moved that the ticket be split, and that the Secretary be empowered to cast the ballot for the election of all officers with exception of the President.

This motion was seconded and duly carried.

Upon motion duly made, seconded, and carried, it was voted that the election for President should be by ballot.

The result of the elections announced by the retiring President, Mrs. J. Willis Martin, was as follows:

President Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby, North Shore Garden Club.

1st Vice-Pres. Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Philipstown Garden Club.

2nd Vice-Pres. Mrs. John A. Stewart, Jr., Short Hills Garden Club.

3rd Vice-Pres. Mrs. Samuel A. Taft, Cincinnati Garden Club.

4th. Vice-Pres. Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield, North Shore Garden Club.

Treasurer. Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Newport Garden Association.

Secretary. Mrs. Harold Irving Pratt, North Country Garden Club of L. I.

Honorary President. Mrs. J. Willis Martin, Philadelphia Garden Club.

**RESOLUTION
UPON MRS.
MARTIN'S
RETIREMENT**

Mrs. George A. Armour, President of the Princeton Garden Club, asked permission to present the following Resolution:

RESOLVED: That the retirement of Mrs. Martin as first and only President of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA leaves us in large measure disconsolate; that Mrs. Martin's leadership from the very beginning of our organization has been our mainstay. During the war, our President not only kept life in the Clubs, but made them powerful factors in food production. Since the war, she has most ably presided over the society in a time of rapid growth until now we properly call ourselves the most vivid, vital influence in all this land against out-of-door ugliness and for out-of-door beauty. To have built up such an organization is no small achievement. Throughout her years of office, Mrs. Martin has given us such able and devoted service as can only be matched by the affection and confidence in which we, the members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, hold and shall ever hold her. As we grow, her counsel will be increasingly valuable to us, and we rejoice that this most happy leadership now resolves itself into an equally happy companionship, a companionship in which we shall all advance together in the pursuit of the loveliest of the creative arts.

The meeting rose in acceptance of this Resolution, and manifested its appreciation in hearty applause.

Upon motion the meeting adjourned.

After the adjournment of the Business Meeting, the members were reminded of the Horticulture Show at Manchester, Massachusetts, which was well worth the visit. It was an exceedingly well arranged and well conceived Flower Show, and the gardeners, who were members of this organization received many congratulations from appreciative members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA. After the Flower Show, the members visited the garden of Mrs. Scott Fitz, who welcomed the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA personally. The garden was built with a superb oak tree as an axis, and was full of charming color combinations. There was a most interesting statue of St. Francis at the end of one of the paths, set so as to form a most quaint little bird fountain.

The delegates were entertained at luncheon by our newly elected President, Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby, who had shown such unusual ability as an executive in her management of the many details of this Annual Meeting. Mrs. Crosby's garden was full of lovely color. Her understanding of color was emphasized by charming combinations of potted plants which all enjoyed, upon the verandas.

After luncheon we motored to Eastern Point, Gloucester, where we followed the little narrow path which led to the Italian Villa, "Latomia" (quarry) belonging to Miss Davison and Miss Hawley. This spot is unique in its beauty. The house is built on the edge

of a quarry which was suddenly rendered useless by being flooded by a spring. This water has found its natural outlet, and has formed a pond of amazing depth, which acts as a mirror to the Villa, the trees, and the vegetation which grow upon the highly colored rocks. The grounds are tiny to the point of minuteness, and Miss Davison and Miss Hawley are to be congratulated upon the harmony of treatment which pervades "Latomia." The memory of this spot is one which is indelibly impressed upon the memory of the members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

The drive back to the beach at the foot of the place of Mr. Whitehouse, at Manchester Cove, was made by way of a drive around Eastern Point. The walk along the shore revealed to us the rugged beauty of this Coast. The view from Mrs. Hopkinson's point is superb, and the composition and treatment of the wind-swept Austrian pines, against the bold rocks, looking through to the blue ocean, is one of very great beauty.

From thence we passed through Miss Sturgis's place, and walked across the white sands of Dana's Beach, unusual in its breadth, to the place of Mrs. Gardner M. Lane. Mrs. Lane's place is most luxuriant in its vegetation, with very handsome trees, and a luxuriant growth of shrubs. The formal water garden was very beautiful in its design. We walked through the lower formal terrace to a most mysterious wood's walk covered with pine needles, which was edged with rare specimens of wild lilies and many plants native to the woods of Massachusetts. Mrs. Lane very graciously entertained the entire membership at tea, which was much appreciated at this hour of the day.

After leaving Mrs. Lane's by motor, we walked through the beautiful Avenue of Miss Loring, to the residence of Mrs. Shaw, where we found a delightfully intimate garden which showed the care and thoughtfulness of its owner.

From Mrs. Shaw's we went to the estate of Mrs. William H. Moore whose path down the side of a hill, and whose Willow Walk were most interesting. The Willow Walk was very suggestive to the members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, and awakened much enthusiasm. Mrs. Moore entertained the Presidents and the Delegates at dinner upon her terrace.

Conference of the Newly Elected Officers of the Garden Club of America on June 30th.

An informal conference of the newly elected officers of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA which was held at the residence of Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby, on June 30, at 9:30 p. m., included Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby,

BOARD OF
DIRECTORS

North Shore Garden Club, newly-elected President. Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Philipstown Garden Club, Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield, North Shore Garden Club, Mrs. John A. Stewart, Jr., Short Hills Garden Club, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Newport Garden Association, Mrs. Harold Irving Pratt, North Country Garden Club of L. I., Secretary of the Garden Club of America.

According to Article V., Section 3, of the newly adopted Constitution: "Whenever an office in this Association shall be vacant, the Board of Directors shall fill the vacancy for the remainder of the unexpired term. Inasmuch as the newly-elected officers formed the nucleus of the Board of Directors, and represented a quorum, according to Article V., Section 7, the following Directors were elected to fill the fifteen vacancies of the Board:

- Mrs. Robert C. Hill, 960 Park Avenue, New York City, and East Hampton, L. I., East Hampton Garden Club.
Mrs. Francis King, Alma, Michigan, Garden Club of Michigan.
Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, Millbrook, New York, and Santa Barbara, California, Millbrook Garden Club.
Mrs. J. Willis Martin, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Philadelphia Garden Club.
Miss Delia Marble, Bedford, New York. Bedford Garden Club.
Dr. Edward L Partridge, 19 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and Cornwall-on-Hudson Garden Club of Orange & Dutchess Counties.
Mrs. Frederick L. Rhodes, Short Hills, New Jersey. Short Hills Garden Club.
Mrs. Fairfax Harrison, Belvoir House, Belvoir, Fauquier County, Virginia, Garden Club of Fauquier & Loudoun Counties.
Mrs. Henry Rea, Sewickley, Pennsylvania. Garden Club of Allegheny.
Mrs. Francis C. Farwell, Lake Forest, Illinois. Garden Club of Illinois.
Mrs. Horatio Gates Lloyd, Haverford, Pennsylvania. Garden Club of Montgomery & Delaware Counties.
Mrs. Samuel Edson Gage, 309 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, L. I., and West Morris, Conn. Litchfield Garden Club.
Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, 32 East 36th Street, New York City, and Sterlington, N.Y. Garden Club of Orange & Dutchess Counties.
Mrs. Allan Marquand, Guernsey Hall, Princeton, New Jersey. Princeton Garden Club.
Mrs. A. S. Ingalls, Station H., Lake Shore Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio. Cleveland Garden Club.
Mrs. Walter S. Brewster was unanimously elected as Editor of the **BULLETIN** of the **GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA**.
Mrs. Frederick L. Rhodes was unanimously elected as Librarian of the **GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA**.

The Secretary was ordered to notify by mail those who could not be notified verbally of their election.

Upon motion the meeting adjourned.

On the third day we visited the place of Mrs. William C. Endicott, at Danvers, where the entrance avenue of elms was very beautiful. The Tea House, built in 1793, at the entrance of the rose garden was exceedingly picturesque, and we were much interested in the superb Tulip Tree in the center of the garden walk.

The Lindens, fittingly named from the handsome avenue of lindens at the entrance, is owned by Mrs. Ward Thoron. Here our interest was centered in the house itself which, built in 1753, was filled with most beautiful mantels and interesting old wall papers.

We motored by way of Nahant, where we saw the charmingly terraced gardens of Mrs. Guild, and Mrs. Richardson, to the Brookline Country Club, where we were the guests at luncheon of a large number of the members of the North Shore Garden Club.

The enthusiasm of the members was greatly stimulated by the ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT at this luncheon that at the Annual Meeting of 1921, MEETINGS the Garden Club of America was invited to be the guest of the AL- OF 1921 bermarle Garden Club, at Charlottesville, Virginia.

After luncheon, we motored to the Arnold Arboretum, where, at half past four o'clock, the first Medal of Honourary Award of the Garden Club of America was presented to Professor Charles Sprague Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum. The presentation ceremony was held upon the steps of the Administration Building of the Arnold Arboretum. Mrs. Harold Irving Pratt, a member of the Committee for the selection of the Medal of Honourary Award, and Secretary of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA presented the Medal. Mrs. Pratt spoke as follows:

Medal Presentation Speech

In 1868, through the foresight of two of the Trustees of the estate of Benjamin Arnold of New Bedford, a bequest of 100,000 dollars was turned over to Harvard University, for the establishment of an Arboretum. The agreement read, that every tree and every shrub able to endure the climate of Massachusetts should be grown there. At the time Harvard received this bequest it already owned lands which could be used for the purpose. Fortunately these lands, and the adjoining tracts which were afterwards added, were picturesque, and included hills, and a lovely little valley, meadow land, and woodland with large primeval trees.

In 1872 Harvard University created a Chair of Arboriculture and appointed its first Professor, Charles Sprague Sargent. Because of

the broad vision and persistent endeavor of this one man, there exists today an unusual contract between the City of Boston and Harvard University. This contract deeds to the City of Boston what is unofficially described as some 200 acres of meadow, hill, and valley, and in turn leases it to Harvard University for the rental of one dollar a year for the term of one thousand years from the date thereof, with the privilege of renewal. And so the Arnold Arboretum is guaranteed forever.

The way of the path-finder is always a hard road to travel, and we can well imagine with what little sympathy this project met in its early days in the minds of practical New Englanders. Those who would have the greatest interest in the study of foreign languages and foreign customs might have seen little purpose in the study of foreign shrubs and trees.

But perseverance won its way, and today we have, not a Botanical Garden of the usual pattern, but a tract of land devoted to the culture of trees, shrubs, and hardy vines. In purpose and in arrangement it is the most scientific of gardens, but in appearance one of the most lovely, most delightful, and most individual of parks. I shall not dwell upon its usefulness as a place where everyone, from the scientist to the schoolgirl, may gain knowledge, nor shall I describe at length how tree lovers may come here to find their particular variety of tree, and study at length their own variety. Nor shall I do more than state that in this Administration Building there exists a library where these students may find more than 33,000 volumes and 9,000 pamphlets. I should like to describe the great service which the Arboretum renders by distributing seeds and plants, and by spreading knowledge about them in acting as a center of exchange with foreign gardens; and by sending out expeditions to search out new trees, new shrubs, and new hardy vines to the farthest corners of the earth, in order to bring back and test out here their discoveries in regard to their hardiness and their beauty.

But I am not here to describe in detail the work of the Arnold Arboretum—I am here to pay tribute to the genius and the foresight of the man who, since 1872, has not only directed its development, but has had to create public opinion, public appreciation and to build up and sustain the interest of those whom he has enlisted to work with him. Not only has he directed the scientific development, but upon his shoulders, too, has come for the most part the burden of the financial maintenance, and what he has not given himself, he has personally gathered from others.

As truly as a great building is the work of the architect who designed it, even though he may have had many advisers, and though many helping hands may have aided in its erection, so is this Arboretum

the work of this one man. Even more so, for the architect may look to the past for his inspiration, and this Arboretum stands unique throughout the world. In the truest sense it is the creation and the monument of Charles Sprague Sargent. And is it not fitting that the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, this Organization of three thousand garden lovers as we are, should wish to bestow its first Medal of Honourary Award upon the man whose life achievement to such an immeasurable extent has enriched the purpose of our Organization?

To scientists is known the name of Charles Sprague Sargent, Arnold Professor of Agriculture, of Harvard University. By all the lovers of nature the name of Professor Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum is held in reverence and in affection. It is to Professor Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum, to whom it is my honor, and my privilege, in the name of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, to present its first Medal of Honourary Award.

First Meeting of the Newly Appointed Directors.

After the presentation of the Medal of Honourary Award to Professor Charles Sprague Sargent, a meeting of the newly appointed Directors of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA was held in a hall of the Administration Building of the Arnold Arboretum.

Those present were:

Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby, President, North Shore Garden Club.
Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Philipstown Garden Club.
Mrs. John A. Stewart, Short Hills Garden Club.
Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield, North Shore Garden Club.
Mrs. Walter S. Brewster, Illinois Garden Club.
Mrs. Frederick L. Rhodes, Short Hills Garden Club.
Mrs. Francis C. Farwell, Garden Club of Illinois.
Mrs. Robert C. Hill, East Hampton Garden Club.
Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, Millbrook Garden Club.
Mrs. J. Willis Martin, Philadelphia Garden Club.
Mrs. Fairfax Harrison, Fauquier & Loudoun Counties Garden Club.
Mrs. Samuel Edson Gage, Litchfield Garden Club.
Mrs. Harold Irving Pratt, Secretary, North Country Garden Club.

The first business of the meeting was the Roll Call of the newly elected Directors, and the appointment of the following Chairmen of Special and Standing Committees.

Chairman of Committees.

Colour Chart. Mrs. Francis King, Alma, Michigan. Garden Club of Michigan.

Historic Gardens. Miss Delia Marble, Bedford, New York. Bedford Garden Club.

Preservation of Wild Flowers. Mrs. Francis C. Farwell, Lake Forest, Illinois. Garden Club of Illinois.

Slides. Mrs. Samuel Sloan, 45 East 53rd Street, N. Y. C. and Garrison, N. Y. Philipstown Garden Club.

Visiting Gardens. Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, Millbrook, N. Y. and Santa Barbara, Calif. Millbrook Garden Club.

Programme. Mrs. Robert C. Hill, 960 Park Avenue, N. Y. C. and East Hampton, L. I. East Hampton Garden Club.

The Emily D. Renwick Medal Award. Mrs. Francis King, Alma, Michigan. Garden Club of Michigan.

Finance. Mrs. Horatio Gates Lloyd, Haverford, Pennsylvania. Garden Club of Montgomery & Delaware Counties.

International Relations. Mrs. Walter S. Brewster, 1220 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois, and Lake Forest, Ill.

Legislative. Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, 32 E. 36th St. N. Y. C. and Sterlington, N. Y. Garden Club of Orange & Dutchess Counties.

Arboretum. Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield, 154 Marlboro Street, Boston, Mass. North Shore Garden Club.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried the organization of these Committees was confirmed.

Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby, of the North Shore Garden Club, Massachusetts, newly elected President, expressed her appreciation of the honor which had been conferred upon her. She asked that the Directors feel free to express their suggestions in regard to the policy of the Organization.

The question of how knowledge could best be conveyed to the Member Clubs, in regard to the policy of the National Organization, was discussed. It was stated that the attention of the Presidents of the Member Clubs should be called to the fact that they were the clearing house of information from the National Organization to the members of their Clubs; that they, as far as possible, share this information with their members, and recommended to them the reading of the BULLETIN, so that each member of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA might keep in touch with the progress of the work of the National Organization.

The Chair appointed Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, of the Millbrook Garden Club, the Chairman of a Committee of five Presidents, the other four to be chosen by Mrs. Thorne to draw up a letter signed by this Committee which would outline to the Presidents in what way they could further the object of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, and suggesting to them that they share the communications from the National Office with their members.

There was a discussion as to how many general meetings should

be held during the year, other than the Annual Meeting. An Autumn and a Spring meeting were finally decided upon.

The future policy of the Nominating Committee was discussed, but it was generally agreed that the provisions of the new By-Laws made it possible for the action of this Committee to be democratic and representative of the interests of the Organization as a whole.

The question of the cost of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA was discussed. Mrs. Charles A. Stout, of the Short Hills Garden Club, and Mrs. Francis Farwell, of the Garden Club of Illinois stated that they felt it unfortunate that the business arrangements of the CLUB should be financed by the generosity of two or three members. Mrs. Harold Irving Pratt of the North Country Garden Club of Long Island, Secretary of the National Organization stated that every organization had to have its beginning. That this Organization was only just starting its work, and that if it followed the policy outlined for it by the new Constitution, it would, in time, be self-supporting. Until then it was her pleasure, as Secretary, to defray the expenses of the clerical work for the ensuing year. Mrs. Brewster also expressed her willingness to follow the policy which has been her custom since her acceptance of the position as Editor of the BULLETIN. Mrs. Pratt also stated that Mrs. Auchincloss, the Treasurer, who was unable to be present at this meeting, had stated her willingness to continue the present arrangement of the Treasurer's Office. It was pointed out that the greatest expense of the Organization was the BULLETIN, which at the moment was not self-supporting, owing to the fact that it had been decided to discontinue advertising. It was felt, however, that this was the wise policy to pursue, and that owing to the growth of the Organization, and to the increasing numbers of outside subscribers, which are being added to the subscription list of the BULLETIN, in time, it would reach a degree of self-support, which would be commensurate with the income of the Organization.

An expression of appreciation was tendered to Mrs. Brewster for her work as Editor of the BULLETIN.

The question of the winter meeting of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA was then discussed. It was decided that as the President, Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby, was leaving for Europe, on the 9th of October, the first general meeting should be held before her departure. The date was finally arranged for the 7th and 8th of October. The arrangements for the meeting were given over to Mrs. Robert C. Hill, of the East Hampton Garden Club, Chairman of the Programme Committee.

DATE OF
AUTUMN
MEETING

After an expression of thanks to Mrs. Crosby, for the great personal interest which she had taken in the arrangements for this Annual Meeting, and sincere congratulations to her, for the success of her efforts, and of appreciation of what her acceptance of the

office of President meant to the Organization, upon motion the meeting adjourned.

An invitation was extended for a fourth day, which was accepted by a number of our enthusiasts. The first visit was paid to the estate of Mr. Henry Hunnewell, in Wellesley, where unusual specimens of rhododendron were found. This is one of the oldest of our American estates. Its treatment along the lake is very suggestive of the old gardens of England. The Italian garden of Mrs. Larz Andersen was very beautiful with its superb specimens of clipped bays, and its luxuriant background of pine growth, dense in its shade, was of very great interest.

Faulkner Farm, the estate of Mrs. Edward Brandegee showed a very personal feeling in the gardens. There was a most luxuriant growth of Euonymous Radicans, both as vine and ground cover, upon the upper slope facing the house, in a grove of sugar maples.

The interest of the members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA is proved by the success of this Annual Meeting. The GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA may look forward to increased usefulness, and a very healthy growth, if the enthusiasm of the 390 members who attended this Annual Meeting may be used as evidence.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRIET PRATT,
Secretary of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

An Account of the Gardens Visited During the Annual Meeting of 1920.

How great an occasion our Annual Meeting has come to be is attested by the fact that when the roll was called at the First Business Meeting only one Club failed to respond, "Present" and together the Delegates and Non-delegates were almost 400 strong. They needed to be strong, too, as the report herewith submitted will show.

But fatigue is small payment for perfect days and that GARDEN CLUB members who missed so rare an opportunity may realize what they missed and yet have a vicarious share in the meeting, the BULLETIN Committee gives a short and inadequate description of each garden visited.

M R S . G O R -
DON ABBOTT'S
GARDEN Pines, rugged cliffs, and sea!—It has been said that a garden could not be made in such an environment, but those wiseacres must hang their heads in shame when they see the work of the master hand. Pine trees gently pushed back to make room for sunlight and air to reach the glade where the flowers seemed but to have been waiting for a chance to grow. Masses of Foxgloves, pink and white, great clumps of purple Lupin, blue Anchusa here and there.

Past this brilliant mass of color, a shadowy path led one wandering on, still under the pines, where the eye was caught by Andromeda sprawling its bronzy leaves almost under foot, by great drifts of fern, and the myriad tiny wood plants that are doing their part in creating this perfection, until, through the thinning trees, one was reminded of the nearness of the sea.

At the cliff edge the garden changed, and rock plants spread their tufts, nestling in the grey rocks as if nature had planted them herself almost the loveliest effect being obtained by the use of Flax, the grayness of the atmosphere lending color to its blue eyes.

These are but impressions, the strongest being the respect paid to the natural beauty of the spot, and the magnificence of growth that shows the kindly hand of understanding.

* * * * *

An Englishman, perhaps, would be surprised at the surprise and INDIAN HILL pleasure of Americans in visiting an estate which has belonged for ten generations to the same family. The ecstasies of the GARDEN CLUB over Indian Hill might amuse him but we venture to say he would share them. The quaint and charming house with its extraordinary contents, the garden whose loveliness is a pattern for modern days, must win interest and admiration from any fortunate visitor.

Certainly this house and garden should be enrolled among the GARDEN CLUB's historic gardens. The following short history which has been prepared by Mr. and Mrs. Moseley establishes its claim.

INDIAN HILL.

The history of Indian Hill, situated in West Newbury, Mass., is briefly this:

The original deed was given by Great Tom, the Indian chief, to the Commoners of Newbury and by them to John Poore. From that time, 1655, it has always passed by will from one generation to another. My little grand-daughter, Ellen Poore Moseley, will be the tenth generation to inherit it.

The early Poores like their neighbors were farmers and the original house, a part of the present building, was erected about 1688. One of these early Poores after visiting in England was imbued with the idea of changing the old house into a miniature Manor House and subsequent generations added to it.

Major Ben Perley Poore, some seventy years ago after visiting at Abbotsford, the house of Sir Walter Scott, conceived the idea of adding the so-called Continental Rooms from parts of famous Colonial houses, the stairway being from the Prince house in Newburyport, where Washington, Talleyrand and Lafayette all were entertained, the paneling from the Province House (the old Governor's House in

Boston) and from the John Hancock house, Boston, the mantel from the Stuyvesant house in New York, the front door from the Edward House, Boston, etc. Here are collected the various fire-arms and a drum that was carried by the Newbury Company at Bunker Hill.

In the fire-place of the old kitchen adjoining, are various cooking utensils of that period with an unusual collection of old pewter, china and early American furniture. Overhead is the old chamber furnished as it was at that date with the high-boy filled with family clothes also of the period.

In one of the parlors is a set of chairs which was at Mt. Vernon in Washington's time and in a chamber a bed which belonged to and was slept in by Napoleon.

The study is filled with interesting articles including the carpet on which Lincoln stood when taking his first oath of office as President in front of the speaker's desk in the Senate Chamber, a chair that was used by John Quincy Adams when a member of the House of Representatives after he was President and on which he was resting when he suffered the stroke of paralysis from which he died.

The house is built entirely of brick and stone and is furnished throughout with early American furniture collected by the various owners. It contains over forty rooms and is still occupied in the summer time by the family.

The garden which was laid out by English gardeners comprises a long walk up the hill, 800 yards long to a summer-house at the top and at one time was much more extensive with intersecting walks and beds.

In 1857 the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture offered a prize of \$1,000 for the best plantation of forest trees of not less than ten acres and ten years' growth for which Major Poore competed. He planted thirty acres and won the prize. This was the first systematic planting in this part of the country. All prizes awarded the farm have been, from time to time, put into silver which is used in the house.

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This modest account of past and present glories tells too little of the delightful hedge-walled garden gaily planted with Damask Roses and other plants from ancient herbals which border the central grass path, truly a *tapis vert*. It should go into detail and describe the striped brocade dress folded away in the high-boy and worn by a young Miss Poore of ancient days to her brother's Commencement at Harvard. Nor does it speak of the hair-cloth-covered parlor set perennially known as the "new furniture." It ought to tell of the astute Squire Poore who regretted the fact that his house stood so near the road and set about to effect a change. He invited the select-

men to spend an evening with him. In proper sequence he broached his plan for landscape improvement. The select-men wondered why they hadn't thought of it first and now the house sets well within its lawns with the road sweeping away at a respectful distance.

A short drive from Indian Hill lies Mr. Moseley's other house MAUDES-
and garden overlooking the sea at Newburyport. Here luncheon LEIGH
was served to all of the visitors and afterward the first Business
Meeting was held in the Pine Grove.

The great gardens were visited and admired and a beautiful exhibit of Thurlow's Peonies, arranged for the benefit of the GARDEN CLUB, excited much interest.

The visit ended with a walk through the woods and along a Laurel-covered bank, a rare treat to western visitors who must journey a long way to see this most beautiful of native shrubs. Last year it bloomed so profusely that this year it has few flowers except at Maudesleigh where its pink ivory clusters were frequent enough to make a fine showing. This Laurel has grown in masses unexcelled anywhere in New England for more than a hundred years. In the old days it was a picnic grove used much by William Lloyd Garrison and the Abolitionists. The grove itself would be beautiful without the Laurels but with the mass of shining green leaves and exquisite flowers it is perfect.

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We walk across the sloping lawn to the west of the house, de- THE GARDEN
liberately turning our backs on that superb panorama of ocean, inlet, AT CASTLE
sound and salt marshes, and enter the cool, dark antechamber of HILL, IPSWICH
Laurel and conifers leading down to the Italian Garden.

Below us, as we descend the moss-grown steps, we catch glimpses of old grey balustrades, parterres of gay flowers and shadows of tall evergreens lying across the closely clipped turf. The sparkle of a fountain seen through a narrow opening in the dark cedars at the extreme end reminds us of the old gardens of Florence. It is late in the afternoon, the time when all gardens look their best and the slanting light through the trees which overhang the sides of this enchanted ravine have a weird fairy effect.

We emerge on a terrace overlooking the whole oval space. A wall fountain plashes beneath us unseen; birds are singing in the dense woods which surround this amphitheatre cut into the hillside; again we thrill at the long shadows lying across flower-bed and grass. Here in this sheltered spot the fierce wind that we have been battling with all the afternoon is only a faint sighing in the tree tops, secluded, protected, walled in on each side—was there ever such a setting for a flower garden?

We linger awhile and then leisurely proceed down one of the broad, low, curving flights of steps, which leads us to the side terraces which

run the length of the "plaisance." Here and there on the wide steps are placed large jars of quaint Fuchsias, a choice collection. Never before have I seen the Scotch shrub Fuchsia with its diminutive blossoms in America; here are the hoop-petticoat Fuchsias and the pale, waxy "ladies-eardrops" of our grandmothers' greenhouses, all growing luxuriantly in the moisture and half shade of the curving hillside. Large umbrella-shaped standards of that rare old greenhouse beauty the purple Laseandra, so seldom seen now-a-days, crown the pedestals of the stone balustrade; choice plants they are and marvelously trained to their dainty parasol frames, for Laseandra is really a vine.

From this unusual gallery or side terrace which terminates the stairs we can step down into the central parterre by other flights of steps, but the gallery itself is charmingly planted with a high, narrow border of vines, tall Delphinium, Foxglove, Sweet-peas and Lilies, which clamber or lean on the high stone retaining wall. On the side towards the parterre is the balustrade again with its border of rare, unusual flowers. We hang over its wide, inviting stone rail and study the incredibly light and airy planting of the central parterre in its carefully blended pale coloring. Now we realize this is no "gardener's garden" nor yet one ordered from the best of the landscape-gardeners be they ever so talented (and rushed), but some woman has put her soul into the pale, delicious coloring which holds you spellbound. A woman has studied and searched and loved this planting; corrected, waited, pulled out and re-planted and renounced the flower that she may have especially loved (she can have it elsewhere) for the sake of a perfect picture. *This* is good gardening! Mauve, lilac, lavender and purple; grey, pale blue and turquoise; white, cream, pale pink, warm pink and soft wine color; but carefully, oh, so carefully and wisely! Just the right amount and the right tone of soft, pale, warm yellow and buff; what crimson there is never heavy or massed, but diffused so as to give the planting a rosy glow.

Many rare and forgotten flowers are here. The frail *Adlumia Cirrhosa*, a plumey vine so seldom seen nowadays; gay blue and purple Torrenias used as borders; English Nemesias and a feathery (unknown) purplish plant like a spirea. *Lilium Regale* is here, cream and flesh pink; clouds of long-spurred Hybrid Columbines and foamy Thalictrum and Goats-rue all blended with a true sense of the color values. Is the garden all the sweeter that it is tended by dainty little Farmerettes as under-gardeners? Indeed they add greatly to its charm.

At the western end of this Italian Garden stands a curving vine-covered pergola. Dainty Fuchsias appear here again, this time in hanging baskets as well as in the oil-jars. We are naturally guided through its shadows into another dark antechamber of Rhododen-

dron and Pines, down a flight of steps to the brilliant Rose Garden beyond.

This again is an amphitheatre cut into the hillside but rounder, a perfect "Rose-bowl."

The axis of the two gardens is the narrow straight vista which continues down the hill toward the sunset, where a hazy view of distant marsh-meadows prevents the feeling of being too shut in and in danger of suffocation from the overpowering beauty of the Roses. But a rose-garden is beyond my pen to describe. These superb standard teas in full bloom belie the fact of our terrible winter of 1919. Winter is forgotten here and every bush is blooming its fullest for the delectation of their GARDEN CLUB guests.

It is superb, so beautiful that it hurts, too perfect, too overpowering for me. I turn back alone and leave the delighted chorus of my beloved fellow-gardeners—retracing my steps I climb the stone stairway and sit alone awhile. The precious long shadows have moved on and deepened, the flowers have taken on an even softer tint, a thrush pours out his soul in liquid melody and I wonder if Heaven has anything in it as beautiful as this.

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Thursday morning dawns bright and clear, our last day at the THE ENDI-
North Shore, the harbor water dances brilliant blue and silver, the COTT GAR-
rugged old rocks seem to stand browner and firmer and the pines DEN AT DAN-
to wave greener and darker as we motor along the shore. We have VERS
torn ourselves away from the homes of our perfect hostesses, each
sure in her heart of hearts that she was the luckiest woman in the
GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA because her lot had fallen to her in that
particular home.

The motors turn inland, none of us visitors knowing or caring in what direction. We are safe as long as there is a Massachusetts license on the car ahead! Across country we scurry and shortly the staid little town of Danvers appears. Here a turn to the right brings us to our welcoming green sentinel standing this time by an old stone gateway which guards a long avenue of old Elm trees.

Under a grove of tall Pines stands the dignified old house, white and placid, where generations of Peabodys and Endicotts have lived and gardened. We have just time to note the charm of wide verandas, the entrancing detail of an iron hand-rail, the shady lawn and the pine grove where the oldest of old Buddhas nods as he has nodded for a hundred years, before we start out on our quest of the Garden. The ancient Evergreens sparkle in the brilliant morning light. As you cross the lawn the odor of warm pine needles reminds you of something once very dear to you, that long-forgotten mixture of Pine trees, Scotch Roses and Clove Pinks—where have you loved

that fragrance before? This breath of the garden lures you on through the shrubberies and then you know where you have first smelt that spicy restful odor. You are a little girl once more, in your long-forgotten pink sunbonnet and pinafore, picking flowers in your grandmother's garden. Ah, the blessedness of it! All about you are the old favorites, the old Spice-bushes, the Syringas, the Rockets, the Honey-suckles. Nothing modern is allowed to break the spell, for just what was blooming here a hundred and fifty years ago is blooming gently still, as it has always bloomed every June since then. What a sense of repose it gives you—relaxation, too, and relief!

A turn in the walk and you are confronted with an ancient Garden House, tall and narrow, with delectable details worked in its panelling by one of the great woodcarvers of Salem and surmounted by a perfect little figure of Corydon. Let me describe it to you in the words of pretty Eliza Southgate who visited it about 1800.

"The tall summer house in the center of the garden has an arch through it with three doors on each side which open into small apartments, and one of them opens to a staircase, by which you ascend into a square room the whole size of the building; it has a fine airy appearance and commands a view of the whole garden. . . . the air from the windows is always pure and cool . . . the room is ornamented with Chinese figures and seems calculated for serenity and peace."

This little gem of Colonial architecture was removed from its original setting at Peabody, Mass., and placed in its present position with great care and taste, and the Chinese figures are still here speaking to us of the first East India trade which was started in Salem by Hasket Derby the owner of the Garden House. Quaint cabinets set in the panelling of this upper room hold old Chinese bowls and fans, older ivories and strange embroideries from heathen lands. I imagine the consternation of the respectable ladies of Salem when these fat-bellied images first dawned upon their restricted horizon!

On a table in the center of the room lie a number of alluring books telling of the early life in Salem and Newburyport, mentioning this very building, and a photograph hangs on the wall showing it in its original position and telling of its many devoted generations of owners.

Through the open window floats up the odor of old-fashioned roses—for the Garden House is placed at the entrance of the semi-circular rose-garden. If only you had time to linger here, to explore the garden walks where you undoubtedly would come upon rows of lavender, rue, dill and coriander. You feel sure that the attic holds bunches of these precious herbs hanging above the hair-trunks and perforated tin foot-stoves. But you must go on with the others, and as you turn reluctantly away you feel that you have journeyed

back to the very core of Old New England and your pride in every drop of your New England blood is tempered by great humility as you realize how far you have wandered from the simplicity and dignity of a hundred and fifty years ago in gardening as well as in many deeper things.

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Our motor cavalcade is stopped again in Danvers by the welcome green signal. This time it is in front of a superb row of enormous century-old Lindens which lead the way from the shady old street to the dignified steps of an ancient stone Georgian house. A true mansion it is, imposing, severe, and architecturally perfect. One needs a calèche or at least hoop-skirts and a black lace parasol to make one's proper entry up this wide, long walk. One expects, too, an old colored butler such as Washington had at Mt. Vernon to open ceremoniously the heavy door. Here a pleasant surprise awaits us, for the gracious hostess stands herself at the threshold, cordially welcoming us all, so understanding of the undue haste which seems to animate us and yet of our eager desire to drink to the last drop this rarest cup of delight. How could she but be happy in our intense, explosive admiration of one of the most architecturally perfect houses in America.

THE LINDENS,
DANVERS

The broad hall takes a crowd so easily, people look well here, it is *par excellence* a place for hospitality and entertainment. The wide stairs are not crowded, though full of enthusiastic, appreciative women. But the wall-paper! No one could believe it unless they have seen it! It was made for this hall in 1860 and is an exact copy of the original one put on in 1753, when the house was first built. Such a delicious mêlée of scenes from all quarters of the globe has never been on wall before or since, yet it is entirely in keeping with the heavy carved woodwork and massive doors. One longs to ask a thousand questions about the history of the house, one hears a rumor that there is a whole book all about it, one aches to know if the entrancing old French furniture is the original, or when and how it was collected. The whole house and its contents seem absolutely incredible in America. You feel the delightful French influence very strongly here; gay, subtile, what does it remind you of? Oh, yes, that adorable passage in the first part of the *Education of Henry Adams* where he describes the strange foreign charm of his Great-Grandmother's boudoir, which she made a little bit of old France in Puritan New England. You long to tarry awhile and dream of the fêtes held here a hundred years ago when the beauty and wit of Salem, of Lynn, Marblehead and Newburyport, danced cavatinas and gavottes in these same spacious rooms. You see them floating down the garden path in the moonlight, stopping to admire that same stone bust which stands on the left of the *tapis vert*, and then moving gently

on again to the quaint trellised arbor which separates the garden and lawn. The Lindens as a picture is indelible, it is a complete thing. You move away slowly and looking back towards the strange grey dormers, feeling our debt to France in yet one more precious object.

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FLOWER SHOW The Flower Show of The North Shore Horticultural Society, held in Horticultural Hall, Manchester, offered one more delight to eyes and minds almost surfeited with beauty; wondrous orchids, white, pink and mauve, giant Gloxinias in deep purple, rare pale violet *Achimines Delavayii*, waxen Begonias in every shade of bronze, orange, yellow, white and scarlet, great Peonies, stately Fox-gloves, flowers almost too numerous to mention, but forming an indescribably lovely whole.

The miniature gardens were especially noteworthy as a class of growing importance, encouraging in the amateur a knowledge of design, proportion and color. Those displayed were of great interest.

The members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA are greatly indebted to the Horticulturists of the North Shore for this beautiful exhibition, and appreciate the generous spirit shown in their encouraging co-operation with the Garden Clubs.

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**MISS DAVIS-
ON'S AND
MISS HAW-
LEY'S GAR-
DEN**

The approach to Miss Davison's and Miss Hawley's garden is rugged and wild, and except for a gay awning on the house beyond, gives no suggestion of the exquisitely gentle beauty of the wee garden. I think never before have I so completely "gone through a gate."

The narrow space between the high walls was blossoming with the choicest of Columbines of every color, with now and then a tall Valerian reaching almost to the top of the wall. The path was edged on either side with alternate pots of white Petunia and pink Phlox Drummondi, set in the ground between bricks. There was promise of bloom later in the season, and the stiff blades of Gladioli and Japanese Iris gave body and contrast to the most delicately lacy planting imaginable.

The house, the rocks, the native vegetation, the pool with its wonderful reflections, the larger garden with its stirring inscription on the wall were each an added delight.

It is imaginable that the house and its plan sprang from the existence of the pool in that certain spot. It is a deep water-filled quarry with sheer rocky sides. The loggias and balconies of the house overhang it as do those of the Italian coast beyond Sorrento. A more studied yet inevitable composition than house, garden and water would be far to seek.

Mrs. Moore's place gave the most restful sense of spaciousness. MRS. MOORE'S
The broad lawns that surround the house lead to so many charming GARDEN
features that one has the sense of great extent.

The most outstanding feature is the Willow Walk to the beach—a gentle, winding alley of clipped Weeping Willows, meeting overhead and giving a grateful shade to the long path. The large garden is for summer and autumn, but great masses of Veronica, Pansies and wonderful blue Petunias gave color to the huge beds filled with promise. The Rock Gardens were intensely interesting, and in the upper one was quite the loveliest rock fountain I have ever seen. The Rose Garden was full of bloom of many varieties, among them the beautiful new rose *Juliet*. The walled Trial Garden was my particular delight, so many were the rare and wonderful things I found there.

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Mrs. Dénègre's house is so placed that every tree has its architectural value in the design—and every vine growing on the Tea House is a part of the artistic composition. It would be hard to find a finer example of harmony of a house with its immediate surroundings. MRS. DÉN-
ÈGRE'S GAR-
DEN

The terraces are beautiful, and the grass-edged pool most lovely. Among the vines used is the splendid *Hydrangea Petiolaris*, which was just coming into bloom and which is such an addition to our already long list of vines.

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After leaving Miss Davison's and Miss Hawley's gem of a place we feared that appreciation of further beautiful things might be denied us, but the walk along the shore to Mrs. Lane's was an experience so perfect as to prove that our joy in the new beauties opened to us grew with what it fed on.

THE WALK
ALONG THE
BEACH TO
MRS. LANE'S
GARDEN

The path has been cut through the woods leaving the natural ground-cover of glossy-leaved Cat-briar and prostrate Juniper on either side untouched. On the right, rises the steep shore thickly wooded with pine and hemlock, grey granite ledges out-cropping; on the left, the wonderful blue sea, island-dotted, and piled masses of sea-weed hung rocks which seemed pink in the afternoon light. The tide was out and the crowning beauty was Dana Beach so smooth, so brown, surely the "seven maids with seven mops had swept it for half a year."

The way to Mrs. Hopkinson's was pointed out to us by a dear little girl in blue, one more touch of lovely color. From the terrace at Mrs. Hopkinson's, where retaining rocks hold a most charming garden, we caught lovely glimpses of the sea. Vistas have been opened through the trees in a way which is an exemplification of that aiding of nature which Charles Elliot always stresses.

Miss Sturges' exquisite little garden came as a surprise, but not a shock, it was so exactly right. Two steps up off the path a lovely

tangle of pink and white and lavender within a sheltering wall, the woods a dark back-ground, and at the corners pink drapery of roses hanging from white posts; and then across that swept, brown beach to Mrs. Lane's. Up many steps to a terrace from which between sentinel pines we saw—I don't know whether to say illimitable ocean, or just all the sea there is.

Mrs. Lane's gardens are beautiful, beautifully grown, and envy-creating. She has so many unusual, and I am afraid, unobtainable things—a *Lychnis* which was a sheet of pink; a *Clematis*, like *Paniculata*, but in bloom on the first of July; a *Campanula, Glomerata Dahurica* is its proud name, which when not staked makes a dark purple ground cover very splendid for large beds. There are the most lovely lily pools, and a great green garden with a curved edging of massed *Pachysandra*, and a vegetable garden which is a thing of beauty as well as utility where though the rows march straight, the pines are allowed to come in cool proximity to the naturally curving edges, and the service drive is a lovely curving sweep. At the foot of all is a wild garden among the pines.

We had tea, a most delicious one, and so ended our walk along the shore.

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MRS. S. V. R. The first impression of Mrs. Crosby's place, Apple Trees, was the **CROSBY'S** group of charming flowers grown in pots and arranged on the broad **GARDEN** veranda near the front door. The gentleman who "couldn't see the wood for the trees" would have been hugely troubled there because he couldn't have seen the garden for the **GARDEN CLUB**. It was there, though, very beautiful and trim, giving an added reason for the election to the presidency of its mistress.

A terrace at the side was altogether delightful with great pots of *Plumbago* and *Anchusa* massed against the white background of the house. From this terrace steps lead down to a small and extremely well planted garden, enclosed by a low stone wall surmounted by a white picket fence. The predominating flowers were *Delphiniums*, *White Dictamnus*, *Campanula Persicifolia*, *Heuchera Sanguinea*, white *Peonies*, *Lavatera*, and at the end, *Carmine Pillar Roses* in full bloom, making a gorgeous splash of color in this otherwise rather subdued and exquisite planting.

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MRS. H. F. Many **GARDEN CLUB** members were so entranced by the **COOLIDGE'S** house of Mrs. H. F. Coolidge that the retreating tide of members **GARDEN** swept them back out of the front door before they ever reached the terrace door at the back. They missed a view, a steep, rocky descent engagingly planted, a charming little walled garden set in the side of the hill and half filled by a grape arbor and many other gay

corners. The little walled garden which perhaps was made in the stone foundation of some old building should have given many happy suggestions to owners of small, steep plots of ground.

Many members also visited Mrs. Coolidge's other garden in Brookline which formerly belonged to Mrs. Jack Gardner and now after some years of comparative neglect has just been given to Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge. It is a beautiful tangled mass of color set on a hill overlooking other hills. Fragments of statuary, a beautiful fountain, arbors, not too trim, give a queer sense of seclusion and foreign parts. And yet it is twenty minutes' motor ride from Boston.

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The beautiful oak which over-hung this beautiful garden caught and held the attention of the visitors, perhaps to the exclusion of the detail. This tree and St. Francis with his sculptured birds should bring flocks of birds more numerous even than GARDEN CLUB members, though not more appreciative.

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Magnificent trees, massive Rhododendrons and all the delightful native growth of the North Shore have been beautifully cherished along Miss Loring's drive. It is with good reason Professor Sargent pronounces it the "best thing on the North Shore."

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Mrs. Shaw claimed greater beauty for her Rhododendrons during the week passed. To the GARDEN CLUB the effect was still very fine. The tiny garden so densely, well and gayly planted was the very spot for a tiny and gay sprite piping in the midst of the pool. From the corner of the Tea House a superb vista opened to the sea. The Elms along the drive were equally superb.

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This was a true seaside garden terraced up the hillside back of the house and opened to all the winds of the ocean. It was well and interestingly planned though a little in that usual garden state of bloom last week and bloom next but not many flowers at the moment.

MRS. S. E.
GUILD'S
GARDEN

True gardeners like that time and so liked Mrs. Guild's garden.

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In Brookline, Mr. Richardson has taken a deep ravine behind his house and on its steep slope has planted every native plant. Every tiny path is bordered with interesting things and every foot of space is beautiful. Why doesn't each GARDEN CLUB find some characteristic place and plant it thus with all the trees, shrubs, vines and flowers that grow in the neighborhood? Educationally, wonders could be accomplished.

MR. HARRY
RICHARD-
SON'S GAR-
DEN

Another charming Rose Garden was visited in Brookline but a jaded mind, too full of gardens to remember names, refuses to recall the name of the owner. It will be given in the next BULLETIN.

Although the Annual Meeting ended officially at the Arboretum on Thursday afternoon, a number of visitors spent Friday visiting the Lars Anderson, Brandigee and Hunnewell estates, generously opened on that day to GARDEN CLUB members. These will be described in the next issue of the BULLETIN.

This account of the gardens visited cannot end without a word for the gardeners who have so large a share in the making of a successful garden. They must have worked very hard to achieve the perfect finish each garden showed and their willingness and intelligence in answering questions, showing favorite plants, spelling complicated names and giving cultural suggestions added much to the practical enjoyment of the visitors. After all, the gardener who puts his conscientious labor and personal interest and enthusiasm into a garden becomes part owner of that garden and to him as well as the actual owner we owe thanks and appreciation.

Though to inland visitors Pines and Laurels, sea and sand and gray rocks seem beautiful enough without embellishment, the gaiety of well-placed gardens is never a jarring note.

NEWS AND
VIEWS

Seen and heard at the Annual Meeting:
Universal expression of

1. Appreciation of the work of our retiring—now our Honorary President, in making the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA what it is to-day.
2. Satisfaction in the choice of her successor.
3. Pleasure in the never-to-be-forgotten hospitality of the North Shore Garden Club of Massachusetts.

OVERHEARD
ON THE
SHORE PATH

"Where is my delegate?"

"My dear, I don't know. One of mine has changed her hat this afternoon and I can't see her anywhere."

(Note: for the next Annual Meeting might not the duties of a hostess be simplified if she asked her special group of guests to wear salmon pink *en masse*—or mauve, or saffron yellow or any other good garden shade she might prefer. Certainly a strict ruling should be made that no delegate bring more than one hat. This might equalize the position of non-delegates and delegates; the millinery supremacy of the one compensating for the voting power of the other.)

In the interest of amateur gardeners particularly addicted to weeding we noted the *double* garden border twelve feet wide and seven hundred feet long—with fourteen hundred feet of flower bed to be cultivated.

The enthusiasm of a sales-woman in a North Shore pharmacy who met a would-be purchaser (a delegate wearing a badge) with, "So

you're on that excursion that's here, we had a grand one last year, all the Rexall stores in the neighborhood went to Nantasket."

Weary woman No. 1, to weary woman No. 2, on Thursday night—late: "Bury me decently tomorrow, but remember, *No Flowers!*"

A suggestion worth considering comes from a delegate with a delightfully original mind who, after a three days' tour of the North Shore gardens and several conversations with her chauffeur, thinks an article to be called *From the Chauffeur's Point of View* would be both amusing and illuminating. Will an eye-witness with a sense of humor who is willing to write the article communicate with NEWS and VIEWS?

On all sides were heard the wistful comments of inland delegates who were sure their roses would be as beautiful if they had the North Shore climate at home.

An argument overheard as to the literal meaning of "gardenage" led to an interview later with a dictionary. The two definitions given "gardening" and "the produce of a garden" are insignificant compared with the illustration of the proper use of the word: "The street or town was appropriated to the sale of fish and gardenage."—and with one accord the three accessories to the fact cried, "Gloucester!"

"THE BREEZE representative who 'covered' most of the gardens visited by the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA talked with many a gardener while making the rounds. In not one case was anyone disgruntled or talking about extra work. Each was getting his place spick and span in anticipation of the visitors. One gardener, after it was over, said he was eating his supper at 9:30 that night in place of six. But all were happy and good-natured over it and truly the gardeners had their day this week with the big show on in Manchester and the GARDEN CLUB visitors spinning around everywhere over the Shore. Why can't all workers be as pleasant, happy and enthusiastic as the gardeners? Suppose we all take a lesson from them."

North Shore Breeze and Reminder.

The North Shore Breeze and Reminder, 66 Summer St., Manchester, issue of July 2nd, gives an account of the Annual Meeting, with historic notes and descriptions of many of the gardens visited.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the weather was gray and a little threatening but on Thursday air and sea sparkled. At the end of this sunny day the tired 400 were grateful for the cool clouds of the two previous days, when they thought how much more tired they might have been if their wonderful garden pilgrimages had been made in the heat and sun.

We lost our heads, hearts, coats, way, senses, umbrellas, notebooks, automobiles and relatives; everything but our abiding faith in the Hostess Club and awe at the organizing ability displayed.

AN APPEAL "And what," said Alice to her patient sister, "is the use of reading something which has neither pictures nor conversation?"

This pertinent question might be asked of NEWS AND VIEWS, the department designed as the Gossip Shop of the BULLETIN of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, a department where the ever-agreeable personal element is ardently desired.

It is to be hoped that News in *any* form will be sent in for publication at frequent intervals by member Clubs. Failing voluntarily contributed items, it may be necessary to resort to a method which, quoting again from the best book ever written, is "my own invention." This method would be to select a Club at random, and over its name insert garden happenings of intense imaginary interest. As this would immediately bring forth repudiation from the indignant Club in question, a correspondence would be established, and to our readers an entertaining field of endless possibility for enjoyment, at once be opened.

Seriously, however, it is to be hoped that each of the fifty member Clubs will, unless this be already an accomplished fact, appoint as soon as possible, a Bulletin or News Committee (a committee of three members, with two incapacitated, works admirably for this purpose) to keep eyes and ears open for all sorts of things pertaining to individual Club events of special interest, and to bits of out-door experience not necessarily confined to actual gardening—the more local the contributions, the better for our purpose—and in this way to co-operate generously, courageously and industriously with NEWS AND VIEWS, supplying this department of the BULLETIN with a substitute for the "pictures and conversation" regarded by Alice and her many metaphorical sisters as the criterion of literary worth.

MARTHA H. B. MCKNIGHT.

The Garden Club Trip to the North Shore From a Non-Delegate's Point of View

How can one do justice to its pleasure and its success! To the admirable arrangements made for us by the Hostess Club, or to the hospitality of the individual hostesses, who lunched and dined us, by fifties and by hundreds, in halls, on stately terraces and in marques.

In many places their houses as well as their gardens were thrown open to the tread of marching feet, many, many feet, for four hundred members attended, and ninety graciously offered motors whirled us from one scene of beauty to another.

Fifteen gardens were named on the official program, but many others were visited through special invitations and personal acquain-

tance, and half a dozen more were added to the last day's list. We have seen gardens of Opulence and gardens of Simplicity, and home gardens where the taste of the owner, super-added to plenty of manure, produced results equally alluring, and those again where Father Time had done his bit and given what neither money nor taste alone can produce.

Can we ever forget the cool, green beauty of the Willow Alley at Judge Moore's, the inner branches all cut away, and the outer ones trained down to the ground?

The most conspicuous example of Formal Garden was, of course, Mrs. Crane's. Her green lawns and stone railings had an incomparable setting above salt marshes and sea-swept sand-dunes, and the majesty of five miles of Ocean front contrasts Nature's handiwork with the finished cultivation of Italian Gardens.

It was surely an inspiration which transformed a natural amphitheatre into a circular rose garden, in which climate, protection, shade and heavy feeding combined to produce a wealth of bloom seldom equalled. Such roses! Climbing roses on the encircling pergola. Roses trained to standard, looking at themselves in the fountains over their smaller sisters. Roses of every name and kind, including a green one, very ugly, happily rare, and all abloom in a riot of color and perfection. This Paradise is presided over by a trained expert who comes three times a week, who has under her fifteen farmerettes. They are lodged with a matron, in a house of their own, with moving pictures, sea bathing, and weekly shopping trips.

The most striking effect of intensive Landscape Art and Gardening was Miss Davison's tiny Sicilian Villa at Gloucester Point. It is named "Latomia," the "Quarry," and is adroitly hung between the black water, filling an old quarry, and the blue harbor beyond. This unique position is adorned with flowers in a color scheme of pale pastel shades, created solely by the fastidious taste of its artist owners. It was consoling to learn that no sordid garden struggles take place there. The realization is due to a convenient florist, from whom only that which is exactly right is brought to fulfill its mission of beauty. Imagine the feelings of the owners and creators of this Eden to see every tiny path and stair, from the topmost loggia to the rocky ledges of the old quarry, swarmed with enthusiastic petticoats and adjectives.

For pure creative effect, we must mention the evergreen planting of one hundred years ago, of Mr. Hollis Hunnewell, Sr., which in its mature perfection gives one an emotion. Also at Mr. Moseley's, the Laurel groves mounting the hillsides and the towering pines, in never-ending masses of pale bloom, these too were intentionally planted many years ago.

I think we all learned one lesson — that we most admire the gardens where every natural feature of rocks or woods or slopes was taken advantage of, and developed and adorned with the flowers that befitted. Of this kind is Mrs. Abbott's, the first visited, and of this kind were places along the walk above Dana's Beach, each one assimilating its own share of the beauty of wooded slopes above flat golden sands, each garden developed in relation to the house. At one house the wide flower-expanses seemed only a continuance of the drawing room, from which it opened, and this may equally be said of the heliotrope planted court, with its brimming pool, at Mrs. Dénègre's.

At Mrs. Lane's, where we ended this charming pilgrimage and drank tea, we were all impressed with the luxuriance of bloom and color, the multitude of varieties, and the lavish beauty of her water gardens.

The meetings, devoted only to necessary business, were obligingly brief and the members made and unmade resolutions, amended and re-amended by-laws, elected a new ticket, and amidst loud applause, declined both a masculine presidency and a new name. The Philadelphia Club was gratified that the title of Honorary President, created for our first President, was continued in Mrs. Martin's honor. We all know how much the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA owes to this dear lady's wide aims and executive ability.

The climax of the three days was the visit to the Arboretum, when Mrs. Pratt most gracefully made our first presentation of the GARDEN CLUB medal to Professor Sargent. We hope that our progress may be worthy of his example, and we are all impatient for our next year's jaunt to Albemarle County and Monticello.

Ernestine Goodman } In collaboration.
Charlotte Toland }

What a "Little Gardener" Learned.

HENRIETTA M. STOUT.

Strange as this may seem, the superb gardens we saw on the North Shore had many suggestions for those who have but a few square feet of space.

Has any one thought of making a tiny hedge of their fruit trees, only a foot high, such as we saw at Mrs. Moore's? A dozen dwarf fruit trees, espaliered on wires twelve inches above the ground, will surround the back yard garden, be a joy both Spring and Fall and yet take so little space that one hardly realizes that they are there. Apples are best, but even grapes may be used to advantage if kept constantly trimmed.

And where in the world is there a more charming edging than that of the flower beds in Miss Davison's tiny front yard? Mary's cockle shells were quite put in the shade by the little three-inch pots of dwarf lobelias and other dainty annuals, plunged half-way into the ground and alternated with bricks laid on edge. In some places five-inch pots containing taller plants, also half plunged behind these bricks gave variety to this very charming arrangement.

We all know that the double Six Weeks' Stocks should be pot-bound to bloom its best. What a splendid idea to make a feature of the pot itself!

Mrs. Crane's great Rose Garden proved to us that the old theory of planting teas and hybrid perpetuals in separate beds is quite wrong. There the rose trees, climbers, monthly and perpetuals lived happily together, and the tea roses around the edges of the beds, pinned down to cover the brown earth from view, made the touch perfect, and finished the picture.

In all these places Mother Nature's garden was kept within bounds by walls or wattled fence, but always allowed to peep over the top or through the gate and entice you into her domain as well.

There were many such lessons in all the gardens visited, but one stands out in my memory especially. The owner was not a member of any Garden Club. He was a Mere Man, an Octogenarian and a proud native of that beautiful shore. His tiny front yard was a mass of bright colour, mostly red and yellow, of course, but a cheery sight for a mile or more as we motored up the road. All the bright flowers of a generation ago, crowding and elbowing one another for space, and responding gratefully for the loving care of this dear old man.

And he had a green-house too, home-made, but able to grow flowers all winter in spite of the severe climate. Running from northeast to southwest, two walls of rubble stone were built at the end of the kitchen wing, the north wall about two feet higher than the other. On these rested ordinary 3x6 glass sash, hinged at the upper edge so that they might be raised and lowered for ventilation. A tiny boiler and two lengths of pipe sufficed to heat this little house, and the bench was crowded with bloom.

It is not necessary to be an octogenarian and a native to have a mass of bloom like this, but it is best to be satisfied with the things which enjoy growing in one's own particular soil and locality. Encourage them with tender care, cultivate them according to their individual needs—make friends with them.

Arboretum Notes

Professor Sargent writes: "It has occurred to me that it might be a good thing for the Arboretum to present the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA with a set of its colored lantern slides accompanied by a syllabus of lectures about the plants shown, to be loaned to the subsidiary Clubs for lectures either to their members or to the general public in their communities. Don't you think there might be some educational value in this? Who is the proper officer of the CLUB to take up this matter with in case the editor of the BULLETIN approves of it?"

The editor is referring this offer to Mrs. Sloan with all possible enthusiasm and feels that she may safely announce unanimous acceptance of so beautiful and useful a gift. The only question that need be asked is whether a second set of slides will be forthcoming when the first is worn out through extensive and intensive use.

Professor Sargent has also asked that the following notice be printed in each issue of the BULLETIN. The concession is a gracious one gratefully acknowledged.

Members of Garden Clubs, except those living within fifty miles of Boston, wishing to visit the Arnold Arboretum, can obtain authority to do so by motor car by applying in writing to the Director of the Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, stating the time of their proposed visit and giving the name of their club.

Since an Arboretum Committee, with Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield as chairman, was appointed at the Annual Meeting, the CLUB will hereafter be better informed and use more intelligently the great opportunities offered by the Arboretum.

* * * * *

Owing to the length and importance of the Report of the Annual meeting, Miss Jekyll's article, Miss Wright's Bee article and an interesting account of the culture of the beautiful Begonias shown by Mrs. Lester Leland at the Flower Show, written by her gardener, E. H. Wetterlow, must be deferred to the issue of September 15th.

The Garden Club of America's List of Lecturers

MR. ADOLPH KRUHM, CARE GARDEN MAGAZINE, 120 West 32nd Street, New York City.
Home vegetable gardening. Many lantern slides.

Immediate vicinity, \$25.00. 250 miles, \$25.00 and expenses.

MISS MARY RUTHERFURD JAY, 101 Park Avenue, New York City.
Three lectures, 120 slides each. Japanese Gardens and Color Arrangement, Harmony Between House and Garden, French Methods of Garden Development.
\$50.00 and expenses.

MR. LOING UNDERWOOD, 45 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.
The Arnold Arboretum. Old New England Gardens, etc. Lantern Slides, fee on request.

Membership List of The Garden Club of America

GIVING NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PRESIDENTS FOR 1919-1920

ALBERMARLE

Mrs. Harry T. Marshall, University, Va.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY

Mrs. Henry Rea, Sewickley, Pennsylvania
AMATEUR GARDENERS OF BALTIMORE
Miss Dora L. Murdoch, 245 West Biddle Street
Baltimore, Md.

BEDFORD

Mrs. Rollin Saltus, Mount Kisco, New York
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Mr. R. M. Saltonstall, Chestnut Hill
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CINCINNATI

Mrs. Samuel H. Taft, 3329 Morrison Avenue,
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Mrs. William A. Lockwood, 780 Park Avenue,
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Mrs. William V. Elder, Glyndon, Maryland

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287 High St.

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NORTH COUNTRY

Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, 38 E. 37th Street
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Important Notice. This list has been compiled from lists received by the Secretary. If any errors in names or addresses occur, kindly notify the Secretary immediately that correction may be made both in the CLUB file and in the next issue of the BULLETIN.

At the Annual Meeting it was decided to increase the non-member BULLETIN subscription to \$2.50 a year. Each subscription must be sponsored by a GARDEN CLUB member. Blanks will be sent on application to the editor.

A few copies of the four issues of the New Series are still available at 50 cents each.

In writing to the BULLETIN please give your full name and address and also the name of the Member Club to which you belong. The BULLETIN file is arranged by Clubs and unless information is given as requested confusion will arise.

To CLUB SECRETARIES: IMPORTANT

It is found that some copies of each issue of the BULLETIN go astray. To save time it has been decided to send to each Club secretary three extra copies to be given to any members of their Club who fail to receive their copy. Please explain this to your Club at your next meeting.

To CLUB MEMBERS

When your copy of the BULLETIN does not reach you please apply to the Secretary of your Club who will have extra copies for replacing those lost in the mail.

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SHORT HILLS, N. J.

This issue of the Bulletin is the Official Annual Report of the Garden Club of America and as such should be kept on file. The Constitution and By-Laws will be issued in no other form.

Bulletin of
The Garden Club
of America

September, 1920

No. VI (New Series)

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THE objects of this association shall be: to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs; to share the advantages of association, through conference and correspondence in this country and abroad; to aid in the protection of native plants and birds; and to encourage civic planting.

Hay

*Yesterday's flowers am I,
And I have drunk my last sweet draught of dew.
Young maidens came and sang me to my death;
The moon looks down and sees me in my shroud,
The shroud of my last dew.*

*My breath is sweet as children's prattle is;
I drank in all the whole earth's fruitfulness,
To make of it the fragrance of my soul*

That shall outlive my death.

*Now to the morrow's flowers will I say:
"Dear children of my roots!"*

*I charge you love the sun as I have loved,
And love the lovers and the little birds,
That when ye bloom anew,
They never may remember I am dead,
But always think they see the self-same flowers;
Even as the sun that ever thinks he sees
The self-same birds and lovers upon earth,
Because he is immortal, and for this
Never remembers death."*

—HÉLÈNE VACARESCO

October Meeting

The next general meeting of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA will be held in New York on Thursday and Friday, October 7th and 8th. The schedule is as follows:

Council of Presidents	Morning of October 7th
Executive Committee and Board Meeting	Afternoon of October 7th
General Meeting	Morning of October 8th
Lecture	Afternoon of October 8th
The place of meeting, hours of meetings and subject of the lecture	will be sent later to all CLUB members.

Since Mrs. Crosby is sailing for Europe on Saturday, October 9th to be gone some months the meeting is an important one and a large attendance is desired.

A Message from the President

I shall hereafter in each issue of the BULLETIN take the opportunity of saying a few words as to what we should work towards in the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

Now that we are becoming such a large body of members and extend over such a vast territory, it is very necessary to have some common bond to keep us all together. To my mind the Council of Presidents should be this bond and at their meetings should bring before their fellow Presidents any subject that an individual Club feels that the CLUB as a whole should adopt or act upon. If this Council could meet three times a year, once in the Spring, once in the Fall and at the Annual Meeting, any motion passed by it could at once be presented to the Executive Committee and Board of Directors to be discussed and, if approved, brought before the CLUB as a whole.

My idea would be to have the Council of Presidents meet in the morning of the day previous to the general meeting, to be followed in the afternoon by the Executive Committee and Directors' Meetings, and there the various questions which had arisen in individual Clubs, where they concern the CLUB as a whole, would come up for discussion and be voted upon. Any question considered of sufficient importance could be presented to the CLUB as a whole the following day.

The chairmen of Committees would also make their reports at these Directors' Meetings and thus could be eliminated the parts of their reports which would not be of general interest to the CLUB. If each President will bring the suggestion of this form of procedure before his or her individual Club it will, I think, result in condensing and hastening the business part of the general meetings.

Since the number of Garden Clubs in the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA has increased so much, the decision to print a short Annual Report of each Member Club in the mid-winter number of the BULLETIN (issued about December 1st) seems wiser than to try to present these reports at the Annual Meeting, as was formerly the custom, for even if each Club were limited to a three-minute report, the total time required to present them would be over two hours and a half, a staggering thought when we remember the vast amount of business that must be put through at an Annual Meeting.

The President will always be glad to receive any communications from individual Clubs at any time either through their Presidents or from individual members but undoubtedly the constructive power and momentum of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA should be developed in the Council of Presidents.

MRS. S. V. R. CROSBY,
President of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

Bromides in the Garden

I lay no claim to originality, but neither is it my custom to embroider my conversation with such knowing phrases as, "Well, the world is a very small place!" nor do I say brightly, except when I feel it is expected of me, "Of course it is always the busy people who can be depended upon to do the work, isn't it?" But no sooner do I assume garden apparel and arm myself with a trowel and clippers than I lapse into bland platitudes. Neither ancient Greece nor modern mothers can match my unctuous philosophy.

Immersed in time-worn thought, I inadvertently nip the head of an opening bud instead of an unsightly seed pod. "Poor thing," I sigh, "Cut off before its prime." I tie a piece of red wool or a conspicuous label about the stem of a vigorous flower and as I do so say: "You will wither and have no second blooming. You were born to be a mother. A proud destiny! Your seed shall not perish from the earth." Kind-heartedly I plant a modest seedling in the back row, "Never mind," I soothe, "You are not a pretty flower but you are a nice-looking little plant."

To Dandelions, Pig-weed and pusley I remark severely, "A place for everything and everything in its place. Some plants think they own the earth," and to the striped Petunia I ejaculate spicily, "Hussy!"

I wish I didn't always mentally compare buds to babies and allow miserable, wrong-colored things to live because their feelings might be hurt if I rejected them. I wish my sympathies were not so

torn by the flower I pick and take into the house and then again by the one I leave lonely in the garden, and oh, I wish I could stroll ecstatically, never seeing a weed, or if I must see it, leave it for some one else to pull; and shall I some day cease to be apologetic and explanatory?

Is all this a private idiosyncrasy or, to return to my bromides, is Mother Eve speaking through her daughter? Do gardens belong to days when any old thought was new because there were so few people to think or am I pre-historically feeble-minded?

I should like to hear from the garden Marys (another early thought) who cull a perfect rose, dew-spangled, or sit drinking in the scent of their flowers, what they think about in their idle garden hours. Or are we all Marthas who garden, who weed or cut off dead flowers, or sprinkle insecticides or accomplish any other task the gardener deems unworthy, the while diligently thinking deadly thoughts of youth, innocence and optimism?

K. L. B.

Ways and Means in the Garden

GERTRUDE JEKYLL, V. M. H.

During a long life of gardening, all kinds of minor problems have presented themselves for solution, and indeed it is one of the many satisfactions of practical gardening to devise means of meeting the many little difficulties that arise and to invent ways of getting over them. One of the most frequent is the need of some kind of support. We have to remember that, though plants in a wild state have the strength of the stems so rightly adjusted that they stand well by themselves, yet in our gardens, where they are in richer ground, the growth is stouter and heavier, and for a good number of plants some kind of staking is necessary. The great thing is to do it in good time. Nothing is more deplorable than to see, as one often does in other people's gardens, such plants as Michaelmas Daisies, full grown and perhaps already beaten down by heavy rain, and then, at the last moment, when just about to flower, bunched up to one stake and looking like an old Gamp umbrella. These grand autumn plants we stake in June when they are barely half grown. In the winter, when a few trees and a certain amount of brushwood is cut, we take out suitable branching stuff on purpose. It may be of Oak, Chestnut, or Hazel; or sometimes we use last year's hazel pea sticks with the thinner top cut off. These are stuck away among the growing Asters, in such a way, according to the special need of each kind, which will best support the stems, while allowing for the display of the natural

free growth. By August the greater part of the staking is hidden, but if any is still visible, it is cut out with the Secateur. Also about the end of June or a week or two into July, we look at the whole Aster border to see if the form of the front cannot be improved by lowering some of the growth nearest the path, either by bending them down and readjusting the supports by putting them behind instead of in front, or by boldly cutting the stems back about a third of their height. Doing this does not retard flowering, but encourages the number of short blooming tips to each cut stem, and so gives the plant a slightly altered character.

A number of our hardy border plants have a certain sappy tenderness of growth in their earlier stages, though the stems stiffen as they become mature. This is why the early support is so important. Such a plant as *Alstroemeria chilensis* has luscious young growth that is easily laid flat by heavy rain and should be staked early; and others such as *Gypsophila paniculata* and the herbaceous *Clematis recta* must be kept in proper shape by a timely staking with stiff, branching spray.

Cutting back, or what gardeners commonly call "stopping," comes in usefully on many occasions. The handsome, tall *Campanula lactiflora* sometimes sows itself in places where its normal height of five feet would be quite unsuitable, but by cutting it back when it is about half grown, or even earlier, it can be made to flower at a foot from the ground, or at any intermediate height that may be desired. One of the best grey plants for use when grey is the underplanting of our special borders for pink and purple coloring is the tall *Artemisia ludoviciana*; near the back of the border but just in front of pink Holly-hocks, Globe Thistle (*Echinops*) and purple *Clematis Jackmanii*. We let it grow to its full height of about four feet six inches, and to develop its pointed spikes of bloom in the natural way, for the flower itself is greyish in color, though not so silvery as the leaves. But in other parts of the borders, where it accompanies Snapdragons and China Asters, it is cut down to just the height that best suits its flowering companions, and, at the front edge, right against the path, its height is reduced to two or three inches. A good many annuals can be treated in the same way and it is a useful corrective to the rather thin and leggy habit of such plants as *Cosmos*. The handsome striped Japanese Maize (*Tea*), if the main stem is cut when it is half grown, branches out from the ground and forms a bushy mass about two feet high that is very useful in connection with a group of the same plant full grown further back. In the grey, purple and pink borders one of the plants we rely on for a fine violet-purple colour is a good form of the annual *Delphinium consolida*. It comes up freely self-sown and would naturally bloom in June, but we do not want it until August, and therefore cut it back two or even three times, when

the flower buds are showing; the result of this stopping is a much denser mass of bloom.

One of the contrivances that I have found most successful is the pulling down of tall plants to take the place of others that have gone out of flower. The fine Sea Hollies (*Eryngium oliverianum*) and the biennial *E. giganteum* have lost the beauty of their wonderful metallic colouring of blue steel and silver by the end of July, while peonies only last through June. At the back of the wide border where these are grouped in the middle space, there is a patch of *Helianthus orygialis*, a plant that, if left to its own way, would not be worth having in the garden, for it is tall and lanky with only a wisp of yellow bloom at the top. But we pull it down as soon as the flowers in the middle of the border are over, and spread its many long stems in fan shape and almost horizontally, about two feet above the ground. The effect of this, as with many other plants, is to induce it to throw out flowering shoots at nearly every axil, so that in the late summer each bare rod becomes a wand of pale yellow bloom and the whole space covered again with a flowery mass. Delphiniums are out of bloom by the end of July; they make such a quantity of seed that to save them from this exhaustive process the flowers are cut as soon as the best of the bloom is over. This leaves leafy stems four feet or more in height. A *Clematis Flammula* is planted just behind and is trained to come over the Delphinium patch. It does this most satisfactorily; the fast-growing shoots rest on the tops of the cut Delphinium stems and are further supported by any desirable adjustment of the stiff branching spray that held up the Larkspurs. Early in September the space of some three or four square yards, that two months earlier was a glory of pure blue spires, has become a dense cloud of foam-colored, sweet-scented bloom. At the other end of the border, where there is again a group of Delphinium, the mantling plant is a white Everlasting Pea, which is trained over the cut stems in the same manner.

The strong perennials that are the main occupants of the border will all be well grown by the end of May when we put out the tenderer plants. Any gaps, or places purposely left, will then be filled with Dahlias and Pentstemons, Cannas, Snapdragons, French and African Marigolds, and any other tender plants or half-hardy annuals; but there will still be something to be provided for; this is to have reserve of plants in pots. There are such plants as Clary (*Salvia Sclarea*) which are of large size and much beauty in the end of June; but when the best of the bloom is over the considerable space they occupy is wanted for something to succeed them. They are easily raised from seed and should be treated as biennials. It is a good plan to have one or two in some reserve place where they are likely to sow themselves and

so provide young plants without trouble. As a caution it may be well to mention that the old name Clary is rather carelessly used by English seedsmen, who sometimes apply it to the smaller purple bracted *Salvia Horminum*: it should be made clear when ordering seed that *Salvia Sclarea* is the kind required. When the best of the Clary bloom is over we clear the plants right away and put in their place Hydrangeas in pots sunk in the earth.

For the same kind of use there is nothing better than Lilies in pots; *Lilium longiflorum*, *L. speciosum* and *L. auratum* are among those that are most effective and easy to manage. *Francoa vanosa* is another good plant for dropping in and some pots of fine foliage, such as *Funkia grandiflora* and *Funkia Sieboldii* and hardy Ferns, will be found of much use. Where there is glass house accommodations, the fine white *Brugmansia* (or *Datura*) *suaveolens* and others of the same family dropped in, or as gardeners say "plunged," makes a fine effect in the back of the border, as do also pot grown plants of the tall Chimney Campanula (*C. pyramidalis*) and its white variety.

The devising of such expedients adds much to the interest of the daily garden work, a part of which should be the critical observation of the flower border; noting where a gap needs filling or an overblown plant wants cutting back, or where those soon to be in bloom may require regulating as to the position or fresh placing of their outer branches; also where something that is for foliage only, such as the silvery *Stachys lanata*, or the deep green Crested Tansy, should have the blooming shoots cut out or any growth shortened.

Such critical observation becomes an education in itself, doing much to stimulate invention, and it will be found that though many matters can be attended to at once for present benefit, there will be others that can be noted for further improvement, such as may involve such changes as can be carried out only towards the end of the year.

Birds in the Garden

ERNEST HAROLD BAYNES
Author of "Wild Bird Guests"

Of all the wild creatures which can be induced to visit a garden, surely birds are altogether the most charming, the most in keeping with the spirit of the place. Many of them may be likened to the garden flowers—winged blossoms which brighten first one shrub, then another—which gleam now from a tree top, now upon the lawn—flowers which are perennial, which do not fade and which have the added gift of song. I cannot imagine a garden so beautiful that the presence of birds would not add to its beauty. And just as one is apt

to remember a jewel better than its setting, no matter how charming that setting may be, I find that when I think of lovely gardens I have visited, it is often a bird which has left the deepest impression of loveliness. Of a certain Meriden, New Hampshire, garden, for instance, my most vivid picture is of a Baltimore oriole in gold and black, swooping with outstretched wings above a bird bath of deep blue. A Cornish garden was fixed in my memory forever by an iridescent humming bird which moved swiftly but at leisure among the tall stately heads of the larkspur. Of all the beautiful features in the garden of Mrs. Francis King at Alma, Michigan, I remember best the red breasts of twenty robins gleaming in the early sunlight on the lawn, as they waited for their morning bath. And of a lovely walled garden in Malines, Belgium, perhaps my sweetest memory is the heavenly voice of a nightingale which mingled with the soft chimes from the grey tower of Cardinal Mercier's cathedral. And my memories of the flowers, the shrubs and the stately trees in these gardens have been brightened or at least made happier by the presence of birds among them.

To most gardens a certain number of birds will probably come without even an invitation, but it is surprising how many more will make themselves at home if we extend real hospitality to them. It is easy to do this, for birds are simple in their tastes. Their wants are few. Like us they require something to eat, something to drink, and a bath in summer. They require a site for a home, material with which to build the home, and a reasonable assurance that they will be allowed to live in peace and rear their families in safety.

In the northern states at least, winter is the season at which birds most greatly appreciate an addition to their natural food supply. Those of us who are privileged to live in the country at this season, may if we will, and by the simple sowing of seeds, see our garden bloom again with red-polls, blue jays, evening grosbeaks perhaps, or a bit farther south, with juncos, tree sparrows and purple finches; while here and there we may note the single blossoms of cardinal grosbeak or tufted titmouse.

There are many seeds which may be given, hemp and millet being among the most popular. Several species are fond of cracked corn; and bread crumbs, broken nuts, sunflower seeds, chaff, oats, canary seed, doughnut crumbs, and broken squash and pumpkin seeds are all attractive to some of the winter birds. This seed may be served on a patch of well trampled snow, which affords a wonderful background against which to observe the winter guests, or in a window box, or in a food house so designed and painted as to be a pleasing feature of the garden. Some of the insectivorous birds—wood-peckers, for example, will not be attracted by the seed, but will come early and often to a

lump of suet or pork fat offered in a woven wire holder or tied securely to an arbor or the trunk or branch of a tree.

And some of the birds become so tame that they are almost as easy to handle as the stationary flowers of the summer garden. Indeed my wife and I have often literally "picked" them from the window-sill, from the ground, and even from the shrubs in the garden. In our little village of Meriden, New Hampshire, where almost everyone feeds the birds, twenty-three species have been fed on the windowsills, and eight species have been known to alight upon the hand.

People who do not occupy their country homes in winter, sometimes forget that the birds of the garden are none the less hungry because their hosts are away. It is not a difficult matter as a rule to arrange to have one's feathered guests fed regularly by a neighbor, and sometimes a number of neighbors can among them employ a man to replenish all the feeding devices two or three times a week.

At other seasons most birds are well able to forage for themselves, yet if we choose to offer them a supply of seed and suet, many of them will take advantage of our hospitality to spend more time in our gardens than they otherwise would. Purple finches, song sparrows and others will visit the seed trays all through the summer and give us the full benefit of their songs.

And hardly any garden is too small to do at least a little planting for the birds. In fact, we can scarcely plant at all without making a garden more attractive to some species. Larkspur, Columbine and Bee Balm are only a few of the many flowers frequented by hummingbirds, and Lilac, Weigela, Honeysuckle and Trumpet Creeper but a few of the shrubs and creepers they will come a long way to visit.

But it is in large gardens, of course, that most attention can be given to the planting of trees and shrubs and creepers which for one reason or another are beloved by our feathered neighbors.

In selecting plants which bear fruit that is eaten by birds, it is well to give some attention to the fruiting seasons in order that there may be a succession of food covering the greater part of the year. For example, we might have as summer attractions such trees as white Mulberry, red Mulberry and Bird Cherry (*Prunus pennsylvanica*); and such shrubs as blue Cornel and red-berried Elder. For autumn fruit trees we might plant flowering Dogwood, white Thorn and another bird Cherry (*Prunus serotina*), and shrubs like silky Cornel, gray Cornel and common Elder. A winter food supply can be furnished by planting gray Birch, Cockspur Thorn and Mountain Ash trees; such shrubs as Black Alder and Sheep-berry, and Virginia Creeper perhaps. Of course the fruits of these plants ripen before the winter, but unless they are previously eaten by the birds, they hang on through the coldest weather. The fruits of a few other plants are

perhaps even more persistent—for example, Washington Thorn among the trees, non-poisonous Sumacs among the shrubs, and Boston Ivy and false Bittersweet among the creepers. These last would naturally be among the things to plant in order that our bird guests might have a supply of food in the spring. Most of the plants I have mentioned are known to supply food to thirty or more species.

Then there are many trees and shrubs which although they may not bear desirable fruit, are still very attractive because they harbor insects which birds feed on, or because they make good nesting sites, or because they offer shelter in bad weather or protection from enemies. Space will not permit of my doing more than touch on this important subject. Several lists of trees, shrubs and creepers which are attractive to birds have been published, and one or more of these should be consulted by all who propose to do planting for the birds.*

In the absence of hollow trees and rocky ledges, many birds will gladly accept bird houses and nesting shelves as substitutes, and if we place such appliances in our gardens with due regard to the requirements of feathered folk, it is possible to have many tenants.

Some species are not at all particular and will use almost any kind of bird house put up for them. Among these are blue-birds, house wrens and tree swallows. Other birds like hairy wood-peckers, downy wood-peckers and redbreasted nut-hatches have never been known to use any but the Berlepsch type of nest box, which is made out of a short log of wood, hollowed by special machinery in such a way that the cavity is just like that made by a wood-pecker or a nut-hatch. Purple Martins being colonial birds—that is, birds which nest in colonies—require a bird house having at least several rooms. If martins do not at once occupy a house which has been put up for them, we need not feel discouraged. In Meriden, New Hampshire, this year we have martins occupying for the first time a martin house which was erected just ten years ago.

In putting up nest boxes we must bear in mind that we are catering to birds which naturally nest in holes in dead or dying trees, and that such cavities as a rule are not heavily shaded. Therefore we should select sites which are in fairly exposed positions. A little shade will do no harm, but a box placed in the heart of a shady tree is pretty sure to remain unoccupied. Birds seem to have no preference as to whether their homes face north, south, east or west, but as I have known young birds to be drowned in water which had been driven into a nest box by a high wind, it is safer to have the entrance hole facing away from the direction of prevailing storms.

*The most complete list of this kind which has yet been published was prepared by Frederic H. Kennard, landscape architect and ornithologist, for Mr. Baynes' book, *Wild Bird Guests* (E. P. Dutton, New York). As the fruiting seasons are given, and the relative values of the different plants as attractors of birds plainly indicated, it is an easy matter to make selection for a garden of any size.

If nest boxes are attached to slanting tree trunks or branches, they should always be placed on the under side, so that the entrance holes look downward. This position makes it difficult for the rain to enter, and easy for the birds to leave or approach the nest.

Another attraction for the feathered guests at this season is a quantity of nesting material—short strings, woolen yarn, strips of muslin, cotton wool, feathers and tissue paper, placed where the birds can get it easily, but where it does not make the garden look unsightly. I have known a robin to use in making its nest an entire pillow slip torn in strips an inch wide, and I have seen a Baltimore oriole's nest made entirely of white silk.

Perhaps there is nothing more attractive to birds in hot weather than clean, cool water. They need water to bathe in and to drink, and if we give them all the water they want, they are less likely to take our small fruits, which they often eat perhaps chiefly for the fluid they contain. And the making of combination bird baths and drinking pools gives almost unlimited opportunity for doing beautiful things in a garden. A bird bath may be anything from a simple earthenware saucer with half an inch of water, set on the lawn, to the most elaborate bronze or marble fountain. Of course, there are certain essentials which a successful bird bath must have. One of these is a shallow place where the birds may enter the water, which at this point should not exceed half an inch in depth. The bottom should be rather rough or covered with sand or fine pebbles, in order to give the little bathers a secure footing. It should slope very gradually to a depth of at least three inches, for many birds, although they will not take a plunge, like to hop out from the shallows into deeper water. Most of the bird baths advertised by dealers are improperly made in this respect, and for that reason often serve only as drinking pools.

Charming and inexpensive bird baths may be made with concrete, either alone or in connection with rocks cropping out of the ground. They can be of any size, from a foot or two in diameter to a small pond, provided only that the few essentials are not neglected. While gently running water is always desirable, it is not necessary, and one of my most successful bird baths is simply swept out with a stiff broom about every other day and replenished with a few pails of fresh water. Shrubs, flowers and ferns planted about such a pool may greatly enhance its beauty and will help to attract the birds.

Of the simpler bird baths I know none more beautiful or more popular with feathered bathers than a common boulder such as we see in thousands of New England pastures. Sometimes we are fortunate enough to find one like the Hale Memorial in the Meriden Bird Club Sanctuary. This boulder has a natural hollow on the upper side, which, when filled with water from the pipe which supplies it, makes

the most satisfactory bird bath imaginable. I have seen twenty-five birds of seven different species bathing in it at one time. A similar boulder, but without the natural hollow, was set up near the church in Meriden, and required only a few hours' work by a stone cutter to make it into a lovely little bird fountain.

For those who like more formal beauty, several sculptoresses have recently designed charming bird baths which are as attractive to the birds as they are to humans. Mrs. Louis Saint Gaudens of Cornish, New Hampshire, is making blue and red and fawn colored terra cotta replicas of her famous bronze "Quercus" bird fountain in the Meriden Sanctuary, and in New York not long ago I saw some beautiful bronze bird baths designed by Miss Eugenie Shonnard and others of the younger school.

So let us make our gardens more and more attractive by increasing the number of our bird visitors. By doing this we shall add greatly to our own joy of living, but what perhaps is of even more importance at this time, we shall be taking part in a great nation-wide movement for the protection of American birds—a movement which as Roosevelt said "is entitled to the support of every sensible man, woman and child in the country."

Some of the Newer Peonies

MRS. EDWARD HARDING

Within the last two or three years, so many new, or newly-introduced, Peonies have been put upon the market, that the amateur who is striving to collect only the best varieties is somewhat dazed. He asks himself which of these much advertised and high-priced Peonies are really equal to the fine ones already known, and upon which he shall expend his sometimes limited garden money.

Unless one is a veritable peony maniac, unable to rest until he has every variety of which he hears, the purchase of roots costing from five to fifty dollars apiece is a matter worthy of some thought.

I have not tried out all the new varieties myself. Some I shall never purchase, at any price. Some I would not care for either in exchange or as a gift. Others are so lovely and desirable that I consider them worth the high price demanded.

Quite as important as the beauty of the flower is the habit of growth of the plant. Such virtues as strength and erectness of stem and general robustness are necessary in the make-up of a high-class Peony.

Weakness of stem is a most annoying defect. One much talked of Peony—*Jubilee*—has this serious imperfection. The flower may or

may not appeal. To my mind it is much over-valued and is inferior to *Pasteur*, which in fact it somewhat resembles. *Pasteur* costs about two dollars. *Jubilee* is being widely, one may say clamorously, advertised at twenty-five dollars.

Another expensive Peony which suffers from a weak stem is *Elizabeth Barrett Browning*. True, the flower itself is lovely and fragrant, but twenty-five dollars seems a large price to pay for a Peony with such a drawback. One grower frankly states in his catalogue that the stems are long and weak. But in the other catalogues which I have examined there is no mention of the fact.

From the same originator who gave us *Elizabeth Barrett Browning*, comes *Frances Willard*. This peony is a distinct acquisition and a delight. It has strong stems, erect habit of growth, splendid foliage and exquisite flowers.

The Cherry Hill Nurseries are putting out a number of seedlings, some of which have proved to be excellent. *Pride of Essex* and *Nymphaea* have already won high praise. *Pride of Essex*, much the type of *Lady Alexandra Duff*, has immense flowers, strong stems, good erect growth and blooms freely. It is classed by one of the best judges of Peonies in America, Mr. A. H. Fewkes, as "extra good." *Nymphaea* is a charming loose-petalled flower of creamy white, and of large size. These two Peonies, I think, are deserving of a place in a carefully selected list. Several more of the Cherry Hill seedlings promise well.

The Peony *Cherry Hill*, however, has never seemed to me to be worth the price asked for it, which is thirty dollars. It does not appear superior in any way to *Adolphe Rousseau*—which costs only a dollar and a half.

Mr. Shaylor's best seedlings are fine indeed. *Mary Woodbury Shaylor* is of dwarf habit but nevertheless extremely lovely. It has been divided too often and too closely by the trade for the good of the stock. In my garden, the roots of this variety are allowed to stand longer than usual between the times of division, in order to give them a chance to recover. I note that the price has recently jumped from twenty-five dollars to forty dollars. It is to be hoped that the increased demand will not mean a further minute division of the stock.

Georgiana, *Frances* and *Rose Shaylor* are all beautiful and have proved, with me, to be strong growing and free-blooming.

Mr. Shaylor's wonderful new Peony, *Mrs. Edward Harding*, is in truth all that the descriptions claim for it. And while one hundred dollars is a large price, yet this Peony is superb as well as scarce. The warm ivory hue of the bloom, the large size and heavy texture of the petals, the floriferousness, the richness of foliage the size and strength of the plant, make it much sought after.

Shaylor's Dream, costing fifty dollars, seems expensive when one knows that it is almost a single. It is a charming bloom when it first opens, but as the flower gets older the extremely reflexed petals cause it to lose much of its beauty.

Mrs. C. S. Minot—a Peony which has recently appeared in a commercial list—is “rare” in more than one sense. The plant is rather dwarf, but a strong wholesome grower. I have had this variety in my garden for some time, and before I had it I knew it in a friend’s collection. The flowers are large and the colouring is fine. The guard petals are a soft pink—rather a mauve pink—and melt into a good full center of deep cream. The petals are large throughout. The exquisite tinting, fine form, and the quality of lasting well make this Peony a most lovely cut flower.

Among the Peonies a little older but not yet commonly known are two French varieties of especial charm: *Suzette* and *Souvenir de Louis Bigot*.

Suzette has a brilliant colouring and a striking individuality of form. It makes one think of some of the water lilies with sharp pointed petals—for example *Nymphaea Xanzibariensis*. It has such an expression of liveliness and energy that upon seeing it one smiles involuntarily.

Souvenir de Louis Bigot is of a colour which almost rivals the pink of *Walter Faxon*. Rare in colouring, lovely in form, and of good habit, this Peony and *Suzette* are among my treasures of distinction.

Here, then, are a few of present interest. There are many others which are still, so to speak, on the “test block.” Of some my opinion is not final, some I do not want at all, some I am watching with interest. Out of the number, several will eventually be judged fit to hold their place beside the finest French ones which have set so high a standard.

It is unfortunate that the amateur must so often buy and try out these expensive varieties, unaided. Naturally the originators want to sell, and at as high a price as possible. From them we shall not hear of defects. But it seems neglectful of the amateur’s interests for the American Peony Society to have decided that “all new varieties must be judged on the exhibition table, as it was not deemed practical to follow up their various traits in the field.”*

It is very clear that unless awards on such a basis at shows can be supplemented by reliable outside information as to the “various traits in the field,” the collector is not fairly equipped to make a wise selection. And so—*Caveat Emptor!*

*Extract from account of business session at Annual meeting of A. P. S. at Reading, 1920.

New American Peony

MRS. EDWARD HARDING

Enthusiasm for the Peony is at a high point in the United States. The choicest Peonies of France, long the leaders in the field, have been imported and propagated extensively. In addition a number of American growers, both professional and amateur, have been bending their efforts to the development of new varieties of merit and beauty. This energy is stimulated by the increasing number of fine private collections and the numerous exhibitions held in various parts of the country. Large prices for roots are being paid by the interested amateurs, and substantial prizes are being offered for seedlings of real worth.

Mr. E. J. Shaylor of Auburndale, Mass., has devoted many years to the careful hybridisation of these plants. He has bred a number of remarkably fine varieties, notably *Georgiana Shaylor* and *Mary Woodbury Shaylor*. His new Peony *Mrs. Edward Harding* (1918) is the finest American Peony yet produced. It was exhibited at Cleveland, Ohio, June, 1918, in competition for Mrs. Harding's prize of \$100 offered for the best new Peony of American origin not yet in commerce. The prize was not taken until the third year after it was offered.

The beauty and distinction of this Peony caused a sensation, and won the prize for it. Small divisions of this variety command \$100 apiece, the highest price yet paid for a herbaceous Peony. One enthusiastic Canadian collector, determined to possess this wonderful flower, paid Mr. Shaylor \$100 for a root, and then paid the Canadian Government \$25 customs duty and \$7.50 war tax for the privilege of importing it.

Mrs. Harding, whom this Peony is named after, is a noted amateur, and has one of the finest collections of Peonies. She is the author of *The Book of the Peony*.

The fame of this flower has spread rapidly, and many Peony-lovers who have not seen it are asking for a clear and full description. The following description is authentic: Peony *Mrs. Edward Harding* (Shaylor, 1918). Large, globular white flower, without any red lines or marks. The white is a warm creamy ivory tone. Petals very large throughout the flower, outside petals or guards measuring about 3 inches. Lateral blooms have an occasional anther hidden deep in big petals. Stems are strong and stiff. Foliage large, clean, strong dark green. Buds are enormous. Entire plant is tall (about 40 inches), erect, robust, free-blooming and strikingly beautiful.

ELINOR SMITH in *The Garden*.

An Appreciation of Avant Garde

I want to sing the praises of Peony, *Avant Garde*, the Wittmanniana hybrid. We do not hear much about it but is it not wonderful? Last spring when it bloomed, I took a specimen into the house and actually I went and worshiped at its shrine every time I came home. And each time I looked at it the colors seemed more delicate and beautiful. Such a lovely blending of translucent white with shell pin shadings I had never realized before. Surely I want more of it, and my sympathy goes out to any member who is still without it. The crinkled character of the substance of the petals adds to its beauty and makes the pink shading more elusive. What a pity that the English language does not seem able to express my admiration of this most beautiful flower.

W. E. SAUNDERS in *Bulletin of Peony News*, No. 12.

Honey

LETITIA E. WRIGHT, JR.

Extracted honey, or, as it used to be called, strained honey, is at present in high favor. Perhaps the war and the shortage of sugar gave it a final impetus into popularity; because then, through the Bureau of Entomology at Washington, bulletins were sent out urging all bee-keepers to concentrate their efforts on producing extracted honey. This was done because a colony of bees can produce more honey for extracting than they can in the comb. The combs from which the extracted honey is taken can be used over and over again for years; but when comb honey is taken away, the bees must produce enough wax to build new combs before they can store up more honey.

Running an apiary for extracted honey means less work, or one may say requires a less skillful bee-keeper, than is necessary where comb honey is produced. In the production of comb honey, bees are more apt to swarm, and they are sometimes a little sulky and refuse to work in those nice fresh little boxes that have been so carefully prepared for them. Therefore the hives must be watched more carefully than when producing extracted honey, when the bees are working under more natural conditions.

The equipment for extracted honey, as far as the hive itself is concerned, is very simple. The supers are the same size as the hive body and the frames in both the hives and the supers are alike. A queen excluder is placed between the hive and the super. This excluder permits the worker bees to pass through it, into the super, but excludes the queen, so she is prevented from laying eggs in the combs from which the honey is to be extracted.

Beginners nearly always start bee-keeping with supers with the section boxes, because of the expense of the extractor. Also with very few hives, extracting honey would be a trouble as well as an expense.

Honey should never be taken from the bees until it is sealed over with wax. It is then called well-ripened honey. If taken before this, it is liable to be thin and watery and is called unripe honey. In this condition it is likely to ferment. Honey absorbs moisture, and should be kept in a warm dry place. Well-ripened honey exposed to dampness will become thin and watery. This absorption of moisture makes honey invaluable to the bakers. The cakes, cookies, and sweet crackers sold at the grocers do not become dry and stale as do those made with sugar alone. Biscuit companies buy honey by the ton in car-loads to use in their factories. Honey used in this way is always extracted honey.

All pure honey is likely to granulate, particularly alfalfa and aster honey, but any pure honey subjected to heat and cold will nearly always granulate. In Switzerland, France and Italy, granulated honey is sold and eaten that way. Delicious as this honey is, it is not appreciated in this country as it ought to be, and in fact is hardly salable in some places. The large bottling concerns heat their honey to a certain temperature to make it less liable to granulation. When heated too much, honey loses some of its delicious flavor and delicate aroma.

To many people, honey in the combs is the only genuine honey, the real thing, and no jar of extracted honey, however attractive it may be, can take its place. Comb honey brings a higher price wholesale than extracted honey. Some of the disadvantages of comb honey are:—

1. The bees swarm more frequently than when extracted honey is produced.
2. Comb honey is difficult to handle and ship.
3. Only certain localities are suited to the production of comb honey, that is, where fine white honey is produced and where the honey flow is heavy.

These disadvantages apply to commercial honey production, for dark honey is just as good to eat, but is not as marketable as light honey.

Honey is a natural sweet, "inverted" as chemists say, or partly predigested so that it can be assimilated by the most delicate. Those who cannot eat sugar, candy or syrups are able to digest honey and find it satisfies their craving for sweets.

My son, eat thou honey, because it is good; and the honey comb, which is sweet to thy taste.—Proverbs, 24:13.

New Hanging Tuberous Flowering Begonias

By E. H. WETTERLOW

Gardener on Mrs. Lester Leland's Est., Manchester, Mass.

I have been requested to give a general description and cultural notes of a new variety of Tuberous Flowering Begonias, which was exhibited by Mrs. Lester Leland at the North Shore Horticultural Exhibition held at Manchester, Mass. during the Convention of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

This new type of Begonias to which much attention has been given in Germany and England, especially during the last ten years, is comparatively new in this country. So far as the writer knows, there are only about sixteen varieties in the trade to-day.

The plants shown at the recent Exhibition were mostly seedlings raised on Mrs. Lester Leland's Estate during the last eight years, by crossing and re-crossing with the well-known tuberous rooted variety, using *Alice Manning* as the mother parent, with the result that after eight years of disappointments and care we have about fourteen American-raised seedlings. The flowers are single, semi-double and double types and in color they are of different shades.

In the collection was also found one other variety of Tuberous Begonia which was not of the hanging kind, *Frau Hellen Harms*, and an orange seedling of the same type.

Frau Hellen Harms, although yellow if grown under glass, will turn to a beautiful yellow-orange when planted outside. It grows 8-inches high, is a splendid grower and flowers profusely; as a pot plant for the house, conservatory and for planting in the garden it has no equal. There are other seedlings of this same type which in color range from white, deep pink, satin pink, light yellow, orange and red.

CULTURE OF HANGING TUBEROUS BEGONIAS IN BASKETS OR PANS

The tubers may be started at any time during February, March or April in boxes about four inches deep. Care should be taken to give them plenty of good drainage, one inch of broken pots and some sphagnum moss placed in the bottom of the box. A compost of nice light soil, consisting of one part of well-decayed leaf mould and one part of coarse sand is an ideal mixture to start them in. Care should be taken not to cover the tubers too much and to water very lightly until they start into growth. When about two inches high they are ready to transfer into baskets or pans.

The size of baskets or pans should be in accordance with the size of the tubers. A pan 8 inches in diameter will be large enough for one bulb; a larger pan or basket 10 inches in diameter is amply large for

three bulbs which, if they are placed near the outer edge, will give a splendid effect. It is well to emphasize that if more than one bulb is used care should be taken to see that they are of equal growth and of one variety in order to get an evenly balanced specimen.

If baskets are used they are first prepared by being lined with moss on the inside level with the top. Fresh sphagnum moss is the best. Over the moss place a layer of soddy loam, then fill with a compost consisting of two parts of fibrous loam, one part of leaf mould and a little sand to keep it open, to which may be added some very old and well-rotted cow-manure.

The plants should then be placed in a greenhouse on raised pots or pipes and given one good watering in order to settle the soil round the roots and should be allowed to remain on the benches from at least three to four weeks. After that they can be hung up in their proper place. Temperature of 60 to 65 degrees and ranging to 75 with sun-heat suits them the best.

Keep the baskets moist by syringing. This should be done daily in pleasant weather, a light syringing during the early stages of the plants' growth is all that is required and it should on no account be over-done. With too much water the soil will be sodden and the plants will be ruined for the season; but after the plants are well established there is no danger.

When the plants are well established a little weak cow-manure water and a small quantity of Scotch soot tied up in a coarse bag, if given at regular intervals, will greatly benefit the plants and if all flowers picked off, the period of flowering will be extended. Shade lightly from bright sun while in the greenhouse and keep an even atmosphere by keeping the walks well damped down and by all means *Avoid* all artificial fertilizer.

Like all other Begonias they like a moist atmosphere so are not at all suitable for hot, dry or windy positions, therefore if planted in vases outside, select a place where they will get some shade during the hottest part of the day, and a sheltered position is the best.

Begonias as a rule are free from insect pests, but every plant which is worth growing has its enemy and in later years a Rust, due to a Mite and a species of Thrip, has appeared on the scene and is a serious menace. It attacks all types of Begonias whether they be fibrous or tuberous rooted.

We find this can be exterminated by keeping the greenhouse clean. Let no rubbish collect back of heating pipes or under the benches, give a dusting of air-slacked lime every so often underneath and on top of benches and fumigate and dip the plants when small in water diluted with some good tobacco extract. We prefer Nicotine as it is the safest and most effective to use.

Even if no traces of pests are to be found, it is most advisable to make it a practice to fumigate once a week as a preventive.

The varieties in the display as seen by the GARDEN CLUB were as follows:

Eunice, Rhodonite pink, double. *Golden Shower*, Apricot yellow, double. *Mrs. Bilkey*, Grenadine, double-fringed edge. *Alice Manning*, Pinnard yellow, double. *Alba plena fimbriata*, double white. *Seedling 6*, Grenadine red, double. *Seedling 65*, Light jasper red, single. *Seedling 15*, Jasper pink, feathery double. *Seedling 3*, Jasper red, double. *Seedling 18*, Scarlet red, orange centre, double. *Seedling 14*, Rose red, semi-double. *Seedling 52*, Coral red, double. *Seedling 21*, Rose red, single. *Seedling 7*, Grenadine red, single. *Seedling 9*, Peach red, single. *Seedling 10*, Spectrum red, semi-double. *Seedling 11*, Shrimp pink, double fringed centre. *Seedling 13*, Rose Dorée, double. *Seedling 16*, Hermosa pink, double.

In describing the colors I have used, as nearly as possible, *Color Standards and Nomenclature*, by Robert Ridgway.

New Daffodils

LOUISA Y. KING

It was the Reverend Joseph Jacob whose articles in *The Garden* several years ago, first called my attention to the interest of the daffodil collecting. I bought fifty varieties suggested by this article, and immensely enjoyed watching, cutting and comparing them. Some of these, especially among the Poets, still have a warm place in my affections. Years passed since I had tried new varieties, but this spring ten or twelve remarkable flowers opened along a walk in the trial garden, and the development in form and color of some of these was astonishing.

Two Incomparablis Narcissi, *Miss Willmott* and *Great Warley*, (the great gardener and her village) were remarkably fine—*Tresserve* is a splendid trumpet; immense and of fine form—*Loveliness* is named to suit its looks; *Sirdar* is also a glorious flower, and among the poets, *Salmonetta* is entirely charming—best planted among early orange colored Tulips—or pale yellow ones, but preferably orange; with *Arabis*, single or double running in and out among all.

There is a use too of Daffodils which I venture to believe is seldom made, but which from our experience should become common where contrast of color is desired in spring. It is the coupling of this flower with the pale or deep violet Hyacinth, the single Hyacinth. Streams of these last, say of *Schotel*, *Lord Derby*, *Enchantress*, *King of the Blues*, running in and out of floods of Daffodils *Katherine Spurrell*, *Ariadne*, *Madame de Graff*, cheap varieties, these we had last spring

and I hasten to pass on the suggestion, for in any sloping bit of ground under shrubs or below trees, the plan works out into a spring picture of uncommon gayety and charm. In certain localities I know Hyacinths and Daffodils do not bloom together. Here, this spring, they did. I only offer this suggestion to those who know the habit of such spring flowering bulbs in their own region, and because of the lovely effect produced here.

Prize-winning Roses at Bagatelle, 1920

Though the Trial Gardens for new roses at the Chateau de Bagatelle are famous, it may be that many people do not know how easily they are reached from Paris. Bagatelle was the villa of Sir Richard Wallace who gave the Wallace Collection to London. It is scarcely two miles from the Porte Maillot, straight through the Bois to the Point de Madrid. There a turn to the left brings you to the Trial Garden.

The roses sent for competition in 1919 were very numerous and many are very beautiful. The committee, which numbered famous rose growers of France, England and Holland and several distinguished amateurs, had great difficulty in making the awards.

The Gold Medal was given to *Souvenir de Claudius Pernet*, a large clear chrome yellow Rose with a stiff stem. The bush is very vigorous and extremely floriferous. Its originator, M. Pernet-Ducher, has given it its name to perpetuate the memory of his eldest son, gloriously killed on the field of battle. In next year's contest will be entered a fine pink Rose bearing the name of his second son, who also gave his life for France.

The First Certificate was also given to M. Pernet-Ducher for another yellow rose, *Benedicte Seguin*. This is a golden-yellow, very beautiful in bud with fine dark foliage and a long, strong stem.

The Gold Medal for Roses of Foreign Origin was awarded to *Frances Gaunt*, entered by Alexander Dickson, a Hybrid Tea of vigorous, low growth, very hardy, with a large, yellow-salmon, semi-double flower.

The other certificates were given to *President Parmentier*, originated by Sauvageot, apricot-rose, very vigorous and floriferous:

La France Victorieuse from La Roseraie de l'Hay, a very large, soft pink flower with a darker heart. Very large petals and a strong stem:

Comtesse de Cassagne, originator, Guillot, a very large, full flower, the outer petals ivory yellow, the inner flushed with salmon. Very hardy and flowers continually. Very beautiful bud, strong stem and fine habit:

Mermaid, from William Paul, a low bush rose, with a very large, pale yellow, single flower. Hardy and probably an excellent parent for new varieties.

The Garden Club of America's List of Lecturers

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

MR. LORING UNDERWOOD. 45 Bromfield Street, Boston, Massachusetts. "Old New England" Gardens. Auto-chrome plates, true colors. \$85.00 and travelling expenses for self and lantern operator. Mr. Underwood includes in this lecture some of the Arnold Arboretum plates, which have been very well received.

The equipment is entirely different from other lantern apparatus, so it is necessary for Mr. Underwood to take his own operator with him.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Signora Olivia Rossetti of Rome, Italy, former associate of David Lubin of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, will be in America during January, February and March, lecturing in English French and Italian. Among the subjects of these lectures is one particularly for GARDEN CLUBS, Italian Gardens and Fountains (illustrated). All correspondence regarding engagements, terms etc. should be addressed to Mrs. Charlotte Barrell Ware, 4 Joy St., Boston, Mass.

A Request from the Department of Agriculture

F. L. MULFORD

There is a widespread interest in annual flowering plants, if the number of inquiries received by the United States Department of Agriculture concerning them is an index.

A former Department publication on this subject is out of print. In writing another to take its place, the practice of using common names for some plants and scientific names for others has again been brought emphatically to mind. In order to have the bulletin as usable as possible, it is the desire to discuss the different plants under the name most widely and appropriately used. Members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA can be of great assistance by expressing their ideas as to what common name should be used for each plant in ordinary conversation, whether part of the scientific name or something entirely different. In every case the complete scientific name will also be used, but there are times when the scientific name does not seem most appropriate.

Will you kindly help by indicating on the following list the name by which you feel each plant should be discussed by garden lovers? Kindly add any other common names that occur to you and indicate any that are wrongly applied.

Will you kindly underscore your preferred name in each of the combinations on the next page, tear out this sheet and mail to F. L. Mulford, Horticultural and Pomological Investigations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.?

List of Annual Flowering Plants for Suggestion as to Names Most Appropriate for Common Use

<i>Dimorphotheca</i> or <i>African Daisy</i>	<i>French Marigold</i> or <i>Tagetes patula</i>
<i>Ageratum</i> <i>Floss Flower</i> or <i>Tassel Flower</i>	<i>Aztec Marigold</i> , <i>African Marigold</i> or <i>Tagetes erecta</i>
<i>Gypsophila</i> or <i>Baby's Breath</i>	<i>Amaranthus cruentus</i> or <i>Prince's Feather</i>
<i>Balsam</i> or <i>Lady's Slipper</i>	<i>Feathered Cockscomb</i> , <i>Plumed Cockscomb</i> , or <i>Celosia plumosa</i>
<i>Basket Flower</i> or <i>Centaurea Americana</i>	<i>Sweet Sultan</i> , <i>Royal Sweet Sultan</i> , <i>Imperial Sweet Sultan</i> , or <i>Centaurea imperialis</i>
<i>Pot Marigold</i> or <i>Calendula</i>	<i>Painted Tongue</i> or <i>Salpiglossis</i>
<i>Eschscholtzia</i> or <i>California Poppy</i>	<i>Scabiosa</i> , <i>Mourning Bride</i> , <i>Sweet Scabious</i> , <i>Pin Cushion Flower</i>
<i>Castor Bean</i> or <i>Ricinus</i>	<i>Salvia</i> or <i>Scarlet Sage</i>
<i>China Aster</i> or <i>Aster</i>	<i>Antirrhinum</i> or <i>Snapdragon</i>
<i>Celosia Cristata</i> or <i>Cockscomb</i>	<i>Snow on the Mountain</i> or <i>Euphorbia Variegata</i>
<i>Rudbeckia</i> or <i>Cone-Flower</i>	<i>Cleome</i> or <i>Spider Plant</i>
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i> , <i>Corn Flower</i> , <i>Blue Bottle</i> , <i>Ragged Sailor</i> , <i>Kaiser Blumen</i> , <i>Bachelor's Button</i> , <i>Bluet</i> , or <i>Ragged Robin</i>	<i>Straw Flower</i> , <i>Helichrysum</i> or <i>Eternal Flowers</i>
<i>Marvel of Peru</i> , <i>Mirabilis</i> , or <i>Four o'clock</i>	<i>Kochia</i> , <i>Summer Cypress</i> , <i>Belvidere</i> , <i>Mexican Flame Plant</i>
<i>Gaillardia</i> or <i>Blanket Flower</i>	<i>Alyssum</i> or <i>Sweet Alyssum</i>
<i>Globe Amaranth</i> or <i>Gomphrena</i>	<i>Sun Flower</i> or <i>Helianthus</i>
<i>Coix Lachryma-Jovi</i> , or <i>Job's tears</i>	<i>Tagetes</i> or <i>Dwarf Marigold</i>
<i>Amaranthus tricolor</i> or <i>Joseph's Coat</i>	<i>Zinnia</i> or <i>Youth and Old Age</i>
<i>Papaver nudicaule</i> or <i>Iceland Poppy</i>	<i>Annual Poinsettia</i> , <i>Euphorbia Heterophylla</i> , <i>Mexican Fire Plant</i> or <i>Painted Leaf</i>
<i>Larkspur</i> , <i>Annual Larkspur</i> , or <i>Delfphinium</i>	<i>Hunnemannia</i> , <i>Yellow Tulip Poppy</i> , <i>Bush Eschscholtzia</i>
<i>Love Lies Bleeding</i> , or <i>Amaranthus caudatus</i>	<i>Dusty Miller</i> or <i>White Leaved Centaurea</i>
<i>Helianopsis</i> or <i>Orange Sun Flower</i>	<i>Dusty Miller</i> or <i>White Leaved Cineraria</i>
<i>In speaking of pinks should Dianthus, Carnations and Marguerites be discussed as sub-divisions or one class or several distinct things</i>	

Protest Against Quarantine 37

Statements regarding Federal Horticultural Board Quarantine 37,
Presented at the Horticultural Conference in New York,
June 15, 1920

The GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA was represented at this Conference by Mrs. Edward Harding. A committee was there appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. W. C. Burrage, of which one of our Board of Directors, Mrs. Francis King, is a member.

**STATEMENT OF
MR. W. C.
BURRAGE** The government, people, horticulturists and horticultural societies of Massachusetts recognize the fact that the United States Government, the United States Congress, the Department of Agriculture and the Federal Horticultural Board are seeking to foster and advance the horticulture and agriculture of the whole country, and that they are not trying to help any one interest at the expense of other interests.

Massachusetts, which is suffering so much from the Gypsy Moth, the Brown-Tail Moth, the White Pine Rust, the Corn Borer, and other imported injurious plant diseases and insects, and is fearful of others yet to come, surely does not question the principles of Quarantine 37, or the wisdom of the Law of 1912 under which it was lawfully issued.

We do not protest against the law or the quarantine. Still less do we question the motives or intentions of those who framed the law or the quarantine or those who are enforcing them.

We do earnestly protest against what the Federal Horticultural Board, itself, calls its drastic provisions, some of which we maintain are wasteful, inefficient, unsound and dangerous.

We do ask that the regulations of the quarantine and their enforcement shall be reasonable, effective and humane. We do ask that quarantine regulations of the Government, acting for the benefit of the whole people, shall be conducted in the right way. We ask that the United States Government, with all its power and wealth, shall handle the business part of this subject in a business way, the sanitary part in a scientific way, and the human part in a humane way.

Massachusetts, during a long period, has enacted many laws, seeking not only to improve agriculture, but also to protect and carry forward the science of horticulture in the broadest way.

We want protection against future danger to our horticulture and agriculture and to that of the whole country, but we do not want to be prevented from safely importing those trees, shrubs and plants which do not carry dangerous diseases or insects and which will give assistance, comfort, and pleasure to our people.

We believe that the place to inspect, fumigate, and treat plants is at the port of entry, and we do not believe that it is economical, efficient, safe or justifiable, for example, to send plants from San

Francisco, through California, Arizona, Texas, Louisiana, and other states, to Washington, 3,000 miles away, for inspection and treatment, and then to send them back to San Francisco to be put into use. We believe that such a requirement is not only extravagant, wasteful and unnecessary, but most ill-advised—and we do protest against such regulations.

We also believe that the inspection and treatment and the acceptance or rejection of plants should be by high-grade, skilled, experienced inspectors of the Government—not students, but those who can determine what is well and what is ill, what is reasonable and what is unreasonable, in the treatment of plants.

In other words, we do not favor any evasions or violations of the law. We ask that unsound and diseased or infested plants shall be rejected at the port of entry. We also ask that sound, clean plants shall be allowed to come in at one of the large ports and there be inspected, treated, and accepted or rejected, without unnecessary delay, transportation, expense or danger.

We ask that the Government establish suitable inspection services at two ports on the west coast, such as San Francisco and Seattle, one on the south, such as New Orleans, and two on the east, such as New York and Boston; and that the final decision upon plants be made at these ports and the plants there destroyed or released, as the case may be.

Finally, we ask that the regulations be revised in a business way and made safe and sound for all concerned.

If it is a fact that the loss to this country from imported plant diseases and insects is over a million dollars a day, then surely the Federal government can afford to pay, and Congress can justly appropriate, the small amount necessary to establish and maintain the inspection services at these ports which may be required in addition to what the government already has there.

The Arnold Arboretum is a museum of living plants in which Harvard University has agreed by contract to grow and display every tree and shrub able to support the New England climate. In order to carry out this contract the University has been importing plants and seeds from other scientific institutions and from commercial nurseries since 1874; and for forty years has been carrying on explorations in all parts of North America and in Japan, China, Korea, Manchuria and Siberia. These explorations have been undertaken for the purpose of introducing into this country trees and other useful plants which had been unknown before the establishment of the Arboretum.

STATEMENT OF
PROFESSOR
SARGENT

The aim of the Arboretum is to increase the knowledge of trees; its museum of living plants growing in Massachusetts is only one of its methods for accomplishing this purpose. It is interested in increas-

ing the knowledge of plants in all parts of the United States and in all foreign countries. Much of its work of exploration has been undertaken for the purpose of bringing into this country and into Europe trees which can succeed only in the Pacific states, Louisiana, Florida, or the milder parts of Europe. For the Arboretum there is no foreign country.

The Arboretum is not charged with having introduced into this country any serious plant disease or dangerous insect on the many thousand plants which have been imported, often with soil at their roots, from every country of the northern hemisphere, or on any of the millions of seedlings which it has raised and distributed. During its entire existence plants have come to the Arboretum from foreign countries, except during the autumn and winter of 1919-20. The Arboretum desired to import from Europe a few plants in the autumn of 1919 and received permission from the Federal Horticultural Board to do so on condition that they were sent first to Washington for inspection and disinfection. It was impossible to arrange for the inspection of these plants at Boston; and the Arboretum, having had unfortunate experiences with early importations which had been sent to Washington for inspection by agents of the Federal Horticultural Board, has decided to give up entirely importing plants and seeds until some modifications is made in the methods of the Horticultural Board. As the Arboretum has been active and successful, especially in the last twenty years, in the introduction of new plants into the United States, it is believed that its inability to continue this work will be a serious blow to horticultural progress in the United States.

The managers of the Arboretum, in common with every intelligent and public-spirited citizen of the United States, believe in the exclusion of plant diseases and insects destructive to plants; they believe that the methods and rulings of the Horticultural Board can be modified and improved so that the desired results can be obtained without subjecting imported plants to the dangers and delays which it is impossible for them to escape under the existing regulations and methods of the Federal Horticultural Board. Officers of the Government realize that these methods and regulations cause serious delays and the unnecessary destruction of plants, and agree with many importers that these delays and dangers can be reduced by the establishment of inspection stations at ports of entry and by changes in the list of excluded plants. If such inspection stations could be established, more prompt and better service would certainly be obtained. Such changes can only be obtained by the active co-operation of every organization and of every individual in the United States interested in the cultivation of plants; and it should, I believe, be the duty of

this Convention to urge the necessity of co-operation with the Department of Agriculture in an attempt to obtain changes in its rulings and methods in regard to the importation of plants on which the future of American horticulture depends.

Our American Chestnut has now nearly disappeared and with it ANOTHER many million dollars worth of timber and beautiful and useful trees. VIEW OF Our butternut appears to be going the way of the chestnut. The QUARANTINE chestnut disease, *Endothia parasitica*, and the butternut disease, 37 FROM DR. Melanconium oblongum, would probably have been kept in the ROBERT T. native habitat abroad had proper quarantine been in order at that MORRIS time of importation of nursery stock.

The browntail moth and the gypsy moth belong to foreign importation. A number of bacterial and fungous plant diseases now under way have been brought from distant shores. Greater and greater economic losses will ensue unless we can enforce a more and more rigid scrutiny of plants which are imported under the observation of government officials.

Why is it that imported diseases run riot? The question relates to evolution and survival of the fittest. When a parasite of any sort develops in any part of the world enemies of that parasite are developed synchronously so that what we call the balance of nature is maintained. Man is the only animal capable of seriously disturbing the balance of nature. In a country where host and parasite have developed side by side, there is a weeding out of non-resistant individual plants and a preservation by natural selection of the ones capable of survival in the presence of the enemy. This process of natural selection is one which belongs to centuries of history of any successful plant. When we bring to this country a parasite of any sort it is thrown into the midst of the land of milk and honey and so far as that parasite is concerned, it finds the doors open to the widest possible development. Its enemies are absent, resistant forms have not as yet made their way to the top in the struggle and an entire species of valuable plants may disappear practically from the face of the earth in the course of a few years.

Under the supervision of a well paid staff of experts at Washington we may safely import plants which are likely to bring with them their parasites, minus the parasites of these parasites. In the absence of such quarantine and supervision more and more plant diseases would be thrown among the innocents and the slaughter of the innocents will eventually become so disastrous that the public in general will come to know what is already known by men who are informed upon the subject. It will then be too late.

Book Reviews

Reviewing Committee

Mrs. William K. Walbridge, *Chairman*
Mrs. S. Edson Gage

Mrs. Henry A. Prince
Mrs. Charles H. Stout

(All books marked (*), whether new or old, are among those considered suitable for a permanent library.)

**The Practical Book of Outdoor Rose Growing*, by George C. Thomas Jr. J. B. Lippincott & Company. Price, \$3.

Back in 1914 it made its first bow, a beautiful and expensive "Gift Book," but nevertheless full of practical knowledge and excellent advice.

Since that time much has been accomplished in the Rose World. New varieties have sprung into being, new methods of grafting, new sprays discovered. In 1917 Mr. Thomas brought it up to date, and again this year a new edition has come out, much enlarged as to information, but smaller as to bulk.

Still charmingly illustrated, its new appearance is as a "Garden Edition." The price is commensurate with the demand for something good, yet within the limits of the average pocket book, especially when something is desired wherewith to buy the rose bushes as well.

The extra chapter added at the end of the book gives a receipt for successfully treating black spot. This alone is worth the price of the whole.

H. M. S.

Garden Trees and Shrubs by Walter P. Wright. Stokes. Price, \$4.80.

There are many books treating of flowers, of fruits, of vegetables, of bulbs, etc., in endless varieties, but this one treats only of those trees and shrubs which make the roofs and walls of our gardens. Those which give us shade and seclusion, which beautify our lawns and parks and which are a never-ending source of interest from January to January of every year.

The first chapters suggest groupings and combinations for different times of year. Then come the practical chapters, covering planting, moving, pruning, propagating and cultivation of the various species.

Broad-leaved evergreens, conifers, "climbing shrubs," which we in this country erroneously call vines, each have chapters to themselves. The whole is followed by a most valuable Cyclopaedia containing the names of all the best shrubs and trees, their origin and history with detailed description.

The book is profusely illustrated with many coloured plates, photographs and diagrams.

H. M. S.

*Charles Eliot, *Landscape Architect*, Houghton Mifflin Co.
Price, \$5.00.

Theodora Kimball says of this life of Charles Eliot: "If any one book were to be chosen as the introduction to the subject of landscape architecture, the writer feels that 'Charles Eliot' would be the happiest choice."

In reserving Charles Eliot for its final retrospective review of the year, the Literary Committee has been moved by the feeling that no other book holds so much that is formative of good taste for the American gardener.

In a letter to his father, Charles Eliot quotes Keats "Now Beauty is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen, the shadow of reality to come."

He was before all else a lover of beauty, and it is this quality which makes his letters such a delight and such an education.

With his innate sense of beauty and fitness, with that wonderful conception of true values which his inheritance and training gave him, he is indeed a teacher whom we may all do well to study and strive to follow.

G. S. W.

Our Sentimental Garden by Agnes and Egerton Castle. J. B. Lippincott & Company. Price, \$1.75.

A charming story of a much loved garden. Incidentally dog lovers will find some of the dearest dog friends described with loving realism.

The marginal illustrations by Charles Robinson add much to the charm of the book.

There is a great deal of practical and helpful information, but the grace of style, the insight into the life of a delightful family, are the outstanding qualities of a book that will make happy reading for many a winter evening.

G. S. W.

The Small Place by Elsa Rehmann. F. P. Putnam's Sons.
Price, \$2.50.

Fifteen small places are presented as problems. Their development is described by the aid of plans and excellent photographs. Each place is the work of a different landscape architect.

To quote the author: "These fifteen problems are of such diversity in design and planting that they exhibit many principles of landscape art as they are applied to the small place. They emphasize the fact that while all problems are governed by the same laws, each demands an individual treatment." An invaluable book for anyone planning a new place.

G. S. W.

Landscape Architecture, a valuable quarterly. Published at Crescent

& Mulberry Streets, Harrisburg, Pa. Editorial office, 15 East 40th Street, New York City. Price, \$2.00.

The number published in October, 1919, contains a check list of plants mentioned in the *Arnold Arboretum Bulletins*. The plants are listed as to size, name, time of blooming and habitat. A short description of each plant as to color and habit of growth is also given.

G. S. W.

TEN BOOKS recommended as the nucleus for a garden library, all of which have been reviewed in the BULLETIN.

What England Can Teach Us About Gardening. By William Miller, Ph. D.

My Garden Series. By E. A. Bowles.

Color Schemes for the Flower Garden. By Gertrude Jekyll.

The Well Considered Garden. By Mrs. Francis King.

The Garden Month by Month. By Mabel Cabot Sedgewick.

Studies in Gardening. By A. Clutton-Brock.

The Flower and the Bee. By John H. Lovell.

Rock Gardening for Amateurs. By H. H. Thomas.

Charles Eliot, Landscape Architect.

The Practical Book of Outdoor Rose Growing. By George C. Thomas Jr.

Departments

THE GARDEN The Autumn is upon us, this season's garden is an accomplished fact, nothing we can do now will fill the bare spaces or cover up our mistakes. It is a time for stock-taking, seed-collecting, experience meetings and good resolutions.

STOCK-TAKING In these delicious balmy days and cool nights the garden is (should be!) at its prime and there is a sense of rest and peace caused by the futility of further effort this year. We should relax, take to our garden chairs and quietly contemplate our gardens as a whole, making notes of our mistakes and successes before the excitement of fall work begins.

WHITE Have you forgotten (as I have) the value of White used as high lights? I made the careless mistake of placing two or three varieties of white plants together, losing all their personality white Phlox, Nicotine, Cleome and *Artemesia lactiflora* a perfect hodge-podge. White annual Lupin and White Phlox on the other hand are charming together because of their great difference of form. White is the salt of the garden and it should be scattered thoroughly through the borders to give the airy, fluffy feeling.

RESERVES Did you remember to have a good stock of annuals, that enjoy transplanting, in a reserve bed to fill in those dreadful gaps caused

by the demise of the Poppies? I found that the most useful were Ageratum (dwarf blue); Zinnias (cream and flesh colored); Lady-slippers (salmon pink); Asters (single violet); Phlox Drummondii and Nasturtiums (buff and apricot shades). Yes! Dwarf Nasturtiums transplant perfectly even in August if you cut off every leaf and shade for 48 hours. They then burst out into a ball of bloom.

To vary and prolong the period of blooming of your Phlox lift PHLOX every other one in early April, putting a spadeful of compost in the bottom of the hole and reset at once firmly and deeply, watering thoroughly. This will retard their bloom ten days and they will be at their best just when you are removing the passée heads of the earlier Phloxes; if *their* heads are also removed, as soon as over, you will have a gorgeous display from July 25th till frost. Phlox do not "revert to magenta" if they are well fed and divided every three years. It is the young seedlings which come up around the parent plant which are apt to revert to type; therefore they should always be pulled out and placed in a reserve bed till they have proved their identity. The following are excellent varieties.

Phlox *Elizabeth Campbell*; salmon-pink (early).

Phlox *Antoine Mercier*; mauve.

Phlox *Mme. Paul Dutrie*; palest pink.

Phlox *William C. Egan*; palest pink, very large.

Phlox *Eugene Danzanvilliers*; mauve (late).

Phlox *Hanny Pleiderer*; deep salmon.

Phlox *Wanadis*; greyish mauve (late).

Phlox *Von Lassberg*; white.

Phlox *Jeanne D'Arc*; White, tall.

The value of the low flowering perennial *Delphinium Chinensis* is DELPHINIUM CHINENSIS often overlooked. Year-old plants flower just as the tall hybrids are over; and the seedlings which were started in the spring come just as the year-olds are fading and last well into September. This larkspur seeds so heartily that it is important to cut it down as soon as its bloom is past in order to preserve its strength. Treated thus it is a very hardy perennial. Sutton's *Porcelain Blue* is a rarely seen *D. Chinensis* of a pale Belladonna shade. Sutton's *Queen of the Blues* is an iridescent cobalt of the purest tone. Vaughan's *Chinensis Album* is the best white we have found.

This choice cobalt blue Salvia does so much better if it is dug up SALVIA in the fall and the roots stored in sand in such a place as you would PRATENSIS store Dahlias. It then forms large sturdy plants flowering much earlier than those raised from seed or cuttings and with many more spikes of bloom.

Remember the cursed Quarantine 37 and save seed of all your choicer SAVING SEED plants.

LASIANDRA The violet *Lasianandra*, which we all admired so much in the garden at Castle Hill, has done well in my sea-side garden in spite of its journey from Boston. Placed in pots and sunken in a sheltered place it has bloomed charmingly; its rose-colored buds, or rather, the involucre surrounding the buds, enhance the deep tone of the large violet blooms. It belongs to the Meadow Beauty family and its only relative in North America is our *Rhexia Virginica*.

CAMPANULAS New to us was the Milky Bellflower (*C. lactiflora cerulea*, as listed by Henry Dreer). It is perennial and grows about 2 feet high. It branches out in delightful Wisteria-blue bells and is equally good for cutting or in the border.

Campanula persicifolia, double blue, which is called "Elsie Kelloway" in England, was the choicest treasure we brought back from the North Shore. Its erect growth and lavender-violet blossoms makes it stand out as the most conspicuous thing in the border. Although it came to us in full bloom on July 1st it still had a few flowers at the end of August! It can be obtained from Ralph W. Ward, Beverly, Mass.

The Gland Bell-flower, *Adenophora* is also a Campanula. It blooms in August, a shrub-like plant about three feet high. The blooms are pendant pale bluish-lavender bells and it is particularly fine surrounded entirely by foliage of *Acquilegia* or low *Thalictrum*. (From A. N. Pierson, Cromwell, Conn.)

NEW ANNUALS Among the Annuals which we tried for the first time, the White Linaria (Sutton) was the greatest acquisition. It blooms quickly from seed sown early where it is to bloom and also transplants well. If cut back once or twice a season it blooms well on into September. It is a valuable creamy white with a tiny yellow throat, and, of course, is a first cousin to our familiar "Butter and eggs."

The Violet Cress, *Inopsisidium aucale*, (Sutton) is a little treasure for low edgings as it is only 2 inches high and blooms in any kind of well drained soil. Sow it where it is to bloom and use as you would the dwarfer kinds of Alyssum.

Woodruff, *Asperula ordoreea setosa* is an old-fashioned little annual which we welcome back into our borders. Sow it also where it is to bloom. It is particularly nice for picking its small mauve clusters of tubular flowers.

Papaver Pilosum (Sutton) is the name of that exquisite salmon pink annual Poppy that we all admired at Mrs. Hopkinson's.

Phlox Drummondi, var Sutton's *Mauve Beauty* is a very dwarf variety which is invaluable as an edging, especially good when sowed where it is to bloom and rigorously thinned.

Coriander, an herb used in confectionary, is the most fetching mauve and white tiny umbelliferous flower with fine thread-like

leaves. It should be grown for cutting only and is a most useful addition to our table decorations.

Rue, also an herb from the kitchen garden, has curious blue-green leaves, lobed and feathered in a most surprising way, its pale yellow inconspicuous flowers are charming in July in the blue border. Height, about one foot.

The Clematis so admired in Mrs. Lane's garden is the *Clematis Montana* PERENNIALS spoken of so often by Miss Jekyll in her *Color in the Flower Garden*, page 107, et, sec. Study of the wonderful pictures of this Clematis all through that book led me to try it here at the sea in 1913. It has grown superbly on the concrete wall, but it blooms early in June here instead of July 28th, as on the North Shore.

The *Lychnis*, also seen at Mrs. Lane's, which was a sheet of pink, is *Lychnis flos-cuculi plenissima semperflorens*, which translated into Yankee is Cuckoo-Flower. Bobbink and Atkins and many other nurseries list it. It is very hardy and should be divided every third year. In spite of the quarantine against our beloved Bleeding-Hearts, *Dicentra Spectabilis*, some of our nurserymen are still able to supply them. The Muller-Sealey Horticultural Co., 145 West 45, N. Y. offer extra heavy clumps suitable either for planting out or forcing in the greenhouse.

In the *Garden Magazine* (English) of July 30th, we noted an article on a "Rapid method of increasing Hybrid Delphiniums" which explained in detail how to detach the growing side shoots and pot them up in July, thus gaining at least a year, and also making sure that you have the exact variety. I followed the directions very carefully with the result that I now have twenty-four large, healthy plants of *Capri*, (impossible to obtain) from my two old clumps and have not impaired the health of the parent plants in the least!

We have been asked which of the newer Bearded Iris appealed IRIS particularly to us in the Philadelphia Show (where one of our members, Mrs. Horatio Lloyd, won the Sweepstakes prize offered by our Mrs. Chas. Stout). The artificial lighting made it difficult to judge the exact coloring, but after carrying a number of the beautiful things out to the sunlight, we can at least vouch for the following and recommend them unreservedly:

Isoline, S. Lilac pink, F. Old rose and yellow, Bobbink and Atkins, Rutherford, N. Y., \$1.00 each.

Edouard Michel, S & F. Wine red. Bobbink and Atkins, Ruth-erford, N. Y., \$1.50 each.

Archeveque, tones of deep purple, very large, \$1.00.

Monsignor, S, violet, F. purple, fine form, \$1.00.

Kashmire White, (John Scheepers, N. Y.), \$2.00.

Crusader, S. & F. blue, enormous, \$1.25.

Lent A. Williamson, (C. W. Hubbard, 6144 Lakewood Ave., Chicago, Ill.) \$2.50.

Afterglow, (C. W. Hubbard, 6144 Lakewood Ave., Chicago, Ill.) \$5.00.

Delila, S. Flesh color F. warm purple, \$2.00.

Anna Farr, Bertram H. Farr, Wyomissing, Pa.

Minnehaha, Bertram H. Farr, Wyomissing, Pa.

Quakeress, Bertram H. Farr, Wyomissing, Pa.

Chester J. Hunt, Bertram H. Farr, Wyomissing, Pa.

Red Cloud, Bertram H. Farr, Wyomissing, Pa.

Zua, Grey white, crinkled, enchanting. (From C. W. Hubbard, Chicago).

Mary Garden, S. Pale yellow S. Lavender. Mrs. Cleveland has a good stock of this at 75c each.

The old Iris that held their own against all comers seemed to be: *Lorely*; *Darius*; *Mrs. H. Darwin*; *Pallida Dalmatica*; *Princess Victoria Louise*.

Peacock's Eye is a fine mauve and yellow listed by Bobbink and Atkins.

HYBRIDIZING IRIS The CLUB should be very proud of the work of Iris hybridizing that one of our members has been quietly and patiently carrying on for the past ten years at her farm at Eaton-town, New Jersey. Mrs. Frances

SUNNYBROOK SEEDLINGS Cleveland now lists fifteen entirely distinct seedlings in her catalogue.

She is following close in the steps of Miss Grace Sturtevant and Mrs. Dean, both world-famed for their Iris. Her porcelain blue *Iris Siberica "Madam Butterfly"* \$2.50 each, is a dream of beauty; tall, floriferous and hardy. She has just gotten out a catalogue of the choicest old and new varieties with excellent descriptions. If she goes on at this rate she will soon be out of our amateur class. The Rumson Club may well be proud of her work.

CATALOGUES The Catalogue de Luxe of Mr. Scheepers, which is really a camouflaged bulb catalogue, has given us all great pleasure. But it gives cause for thought. How far is this craze for luxurious perfection going to lead us? The prices in it are fair, therefore it cannot be said that it is only for the rich; and yet we must remember that the true test of a Catalogue is the quality of the plants. Are these beautifully manicured bulbs any different from those listed by Stumpf & Walter, Dreer, Bobbink, Farquhar, or the old firm of Van Tubergen (E. J. Krug, 110 Broad St., N. Y.)? I think not. These catalogues are delightful and will gain many new purchasers, but the old guard of experienced planters will stick to the firms that have served them so well for years and buy from the "Catalogue de Luxe" only those varieties not listed elsewhere.

BULBS That reminds me, have all of our thousands of members ordered

their bulbs for fall planting? Don't delay; the choicest bulbs go first. Don't forget *Le Reve* Cottage tulip, which is sometimes listed as *Hobbema*. It is flesh color turning to salmon. *Moonlight*, palest yellow and a tall grower; *La Merveille*; *White Hawk*; and *Murillo*, the only *double* tulip that I love.

Of course if you have not tried Darwin Tulips, great three-foot high beauties, be sure to order a good mixture for your first experience among them. Stumpp has a specially good mixture at \$6.00 a hundred. Muller-Sealey lists them at \$5.00 a hundred, Van Tubergen is less of course, but the duty, etc., is added. After you have become familiar with this type of tulip you will spend all your spare cash for the rest of your life on the choice varieties listed in the "Catalogues de Luxe."

ANNA GILMAN HILL.

Stimulated and inspired by what I saw in the Eastern gardens, PLANT I have come home to the driest summer my garden has ever known, MATERIAL and oh! how grateful I have been to those brave flowers that have girded on their armor of blossoms and marched along in spite of cracking earth and searing wind. And I have watched with such interest the difference in drought-resistance between the established plant, the plant set last fall, and the plant set this spring.

The plant shrub or tree that can be set early enough in the fall to make even a slight root-growth before the ground freezes deep, has a dozen chances of making a normal growth the following summer, to the one chance of the plant set in the spring, but it must be set early enough, and most of us are not willing to dig up our gardens or muss up our places to have the planting done until the frost has taken the tender beauty from our gardens. Alas, that is almost always too late! I prefer not to plant perennials later than the 20th of September, and I never plant them after the 10th of October. For shrubs and trees, I do not plant later than November first. The difference between the perennials and woody plants is that the roots of perennials are as a rule much nearer the surface than the roots of woody plants, and the surface of the soil freezes, and stays frozen long before the under soil freezes at all, as it has the vast accumulation of summer heat to keep it from freezing. After moving, which is really a major operation to a plant, it must have at least six weeks in which to recover and make a slight root-growth, or it cannot resist the drying winds of winter, which are far harder to endure than any degree of frost, and in the case of the shallow-rooted perennials, if some root-growth is not made, they are thrown out of the ground by the frost.

Iris and Peonies should be settled in their permanent positions before the tenth of September, and much earlier than that if possible,

and though it is late to speak of them, I can't resist singing the praises of a few old and a few new favorites. Have you *Alcazar*, that loveliest of dark Iris? It is a blue purple, but luminous, and so tall and large as to quite dominate the garden. Alas, with me, it is not enduring, but I constantly replace it, for I cannot be without it. The little purple *Iris Pumila* is not seen often enough. In my garden it is planted with the primrose yellow Hyacinth, and makes a "spot of joy." I also love *Isoline*, tall and stately, and of an indescribable opalescent orchid pink, but "she dies on me" as the gardener says, and I must give her up, as I cannot have too many temperamental plants in my border. Anyway *May Queen* and *Her Majesty* are somewhat near the color, and, if you have not seen Isoline, are indeed a marvelous pink-mauve. As for Peonies, I have lost my heart to a new one, *Therese*, a huge shell-pink beauty, of lovely form, with foliage like *Festiva Maxima*. Could I say more? Still very expensive, but I am told it grows so rapidly that we may soon hope to have it within reach.

This summer I am most grateful to Liatris for blooming as it has done. I have always known it, but never grown it before, but I find myself yearning more and more for the up-standing, spiky things, that give the garden such variety, and in my search for them, I came upon Liatris. Early last fall I planted twelve of them in my border, and this summer they have each sent up from six to ten spikes of a lovely rosy purple bloom, between three and four feet high. Never a leaf has wilted in the sun, and they have bloomed serenely through a month of our dryest weather. This spring I planted a second dozen in the same border, and of the same size. None have been more than 30 inches high, and all have been weak and wobbly, so that staking them has been a problem. Spring set phlox has suffered greatly this year, except the always dependable *Miss Lingard* who has bloomed much longer than usual, both when newly set and when established. I have never planted phlox in the fall, but I shall do so this year, just for experiment.

One of the most charming flowers that I saw this summer for the first time is the *Lychnis flos-cuculi plenissima*. It is the same lovely shade of pink as the *Lychnis flos-cuculi*, but is not only double, but the petals are cut to the fineness of fringe, and give the plant an indescribable lightness that so many double flowers lack. Near it, but not too near, was a lovely color of Helianthemum, a true apricot. The Helianthemum has won my regard this summer, for it evidently liked our weather, and rewarded us with a far longer season of bloom than I can remember. Do grow it, it is worth it. It comes also in white and a good pink, and clear yellow, and blooms all through June. It is in either of its colors, a delightful flower to plant with masses of *Nepeta mussini*, or with the spring-flowering Veronicas, known as

Amethystina, and *Royal Blue*. We saw the Oriental Poppy, *Mahony*, used to perfection, and how much more beautiful it is than the more commonly seen salmon pink one that, though lovely in itself, will swear at its neighbors sometimes. I have had a growing distaste for salmon pink, for I have been keenly aware of its quarrelsome nature, when it finds itself anywhere near a cool pink.

We have only four dependable garden stand-bys that are uncompromisingly salmon—Oriental Poppy of named varieties; Sweet-William *Newport pink*, Phlox *Thor*, and the salmon pink Zinnia. The last named does not always stay salmon-pink, but often ages into a cooler rose, not bad with its own salmon-pink young sisters if they are left to themselves, but quite dreadfully out of harmony with its own family, if the family is urged on to a greater salmon-ness by the presence of *Thor* Phlox, for instance. The appropriateness of its strange old name “Youth and Old Age” was never so clear to me as when I saw it planted with the *Thor* Phlox. I cannot give up the salmon Zinnia, but lovely as I know they are, the other three must go from my border, for their presence would exclude from it all that world of cool pink, beginning with Darwin Tulips. The mauve Iris that is almost pink, the Peonies, Canterbury-bells, Fox-gloves, the delicious Scotch Pinks, and that most lovely pink Gladiolus, *Pink Perfection*, would have to go, for I have found it hard to hold that gladiolus back to bloom in October, as I do with such success with my other two favorites—*Schwaben* and *Baron Hulot*.

Every one should plant at least one of the *Hydrangea petiolaris*, not because it is a new vine, but because it is the best vine. As hardy as the Boston Ivy, it grows in much the same way, with its aerial rootlets clinging to the rough surface of brick or plaster. If grown on wood, it must have some lattice support. We saw it used in such different ways in the east, over the terrace at Mrs. Dénègre's, over the rocks at Mrs. Moore's, and blooming to the roof of the Administration Building at the Arboretum.

LOUISE S. HUBBARD.

The *St. Martin Strawberry* previously described in this department may be obtained from the originator, Louis Graton, Whitman, Mass.

With every prospect of high food prices continuing throughout the year, all earnest gardeners as well as thrifty housewives, should take much interest in the vegetable gardens, both for summer use and for production of winter storage crops.

The following practical suggestions may be found helpful:

Light soil is improved by rich manure, while heavy soil must be

trenched and rendered porous by the addition of strawy manure, leaf mould, road scrapings and burnt rubbish.

WOOD ASHES Manurial Value of Wood Ashes: At this time of the year there is much garden refuse in the way of tree and bush clipping, cabbage stalks, etc. This material can be all turned to account by collecting together and burning. The resultant ash is one of the best manures obtainable, especially if a little lime be mixed with it. On heavy clay soils a dressing of ashes will lighten it and render it more fit for cultivation, and where wireworm and other pests abound a supply of charred refuse instead of animal manure will tend to lessen their ravages. There is no dearth of material in most gardens, and the bonfire will prove a blessing both as regards the tidiness of the garden and in the increase of fertilizing material.

The Gardener.

PEONIES If your peonies have shown any sign of disease during the summer, be careful to burn all stalks and leaves to lessen the possibility of further infection. As a sanitary measure it is an excellent plan to cut the stalks, letting them fall over the plant and burn them as they have fallen. This should be done while the stalks and leaves are slightly damp that the fire may smolder for some time, rather than burn hotly for a few minutes.

IRIS ROT Iris rot and Iris worm are two pests which so far have wrought havoc in Iris gardens unchecked. Mrs. Colin S. McKinney of Madison, New Jersey, is responsible for these remedies:—

Iris Rot. Dissolve tablets of Corrosive Sublimate 1-1000, and spray on the affected leaves, which show a purplish streak. If the rot has reached the roots, dig them up, cutting away all affected parts, and paint the corrosive sublimate on the wound. This is an absolute check to the disease.

The moth of the Iris worm lays its eggs at the base of the leaves during the spring. The worm digs its way down into the root after it has run a little way up into the leaf for its first diet of greens. A light burning-over in the spring will destroy the eggs before they hatch. Burn leaves or light rubbish which does not make too hot a fire.

HENRIETTA M. STOUT.

PROTECTING ROSES IN WINTER At Hillcrest we were fortunate in losing few of our roses last winter. As we hear that this was not the general experience, we are glad to give our method. We first cover them with soil much as we do our raspberries. Over the soil we place the autumn leaves, then boughs of pine from our woods. These pine boughs were probably the reason for our success last winter, the spring of the boughs protected the roses from the heavy weight of the snow.

Horticulture.

With a view to meeting the needs of school garden club members who want a simple method of disinfecting small quantities of soil in which to start seedlings, the Department of Agriculture has been conducting investigations that point to boiling water as a simple and effective means to this end.

DISINFECTING
SOIL WITH
BOILING
WATER

The Department experts state that their tests show that boiling water at the rate of seven gallons per cubic foot of soil in shallow trenches will practically eliminate the root-knot nematode and various other parasitic fungi. This means that in the case of a flat 14 in. by 30 in. by 3 in., four and a half gallons of boiling water would be needed. An 8-in. pot can be easily treated by an application of about three quarts of boiling water.

These amounts and methods are, of course, too small to be of use where a whole greenhouse or even a whole bench or solid bed needs treatment, but they may easily prove convenient and valuable in preparing small amounts of soil for the sowing of especially valuable seeds of rare or highly fastidious plants.

*O, what did they do at Dodona?
What did the Dodonians do?
(I ask as the ignorant owner
Of oaks not a few),*

*When the hosts of the green caterpillars
Invaded their sacred domain?
Did they call in a posse of millers,
To grind them like grain,*

*And bake them for feasts sacrificial,
Or spread them like butter on bread,
Or extract from them oil beneficial,
To the hair of the head?*

*Were they used on the farms for manuring,
Or for feeding of fowls or of pigs,*

*Or by doctors and barbers for curing,
And powdering wigs?*

*Whatever their use or their uses,
When up they had given the ghost,
What we want is the way that reduces
Their number the most.*

*And, if we're unable to find it,
If no remedy seems to be known,
We must make up our minds not to
mind it,
And leave them alone.*

*But, what did they do at Dodona?
I am sure, if their story is true,
They could give to the oak and its owner
A wrinkle or two.*

THE GREEN
CATERPILLAR

Thomas Thörnley in *Fen and Fell*.

Cultivators are in some seasons greatly troubled by this pest, which tunnels its way beneath the cuticle of the leaves, destroying the tissues and leaving behind distinct markings. The same creature attacks many other plants, notably Marguerites and Cinerarias. When attack is slight, the squeezing of the leaf at the point where the grub is between thumb and finger, puts an end to its work, or it may be picked out with the point of a penknife, pin or darning needle. If the leaf is badly marked, remove it and burn it. An insecticide, though it is useful early as a means of preventing females laying their eggs, is useless after the maggot has hatched. A careful cultivator

LEAF-MINER
ON CHRYS-
ANTHEMUMS

will see that his plants are not largely injured by this pest; it invariably happens that the first attack is only slight. By eradicating those that commence the attack and syringing occasionally with some nauseous emulsion or soot water, further egg-laying on the part of the females is checked.

DELPHINIUM BLACK SPOT DISEASE Readers who may be troubled with the above disease are requested to send specimens to Erwin F. Smith, Pathologist in charge, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

The bureau is desirous of investigating the disease, with a view to combating it. Specimens should be packed in a stoutly made package and with sufficient damp moss to insure their arrival in a fresh condition.

ROMAYNE L. WARREN.

News and Views

VIVE LE VÉGÉTAL A member of a flourishing GARDEN CLUB asks News and Views to make in this Fall Planting number of the BULLETIN a plea for careful planning of well considered vegetable gardens in combination with flower gardens where space is restricted, and thinks a whole winter none too long to evolve a successful plan whereby a lovely color scheme can be introduced into the ordinary kitchen garden. There must be something fundamentally wrong with the man or woman who does not love a vegetable in its natural as well as in its culinary state; the dilettante to whom a bed of green mint means nothing more than a fitting complement to a lamb whose frisking has been curtailed by force, or who feels that a carrot is entirely beyond the pale, clearly has no soul, and therefore no niche in the garden universe.

A vegetable garden unadorned is a joy, but combined with flowers such as our correspondent suggests, it would indeed be a thing of real beauty. Perhaps with help from those fortunate people who rejoice in a sense of color, the indiscriminate "picking bed" so often combined with a vegetable garden could be improved upon. One combination tried with success and suggested by its creator is very lovely. She has a small and rather narrow garden planted with alternate rows of cool green cabbage, variegated beets, and rose pink zinnias, the whole edged with blue ageratum. If each necessary vegetable could find its flower affinity as has been done for the cabbage and the beet, think of the result. Our friend who makes the request has given us added interest in the coming "spring catalogue."

THE BEAN AS LITERARY FOOD In the morning paper is an item on the page that is devoted to business. It says that beans are dull but firmly held, and a little further down I see that hay is quiet. I suppose the hot summer was

too much for it. But to return to the beans. Why hold them firmly? Does the bean struggle?

I know it is eccentric, for I have seen it when it first emerges from the ground. Not content to grow up like any other self-respecting vegetable, it tries to loop itself over into a croquet wicket, or, like an ostrich, hides its head in the sand. But its antics are of no avail. Boston is its destiny, there to be baked until resistance is gone.

All this is because the bean lacks the imagination that would take it from its life of dull routine and narrow destiny. Can it be that the bean has a kind of resurrection in the brains of professors and savants of Cambridge? It can be. As the bulb flowers into the lily, so the bean is transformed into thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.

Life.

How many gardeners know that a bed of common marigolds will **BIRDS AND MARIGOLDS** attract the American gold finch, or "wild canary"? That they depended upon thistles for a part of their floral diet I already knew, but the marigold discovery is a new one, and they are a charming bit of living color with the yellow and orange of that rather despised flower. They also add to the animate part of a garden, such a fascinating part, for who could look with indifference at butter-flies hovering over buddleia, or at bees above a cranberry bog, or on night moths, or fire-flies or those absurd little glow-worms who celebrate their joy of living by kindling small fires in their tail-ends?

Those who have not been fortunate enough to see for themselves **THE WARE COLLECTION OF GLASS FLOWERS** this remarkable collection, will be interested in the following article contributed by Mrs. Walter James.

"Having for many years heard of the wonderful beauty and rare workmanship of the Ware Collection of glass models of flowers in the University Museum at Cambridge, I stopped there on my way to the Annual Meeting in June. My keen expectation was more than realized for the collection is so perfect in detail that no amateur description can do it justice. Here are models strangely true to life of all the plants and flowers with which we are so familiar, and in their most perfect forms, and also flowers of other countries, some of which are not seen in our Botanical Gardens. A very interesting and instructive feature especially valuable to students, is the representation of various parts and organs of the flowers enlarged, to make their character and purpose plain, dissections in what might be called magnified facsimile. A fascinating part of the exhibition is devoted to the relation of insects to flowers, with especial reference to cross-fertilization. These insects like all the other parts, are entirely of glass, accurate and perfect in every detail. For instance, a large and beautiful flower

holds in its center a strange exotic looking creature which is struggling for its food, and in its effort, throwing pollen (glass dust) on its back —thus obviously playing its part in the wonderful drama of Nature.

The Collection was formed through the efforts of Professor Goodale, Director of the Botanic Gardens in Cambridge, and was made possible by the generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth Ware and her daughter, as a memorial to the late Dr. Charles Eliot Ware of Boston.

In 1886 Professor Goodale went abroad for the purpose of obtaining glass models of certain forms of lower marine life,—the so-called marine invertebrates—for the Cambridge Museum. He was directed to the studio of Leopold Blaschka, a widely known worker in glass, who lived in Pilnitz on the Elbe river not far from Dresden, and close by the Royal Botanical Gardens. The elder Blaschka, Leopold, and his son Rudolph, comprised the entire working force of the atelier, their ideals of the old fashioned type without the modern passion for expansion.

Here in the studio Professor Goodale saw some beautiful orchids which were so perfect that he did not at first realize they were artificial. Like other teachers of Botany he had long felt the need of some true and permanent representation of plants and flowers for his students which would be more satisfactory than flat paintings, or wax and papier-mache models, and impressed with the beauty of the orchids and with the possibility of glass models from the standpoint of education, permanence and aesthetic value as well, he determined to secure a collection for his University.

The extensive Botanical Gardens of the German cities furnished the Blaschkas with many specimens, and they had always met with sympathy and co-operation from the various directors, so that when Professor Goodale explained his idea, naturally wanting examples of the flora of America, it was not easy to persuade them to undertake a new work. But six years later, the Blaschkas, realizing that they must go further afield to secure material for study, consented to consider Professor Goodale's offer, and came to the United States in search of specimens, preserving many of them to take home with them, and making sketches and models. Three years later they made another visit to this country, and the final outcome of their love of beauty and passion for perfection, and Professor Goodale's vision and patience, is this unique collection. It numbers 160 families, 540 genera, and 803 species."

HELEN J. JAMES,
Cold Spring Harbor.

Don't forget to send news of your Club to the editor of this Department.

MARTHA H. B. McNIGHT.

Special Plant Societies

AMERICAN CARNATION SOCIETY
A. F. J. Bauer, Sec'y, Indianapolis, Ind.
CHRYSANTHEMUM SOCIETY OF AMERICA
C. W. Johnson, Sec'y, 2242 W. 109th St.,
Chicago, Ill.

AMERICAN DAHLIA SOCIETY
E. C. Vick, Sec'y, 205 Elmwood Ave.,
Newark, N. J.

NATIONAL DAHLIA SOCIETY
R. W. Gill, Sec'y, Portland, Oregon
CALIFORNIA DAHLIA SOCIETY
N. F. Vanderbilt, Sec'y, 725 Fifth St.,
San Rafael, Cal.

SOUTHERN DAHLIA SOCIETY
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W. F. Christman, Sec'y, 3804 Fifth Ave.
Minneapolis, Minn.

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Prof. E. A. White, Sec'y, Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y.
AMERICAN SWEET PEA SOCIETY
William Gray, Sec'y, Bellevue Rd.
Newport, R. I.

A letter from the Secretary of the American Dahlia Society urges DAHLIA SHOW the Garden Clubs to hold their Fall Dahlia Exhibitions with that of the Society, to be held September 27th-29th at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York.

Their preliminary schedule promises a wonderful Show, rich in prizes to be competed for by the amateur as well as the professional.

Special arrangements will be made for Garden Clubs, they may have their own prizes, as if exhibiting separately, and also, by co-operation with the American Dahlia Society, may compete for its prizes, medals, gold, silver and bronze, cups, cash and Dahlia tubers.

It is hoped the Clubs may avail themselves of this wonderful offer so courteously extended, bearing in mind that a wide spread interest in flowers is one of the aims of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

Arrangements may be made by communicating with the Secretary, Mr. E. C. Vick, 205 Elmwood Avenue, Newark, N. J.

The first *Bulletin of the American Iris Society* is now in the hands BULLETIN OF of its members and a more helpful publication it would be hard to find. THE IRIS SOCIETY The cultivation of Iris is considered from every angle and cultural notes given to aid amateurs in their struggles with the more difficult varieties.

It would seem well worth while to become a member of the American Iris Society, if only to receive its BULLETIN.

Another issue is contemplated for January. Iris lovers will await its advent with interest.

ANNE T. STEWART.

Dahlia Show of the Short Hills Garden Club

The twelfth Annual Dahlia Show of the Short Hills GARDEN CLUB will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, September 29th and 30th.

All members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA are invited to luncheon on Wednesday, September 29th at the Club House at one o'clock.

[The Short Hills GARDEN CLUB Dahlia Show is one of the really important shows of the country and GARDEN CLUB members are urged to accept this delightful invitation both for pleasure and enlightenment—Editor.]

Notes

CHRISTMAS TREES At the GARDEN CLUB meeting held in New York last December there was some discussion of the menace to our forest in the indiscriminate cutting of Christmas trees. No definite suggestions were made but the meeting agreed that something must be done. There has been a good deal of public interest in this question during the past year. In its December 1919 issue *American Forestry* printed the following on its front page: "Cut the Christmas Trees wisely and thus display the right Christmas spirit. Each year thousands of dwellers in towns and cities near the National Forests or privately owned forests turn to these tracts for trees which are to be the central feature in Yule-tide decorations. Where the trees are cut in accordance with the recommendation of the Forest Service and state forestry departments no harm is done, but the tendency of many is to slash the growth without regard to conserving the forest's resources. A tree selected for cutting should be one which is part of a group of trees of comparatively compact growth rather than a more or less isolated tree, the absence of which would make a decided gap which future growth could not fill. To follow this rule, of course, prevents the wholesale stripping of wooded tracts, which is done in many instances. Objection is sometimes made to selecting for Christmas purposes a tree standing close to others, because the one chosen is apt to be unsymmetrical. This objection can be overcome by selecting a tree somewhat taller than the height required and cutting off the lower end. By using only the upper end a well-shaped, pleasing ornament can be obtained which results in no harm to the forest."

Some nursery-men contend that Christmas trees can be profitably nursery-grown, others that they cannot. One suggestion is that for every Christmas tree used a small tree be planted somewhere.

Have you any suggestions to make and do you think that the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA should concern itself with this question?

In October Mrs. Sloan, Chairman of the Slides Committee expects **LANTERN** to send to all Presidents a list of the slides received and ready for **SLIDES** publication.

In his report at the Annual Meeting Dr. Partridge questioned the possibility of proving what, if any, advertising value the national curse of bill-boards possessed. The following clipping from a New York evening paper would seem to indicate that the extensive employment of bill-boards along the right of way is of inestimable value to the Pullman Sleeping Car Company. Is this an especially astute form of indirect advertising? If the use of highly-colored and overpersuasive bill-boards is discouraging travel by day, the automobile trade should join our crusade with the least possible delay.

"All Americans travel by night, probably to avoid the advertisements that line the railways, says Henry W. Revinson in the *Manchester Guardian*. One would suffer much to escape the huge boards adjuring you to "Eat Gorton's Codfish; no bones!" or "Just try one bottle of the Three-in-One Oil," or "Watch him register!" with four pictures of a man lighting a cigarette in anticipation, hesitation, realization and satisfaction, till the very sight of him makes one sad.

So Americans and English visitors alike are driven to travel by darkness, creeping into little coverts set in rows one above the other along the length of carriages, and shut off by heavy green curtains. There they lie stifling for want of air through the long hours of night, heavily asleep or listening to the wails and griefs of a mother and baby in the stifling berth overhead, until in the dim morning a dark attendant comes to shout the name of an approaching city, and it is time to crawl up the carriage and wash in the cupboard at the end. To this has commercial enterprise reduced a race renowned for sanity."

Arnold Arboretum Notes

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.,

August 6, 1920.

Dear Mrs. Sloan:

In writing the other day to Mrs. Brewster, I suggested that a set of the colored slides of plants and views made in the Arboretum placed in the hands of the **GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA** might be made useful in increasing the knowledge of plants among the members of your affiliated clubs. She tells me that it is to you that I should write on this subject.

My suggestion to her was that the Arboretum present the set of slides with a brief syllabus of a lecture to explain them to the **GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA** if you can arrange for their use by the affiliated clubs. With the syllabus the Secretary or some member of the Club

THE ENGLISH-MAN AND THE AMERICAN BILL-BOARD

should be able to show the slides intelligently and it might, I should think, be possible to arrange such lectures not only for the members of the affiliated clubs but also for the general public in the communities where the different clubs are located.

There seems to be an increasing demand for such talks about the plants in the Arboretum, judging by the calls to lecture on the subject which come to Mr. Farrington, the editor of *The Journal of Horticulture*, to whom the Arboretum has furnished a set of these slides. His talks have usually only been in the neighborhood of Boston. The Art Institute of Chicago owns a set of the Arboretum slides and its President, Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson, has used them several times for lectures on the Arboretum in Chicago. The Chicago Art Institute has an enormous collection of slides representing art subjects and has done valuable educational work in sending these through the western states as a basis for public lectures. I believe that the *GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA* can greatly increase its influence in this way. The Arboretum will be glad to cooperate in the manner I have suggested.

I am, Faithfully yours,

(Signed) C. S. SARGENT.

Mrs. Sloan writes that the offer has, of course, been accepted and adds that she thinks it a splendid thing for the CLUB.

HOW TO REACH THE ARBORETUM There are two entrances to the Arboretum from the Arborway, a part of the main Boston parkway, one close to Centre Street, Jamaica Plain, leading directly to the Administration Building, and the other further from Boston and nearer Forest Hills. There are also entrances on South Street and South Street at the corner of Bussey Street, Jamaica Plain, from Walter Street, Jamaica Plain, and from Centre Street, Jamaica Plain. Persons desiring to reach the Arboretum by motor from Boston should follow the parkway, taking it at Commonwealth Avenue. This will bring them either to the Jamaica Plain entrance near the Administration Building or to the Forest Hills entrance. By trolley the Jamaica Plain entrance is reached by the Subway and the South Huntington Avenue cars which should be left at the Soldiers' Monument at the corner of Eliot and Centre Streets, Jamaica Plain. From the Soldiers' Monument to the Jamaica Plain entrance and Administration Building is a short five minutes' walk. The Forest Hills entrance can be reached by the Subway and Elevated Road to Forest Hills, the station being less than five minutes' walk from the entrance. It can also be reached by the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad from the South and Back Bay Stations to Forest Hills.

The Arboretum is particularly interesting in September and October from the large quantity of handsome and interesting fruits

which grow here in profusion and from the autumn coloring of the foliage. Probably there is no place in the world where such a variety of autumn foliage can be seen in a small area, and the autumn foliage season is prolonged here by the large number of Chinese and Japanese plants which as a general rule assume autumn colors three or four weeks later than the allied American trees and shrubs. As a rule Europeans who know the Arboretum are more interested in it in the autumn than they are in the spring, for they are not able to see in Europe such an abundance of brilliant fruits or such masses of autumn foliage.

Prof. E. H. Wilson, assistant director of the Arnold Arboretum left Boston for his two years' trip around the world. It seemed highly desirable to Prof. C. S. Sargent to have closer connection made with the leading horticultural and botanic institutions of the world, and no man is better fitted to carry out such a project than Mr. Wilson. Preliminary to his trip to distant countries, Mr. Wilson will spend six weeks in England, where he has not visited for nine years. He expects to spend considerable time at Kew Gardens.

He will then go to Australia, making side trips from there to Tasmania and New Zealand. About next May, if his plans work out, he will be on his way to India, where he will probably spend several months.

It is expected that Prof. Wilson will accumulate a great number of rare and valuable horticultural publications for the library at the Arboretum, as well as many herbarium specimens which will be of no little value to students.

While this is not primarily a plant hunting expedition, undoubtedly new plants of value will be found, although they are not likely to prove hardy in New England. As a matter of fact, the Arboretum has been instrumental in introducing many plants which, while not adapted to northern climates, have added much to the flora of California and Southern states.

Prof. Wilson is especially interested in securing conifers for America, as very few examples of these plants from the Southern hemisphere have been grown here. It is felt by the Arboretum authorities, however, that this work will be greatly handicapped because of the drastic rulings of the Federal Horticultural Board, which make it necessary that even seeds shall be sent to Washington before the Arboretum is allowed to have them, and the baking process which they go through at the capital is often fatal to their germination.

Members of Garden Clubs, except those living within fifty miles of Boston, wishing to visit the Arnold Arboretum, can obtain authority to

MR. E. H.
WILSON'S
TRIP AROUND
THE WORLD

do so by motor car by applying in writing to the Director of the Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, stating the time of their proposed visit and giving the name of their club.

Would You a Buyer or a Seller Be?

Last May the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association issued Folder No. 1 listing producing members. Maple sugar, honey, fresh and canned fruit and vegetables, jellies, marmalades, eggs, flower seeds, plants, bulbs and roots were among the goods advertised.

One advertiser writes that she sold all her supply of maple sugar and had to refuse orders; another says that within less than three weeks after the folder was distributed she had received orders for 114 jars of canned vegetables and 142 glasses of jam.

A high standard article is the aim of the Association. Whenever possible, producers are required to submit samples to the Sales Committee before they are allowed to advertise. As it happens, the Chairman of this committee is a woman who knows pure foods from substitutes. She also knows when jellies and jams have lost their flavor by over-cooking, and can detect many of the imperfections that spoil otherwise good food.

Folder No. 2, to be issued in September, is sent to all members of the Farm and Garden Association and to others on request. Non-members who wish to receive it regularly must become members, paying the regular two-dollar annual membership fee. It is hoped that the next issues will list a greater variety of food products, such as apples, nuts, cheese, hams, sausage, butter, and will represent producers in different sections of the country.

Active sales are to be held at the National Office from November to April. Here members' products, including food and handiwork, will be sold on commission. The establishment of this shop is the out-growth of the Christmas Sales which were started soon after the Association was organized. At these sales city women have found a collection of unusual articles which could not be bought at any one shop elsewhere.

Members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA are welcomed as buyers or sellers at the Shop and through the Folder. Inquiries should be addressed to the General Secretary, Woman's National Farm and Garden Association, Inc., 414 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Stolen Thunder

How to Secure a Rich Soil for Flower Growing.

A tract or plot of ground should be selected two years in advance of its being required for flowers. Manure heavily in the fall of the year, from 20 to 50 loads per acre, according to the manure, previous con-

dition and purpose for which ground is to be used. Plow under just before freezing weather comes. In the spring sow rye and vetch thickly, broadcast or drilled, three to four bushels per acre. This need not be the winter vetch. Spring vetch will answer, about one pound of vetch to three pounds of rye. When this growth attains a height of eighteen inches to two feet it should be plowed under. Plow a little deeper than you did in plowing under the manure the fall before. This will bring the manure and a thin layer of sub-soil to the top of the ground. Keep this harrowed until late fall to kill any weed seeds which sprout. Then apply well-rotted manure at the rate of five to ten loads per acre, and the following spring this land will grow most anything.

It is assumed that the land is in fair tilth to begin with and that it does not need liming, but it would be a good plan in applying the first coat of manure to use about fifty pounds to one hundred pounds of ground limestone to the load, scattered on the top of each load before being spread on the ground.

When planting the crop the next spring it would be well to disc-harrow the ground rather deeply, four to six inches. Special fertilizers like bone meal or mixed commercial fertilizers could be applied to suit the crop to be grown. Small quantities only need be used.

True, you lose one year's use of the land, but the results are easily worth it.

MADISON COOPER.

From the Flower Garden.

The Sunbeam Poppies

Reference was recently made to the giant form of Iceland Poppy and its possible value as a cut flower. This strain of hybrids is now known as the Sunbeam Poppies and an exhibit of them was recently shown in London. They are easily raised from seed and are extremely vigorous, much more so than the true Iceland Poppy. The raisers state they flower well in pots during the Winter in a cool house.—*The Florists Exchange.*

Thalictrum Dipterocarpum

Of the Thalictrums there are many, not a few of them of native origin and for the most part fully hardy. Only those from Southern points are at all tender. Yet one may go far and never see a plant either in the garden or in the florist's grounds. In our peregrinations this season, we have seen but one example of Thalictrum family and that was the wild dasycarpum in some woodland. Perhaps the most interesting and important of the whole family is the Chinese species dipterocarpum. It was introduced by Veitch in 1907, and its appearance created a tremendous amount of interest in Europe. Totally

distinct from other species, it sends up tall spikes of purplish flowers, utterly unlike the ordinary meadow Rue. While not always easy to establish, it presents no real difficulties. It is easily raised from seed and for florists' use might well be coupled with *Gypsophila paniculata*. The foliage like all the *Thalictrums* is fernlike, which has earned them the name of hardy maidenhair.

We note that a pure white form of *T. dipterocarpum* has recently received an award of merit in London. This novelty was exhibited by the noted amateur breeder of *Monbretias*, the modern varieties of which almost rival the *Gladioli* for size. The origin of the white *Thalictrum dipterocarpum* is not stated but one may hazard that it is a chance seedling, proof again that those who raise plants from seed and have eyes to see, may rely upon Nature to produce things that cross fertilization may never accomplish.—*The Florists Exchange*.

Good Hedge Plants.

In New England there are several evergreens which can be used to advantage in making hedges. The common hemlock, when in good condition, makes one of the most attractive combination screen and wind breaks which can easily be found. An unusually fine example always attracts the attention of visitors to the Bayard Thayer estate of Lancaster, Mass., of which Mr. William Anderson is superintendent.

On the same estate there is a hedge of *Taxus cuspidata* which is a revelation to people who have never seen this splendid plant used in that way. This Yew is perfectly hardy and keeps its shape well for many years. It would be well if nurserymen would pay more attention to *Taxus cuspidata*, for it is one of the most useful plants that has ever been introduced, and should have a wide sale throughout the country. There are several forms at present, but the number could be increased indefinitely and to great advantage. Seedlings are sure to show wide variation and among them would be forms that might be employed in a great many ways. There is no difficulty in raising seedlings, although the seed germinates very slowly. It is to be hoped for the sake of the country's horticultural interests that nurserymen will give increased attention to *Taxus cuspidata*.—*Horticulture*.

Profiteer's Wife: "Have all flowers got Latin names?"

Florist: "Yes, madam."

Profiteer's Wife: "Even the common ones?"

Florist: "Yes, madam."

Profiteer's Wife: "Isn't nature wonderful?"

Membership List of The Garden Club of America

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New Canaan, Conn.

Important Notice. This list has been compiled from lists received by the Secretary. If any errors in names or addresses occur, kindly notify the Secretary immediately that correction may be made both in the Club file and in the next issue of the BULLETIN.

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Correction in the Annual Report Issue of the Bulletin

The Chairman of the Committee on International Relations is Mrs. Randal Morgan, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. Morgan is now in England and will do much there to forward the work of her Committee.

There seems to be an impression that the descriptions of North Shore gardens visited during the Annual Meeting were *all* written by the editor. This is not the case. The entire Editorial Board shared this pleasant duty and the editor's part was small. Since every member of the Board was present at the Meeting each one is represented in *An Account of the Gardens Visited During the Annual Meeting of 1920*.

At the Annual Meeting it was decided to increase the non-member subscription to \$2.50 a year. Each subscription must be sponsored by a GARDEN CLUB member. Blanks will be sent on application to the Editor.

A few copies of the four issues of the New Series are still available at 50 cents each.

PLEASE READ In writing to the BULLETIN please give your full name and address and also the name of the Member Club to which you belong. The BULLETIN file is arranged by Clubs and unless information is given as requested confusion will arise.

To CLUB SECRETARIES: IMPORTANT It is found that some copies of each issue of the BULLETIN go astray. To save time it has been decided to send to each Club secretary three extra copies to be given to any members of their Club who fail to receive their copy. Please explain this to your Club at your next meeting.

To CLUB MEMBERS When your copy of the BULLETIN does not reach you please apply to the Secretary of your Club who will have extra copies for replacing those lost in the mail.

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Bulletin of
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of America

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Editor

MRS. WALTER S. BREWSTER,
1220 LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO, AND LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS

THE objects of this association shall be: to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs; to share the advantages of association, through conference and correspondence in this country and abroad; to aid in the protection of native plants and birds; and to encourage civic planting.

To Meadows

Ye have been fresh and green,
Ye have been fill'd with flowers,
And ye the walks have been
Where maids have spent their hours.

You have beheld how they
With wicker arks did come
To kiss and bear away
The richer cowslips home.

You've heard them sweetly sing,
And seen them in a round:
Each virgin like a spring,
With honeysuckles crown'd.

But now we see none here
Whose silvery feet did tread
And with dishevell'd hair
Adorn'd this smoother mead.

Like unthrifts, having spent
Your stock and needy grown,
You're left here to lament
Your poor estates, alone.

HERRICK.

Garden Club of America

Meeting of the Council of Presidents

A meeting of the Council of Presidents of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA was held at the residence of Mrs. Harold Irving Pratt, 820 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on October 7th, at 10:30 A. M. Those present were:

ALBEMARLE	President	NEWPORT	President
ALLEGHENY	President	NORTH COUNTRY	President
AMATEUR	Alternate	NORTH SHORE	Alternate
BEDFORD	Alternate	ORANGE AND DUTCHESS	Alternate
CINCINNATI	President	PHILADELPHIA	Alternate
EAST HAMPTON	President	PHILIPSTOWN	President
FAUQUIER AND LOUDOUN	Alternate	PRINCETON	President
GREENWICH	President	RIDGEFIELD	President
HARDY GARDEN CLUB	President	RUMSON	Alternate
ILLINOIS	Alternate	RYE	President
JAMES RIVER	President	SHAKER LAKES	President
LENOX	President	SHORT HILLS	President
LITCHFIELD	President	SOUTH HAMPTON	President
MICHIGAN	President	SUMMIT	President
MILLBROOK	President	ULSTER	Alternate
MONTGOMERY AND DELAWARE	President	WARRENTON	Alternate
MORRISTOWN	President	WASHINGTON	Alternate
NEW CANAAN	President	WILMINGTON	Alternate

Not Represented:

CHESTNUT HILL	HARFORD COUNTY	MIDDLETOWN	TRENTON
CLEVELAND	HARTFORD	PASADENA	TWENTY
DENVER	LAKE GENEVA	SANTA BARBARA	WEEDERS
GREEN SPRING VALLEY		SOMERSET HILLS	

At the proposal of Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, of the Millbrook Garden Club, duly seconded, it was

Voted: To omit the reading of the minutes of the last meeting of the Council of Presidents inasmuch as they had been published in the July BULLETIN.

The Treasurer when asked for her report begged to be excused from giving a formal report, but gave an informal outline of the funds on hand.

FINANCE COMMITTEE The question of finances was then discussed. The President stated that there was a strong feeling against allowing a few generous persons to bear the financial burden of the organization. After discussion it was

Voted: To recommend that the Board of Directors be asked to create a Finance Committee which would present a budget for the consideration of the Directors.

At the proposal of Mrs. J. Willis Martin, seconded by Mrs. William Mercer, it was

Voted: To recommend to the Board of Directors that extra copies of the BULLETIN be sent to the President, Secretary, and Recorder for Club files and other official purposes; that each member of the Editorial Board receive extra copies for use in collecting material, etc.; that the Secretary of each Member Club receive extra copies for distribution to members whose copies have been lost in the mail; that all contributors receive extra copies of the issue in which their contributions appear; that the Editor and Board are not authorized to distribute any other copies unless a payment of 50 cents a copy is made by the members desiring the extra copies.

EXTRA COPIES
OF THE
BULLETIN

The question of whether it is necessary to belong to the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA if one belongs to a Member Club was discussed. It had been understood, before the adoption of the present constitution, that membership in a Member Club made necessary membership in the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA. There have been many questions from the Member Clubs upon this point. The Presidents agreed that membership in the local organization should include membership in the national organization.

INDIVIDUAL
MEMBERSHIP

The Chairman of the Emily D. Renwick Medal Committee presented to the Council of Presidents the following resolution which had been passed by her Committee:

EMILY D.
RENWICK
MEDAL
COMMITTEE

1. *The medal presented by the Short Hills Garden Club to the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA shall be awarded each year to the member attaining the greatest achievement in gardening, or in a line pertaining to gardening.*

2. *A Committee shall be formed to consist of the President of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, one member of the Short Hills Garden Club, and as many others as shall be necessary.*

3. *The Committee year shall be from January 1st to January 1st, the award to be made at the succeeding Annual Meeting.*

4. *The Member Clubs of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA shall submit to the Committee before January 1st of each year the names of candidates and their qualifications for the honor.*

5. *It is earnestly hoped that each Member Club will give this subject careful consideration, and do all in its power to encourage competition for the Medal.*

The question of encroachment upon the National Parks was then discussed. It was decided to recommend to the Board of Directors that a circular, which was read by the President, issued by the American Civic Association and accompanied by a letter, should be mailed by the Secretary to each member of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA. The

ENCROACH-
MENT UPON
NATIONAL
PARKS

question of financing this circularization was discussed. Those present volunteered to subscribe individually sufficient funds to cover the cost.

POLICY COMMITTEE The President announced that many appeals were made to the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA for co-operation in various projects, that in a recent conference between her and the Secretary, the Secretary had proposed that a Policy Committee be appointed to consider what subjects came within the scope of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA. The Council of Presidents was asked to give consideration to this subject.

Voted: To recommend to the Board of Directors that such a Committee be appointed.

ANNUAL MEETING AND EXCURSION In connection with the discussion of the next Annual Meeting, Mrs. Harry T. Marshall, President of the Albermarle Garden Club which issued the invitation to the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA for the Annual Meeting of 1921, spoke of the difficulty of housing a large number of delegates and non-delegates in Charlottesville. Mrs. Thomas S. Wheelwright, President of the James River Garden Club, expressed the wish of all the Virginia Garden Clubs to join in this invitation to the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA. The condition of the roads in Virginia was then discussed, and it was agreed that the autumn would be the most practical time for this visit. The question of separating the Annual Business Meeting from the Annual Excursion was then discussed. It was decided to recommend to the Directors that for one year's trial the Annual Business Meeting be held in New York during the spring. This would leave the question of the Annual Excursion to be decided independently. Mrs. Harry T. Marshall was appointed by the Chair Chairman of a Committee of the Virginia Clubs to present definite details upon the proposed visit to the Directors of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, leaving it to the Virginia Committee and the Directors to decide whether it would be possible to make this most interesting visit as its Annual Excursion.

Mrs. J. Willis Martin, Honorary Vice-President, and the Secretary stated that in their judgment, inasmuch as the Business Meeting was to be separated from the Annual Excursion, there should be no distinction in the program of the officers of the local clubs and of the national organization and the general membership. The question of limiting the number of delegates from each Club was discussed and it was recommended that the Directors draw up a plan when it was announced how many members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA could be accommodated in the Annual Excursion.

Miss Edith Wetmore, of the Garden Association in Newport, extended an invitation to the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA for the Annual Excursion of 1922.

The Secretary announced that directly after the Annual Meeting in July a formal invitation was received from the Garden Club of Cleveland for the Annual Meeting of 1921. The Secretary acknowledged the invitation and stated that an invitation was already under consideration from the Albemarle Garden Club for the Annual Meeting of 1921. Whereupon the Garden Club of Cleveland renewed its invitation for 1922. In September, when the difficulties of the visit to Virginia seemed very great, the Secretary again wrote to the Garden Club of Cleveland asking whether it would be possible to renew its invitation for 1921, but was answered that many of its members had planned to go abroad next summer and that the Club repeated its invitation to the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA for 1922.

In speaking of "Quarantine 37" the President announced that a QUARANTINE committee had been appointed, with Mr. Alfred Burrage as Secretary 37 and Mr. Theodore Havemeyer as Treasurer, to consider this question, under the name of the Anti-Embargo Act Committee. The GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, the President announced, had been asked to appoint a member to serve on this Committee. It is probable that the Horticultural Societies of New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania will each raise \$2,000 toward financing the work of this Committee; and the President of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA announced that personal subscriptions toward this work were now in order.

The Secretary then announced that from copies of correspondence NATIONAL received by Mrs. Arthur Curtis James, of the Garden Association BOTANICAL in Newport, from Mr. David Fairchild, of Washington, it had been GARDEN made known to the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA that there was a project of establishing a National Botanical Garden in Washington. Mrs. James made the suggestion that this be considered by the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA. It was

Voted: To recommend that this matter be referred to the Policy Committee.

Mrs. Walter S. Brewster, editor of the BULLETIN, reported that owing to the bulk of the July issue of the BULLETIN, due to the inclusion of the reports of the Annual Meeting at Manchester, it was decided inadvisable to publish the annual reports of the Member Clubs for 1919-1920 in that number, and it was suggested to publish the reports annually hereafter in the December issue. This suggestion brought out the fact that the work of the summer months of 1920 would then be uncommented upon. The Secretary was asked to return reports to the respective Presidents with the statement that each would be allowed an extra one hundred words in which to cover the reports of the summer's work, if she chose to revise her report. It was

PUBLICATION
OF THE
ANNUAL RE-
PORTS IN THE
BULLETIN

Voted: To recommend to the Board of Directors that the December issue of the BULLETIN hereafter be devoted to reports and information concerning the Member Clubs.

It was asked that the President refer to the Policy Committee the following questions for decision:

Must all members of a family belonging to a local club necessarily belong to the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, thus necessitating the issuing of more than one BULLETIN to the members of the same family.

To decide the questions of the giving out of information concerning the Member Clubs for publication in magazines such as the "House and Garden."

VISITING GARDEN COMMITTEE In reporting upon the work of the Visiting Garden Committee, Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, the Chairman, announced that the work had been practically arranged with the exception of the question of deciding how many persons, other than members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, could accompany a member when visiting gardens. This question was referred for discussion to the General Meeting on October 8th.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

Meeting of the Board of Directors

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA was held at the residence of Mrs. Harold Irving Pratt, 820 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on October 7th, at two o'clock.

Present: Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby, President; Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Treasurer; Mrs. Samuel Sloan, 1st Vice-President; Mrs. John A. Stewart, Jr., 2d Vice-President; Mrs. Samuel H. Taft, 3rd Vice-President; Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield, 4th Vice-President; Mrs. Walter S. Brewster, Editor of the BULLETIN; Members of the Board of Directors: Mrs. Robert C. Hill, Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, Mrs. J. Willis Martin, Miss Delia West Marble, Mrs. Henry Rea, Mrs. Francis C. Farwell, Mrs. Horatio Whitbridge Turner, Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, Mrs. William Mercer.

At this meeting the various questions raised at the morning meeting of the Council of Presidents of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA were brought up for further consideration.

Upon motion duly made and seconded it was

Voted: To omit the reading of the minutes of the last meeting.

Upon motion duly made and seconded it was

Voted: To omit the Treasurer's report.

The President asked for action upon letters of resignation from the RESIGNATIONS Board of Directors, written to the Secretary by Mrs. Horatio Gates Lloyd and Mrs. Allan Marquand. Upon motion duly made and seconded Mrs. Horatio Whitbridge Turner, of Roland Park, Baltimore, Maryland, and Mrs. William R. Mercer, of Doylestown, Pennsylvania, were elected to fill these vacancies.

The question of finances was brought up and upon motion duly FINANCE made and seconded it was COMMITTEE

Voted: That a Finance Committee should be created to consider ways and means of establishing the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA upon a solvent basis.

Mrs. Henry Rea, of Sewickley, Pennsylvania, accepted the appointment of the President as Chairman.

In estimating the cost of the BULLETIN, the Editor, Mrs. Walter S. EXPENSE OF Brewster, announced that in addition to secretarial expense and cost of BULLETIN extra copies each issue of the BULLETIN averages at \$700. The Editor estimated that the annual cost of the BULLETIN to the organization would be approximately \$4,500 for six issues without advertising, according to the present plan.

Voted: To refer the cost of the publication of the BULLETIN to the Finance Committee for consideration.

Upon motion made by Mrs. Samuel Sloan, duly seconded, it was NATIONAL

Voted: To employ a secretary, who would have desk room and OFFICE necessary equipment, for a period of three months as a means of estimating the yearly budget of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

The question of the Policy Committee was discussed and upon POLICY motion duly seconded it was COMMITTEE

Voted: That the Chair create a Policy Committee among whose duties should be, determining what subjects come within the scope of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

Mrs. William Mercer, Doylestown, Pa., accepted the Chairmanship of this Committee.

Acting on the suggestion made at the morning meeting, upon ANNUAL motion duly made and seconded, it was MEETING

Voted: To hold the Annual Business Meeting of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA in New York in the spring of 1921 separately from the Annual Excursion as a trial for one year; to await the decision of the conference between the Committee of the Virginia Clubs, of which Mrs. Harry T. Marshall of the Albemarle Garden

Club is Chairman, and the Board of Directors in regard to the acceptance of the invitation of the Albemarle Garden Club to the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA for the Annual Excursion of 1921.

EMBARGO ACT

The Embargo Act was brought up for discussion. The President announced that a Committee had been formed under the name of the Anti-Embargo Act Committee, of which the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA was asked to appoint a member. Upon motion duly made and seconded, it was

Voted: That the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA should co-operate with this Committee.

The President announced that Mrs. Percy Turnure, of Katonah, New York, had accepted membership on this Committee to represent the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

NATIONAL BOTANICAL GARDEN On recommendation of the meeting of the Council of Presidents it was

Voted: That the matter of the project of establishing a National Botanical Garden in Washington, brought to the attention of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA through the courtesy of Mrs. Arthur Curtis James, be referred to the Policy Committee for consideration.

PUBLICATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS IN BULLETIN On recommendation of the meeting of the Council of Presidents, upon motion duly made and seconded it was

Voted: That the December issue of the BULLETIN hereafter be devoted to reports and information concerning the Member Clubs, and that the reports already on file in the office of the Secretary be returned to the respective Presidents with the request that, if they so desire, the reports be revised to include the work of the summer of 1920, the length of the report to be limited to 325 words.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Upon motion duly made and seconded it was

Voted: That an invitation be extended to Professor Charles Sprague Sargent, of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, to become an Honorary Member of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

MEMBERS-AT-LARGE

After discussion it was agreed that, according to the by-laws, Members-at-Large are those who for geographical reasons may not belong to a Member Club of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA and that this statement should be interpreted to read that only those over twenty-one years of age should be eligible. The following members, having been duly applied for and endorsed by members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, were admitted to membership as Members-at-Large:

CROCKER, MRS. GEORGE U.,
378 Marlborough Street,
Boston, Mass.
CULVER, MRS. FREDERICK,
Hadlyme, Connecticut
DRAPER, MRS. GEORGE,
164 East 63rd Street,
New York City
EXLEY, MISS EMILY,
1823 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
HERTLE, MRS. LOUIS,
Gunston Hall on Potomac,
Lorton P. O., Va.
LESLIE, MRS. GEORGE N., JR.,
Seabright, New Jersey

NAUMAN, MRS. JOHN A.,
Kinzer, Lancaster County,
Pennsylvania
SEALY, MRS. GEORGE,
Galveston, Texas
STEELE, MR. FLETCHER,
7 Water Street,
Boston, Mass.
THAYER, MRS. BAXARD,
Lancaster, Mass.
THAYER, MRS. JOHN E.,
Lancaster, Mass.
THAYER, MRS. NATHANIEL,
Lancaster, Mass.

The President then outlined the work and aim of the International INSTITUTE OF AGRI-CULTURE Institute of Agriculture, at Rome, Italy, and stated that there had been no American representative since the late Mr. David Lubin. A proposal was made to request the Senate to appropriate a sufficient sum to secure an able man for this position. The matter was referred to the Committee on Legislation, which will communicate with the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

It was announced that Mrs. John A. Stewart had resigned as COMMITTEE FOR SPECIAL PLANT SOCIETIES Chairman of the Committee of Special Plant Societies, owing to the pressure of her duties as Acting President of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA. Mrs. Walter S. Brewster suggested that representatives from the Rose, Dahlia, Peony and other societies be placed on this Committee to obtain information on Flower Shows and allied subjects. On motion duly made and seconded it was

Voted: That the Bulletin Committee form the Committee for Special Plant Societies.

In connection with this issue, the question was raised as to the legality of admitting outsiders to membership on sub-committees. It was agreed that such a measure would be constitutional.

In connection with an account of the meeting called at the State ANTI-BILL-BOARD CAMPAIGN House in Boston in relation to the bill recently introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature concerning the restriction of the billboard nuisance, it was reported that among those present were members of the North Shore Garden Club and Mr. Fletcher Steele, a Member-at-Large of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

General Meeting at the Cosmopolitan Club

A general meeting of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA was held at the Cosmopolitan Club, October 8, 1920, at 10:30 A. M. The Clubs represented were:

ALBEMARLE	MORRISTOWN
ALLEGHENY	NEW CANAAN
AMATEUR	NEWPORT
BEDFORD	NORTH COUNTRY
CINCINNATI	NORTH SHORE
DENVER	ORANGE AND DUTCHESS
EAST HAMPTON	COUNTIES
FAUQUILER & LOUDOUN	PHILADELPHIA
GREENWICH	PHILIPSTOWN
HARDY GARDEN CLUB OF RUXTON	PRINCETON
ILLINOIS	RUMSON
JAMES RIVER	RYE
LAKE GENEVA	SHAKER LAKES
LENOX	SHORT HILLS
LITCHFIELD	SUMMIT
MICHIGAN	TRENTON
MILLBROOK	ULSTER COUNTY
MONTGOMERY & DELAWARE	WARRENTON
COUNTIES	WILMINGTON

Clubs Not Represented:

CHESTNUT HILL	RIDGEFIELD
CLEVELAND	SANTA BARBARA
GREEN SPRING VALLEY	SOMERSET HILLS
HARFORD COUNTY	SOUTHAMPTON
HARTFORD	GARDEN CLUB OF TWENTY
MIDDLETOWN	WASHINGTON
PASADENA	

After a brief address of welcome by the President the business of the meeting was taken up.

Upon motion duly made and seconded it was

Voted: That the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be omitted.

Upon motion duly made and seconded it was

Voted: That the Treasurer's report be omitted.

Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Chairman of the Slides Committee, read the REPORT OF following report—

SLIDES COMMITTEE The Committee on Slides wishes to report that 226 slides have been received, four of which have been withdrawn. Since the list of slides was sent to each Club, slides have been received from:

EAST HAMPTON GARDEN CLUB—8 slides of Mrs. Hill's garden.

LITCHFIELD CLUB—3 slides of Mrs. Gage's garden.

NEWPORT ASSOCIATION—12 slides of Mrs. Auchincloss' garden.

SOMERSET HILLS CLUB—25 slides of views of the gardens of Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. LeRoy, Mrs. Wheeler, Miss Stursberg, Mrs. Hutchinson, and Miss Richardson.

The Chairman reported the Committee found it very difficult to make a choice of only twenty-five slides for exhibition at the meeting, and had taken two from the set sent by each Club. There are many beautiful slides in the collection which has been received, but the Committee has tried to vary the slides to be used this afternoon as much as possible. Much of the interest of the slides is lost when neither name nor description accompanies the slides. It is felt that greater care could be used when a Club sends a film or photograph to a slide maker, in describing the flowers and color of flowers. Again, it is asked that each slide be marked with name of Club and as much information as possible, thereby making the collection more interesting.

The following report was read by Mrs. Thorne, Chairman of the Visiting Gardens Committee:

Out of a total of forty-nine Clubs to date twenty-eight clubs have listed two hundred and thirty-six gardens. Six Clubs have promised to send cards later. Fifteen Clubs are yet to be heard from.

This Committee will send a booklet to the Presidents for distribution during the early spring, so that the earliest as well as the latest gardens may be visited this coming year.

It is proposed to incorporate the Visitor's Card in the booklet, and all copies must be countersigned by the members' own Presidents. It is highly important that these booklets be personal and strictly limited to our own membership.

As practically no two gardens are open under the same conditions as laid down by the various owners, it is manifestly unwise to issue to our members Visitors' Cards which naturally cannot make known to visitors the wishes of the owners. Therefore, the booklet becomes of the greatest importance and it will state very clearly all conditions desired by the owners. It will also contain a foreword urging members to read carefully and to observe conscientiously all these requests. Failure in this observance will doubtless cause owners to close their gardens to our members and cost the careless visitor her privilege of visit.

Our Committee feels that the response of members has been most cordial. Many members write that their gardens are informal and not in any way noteworthy. Will these members please consider that a visitor may often be more interested in and pleased by a simple and intelligently planned small garden which may lie within her own possibilities than by an elaborate and extensive garden quite outside her limitations? We wish very much to list small gardens of individuality as well as those of important space and beauty.

VISITING
GARDENS
COMMITTEE

Mrs. Thorne asked that the number of persons be decided upon, other than members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, who could accompany a member when visiting gardens. Upon motion duly made and seconded it was

Voted: That a member of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, after having received her card of credentials, should be allowed to invite one guest to visit with her a garden authorized for visit, with the privilege of asking permission to include others, according to her discretion.

The discussion brought out the fact that the privilege of visiting gardens would be much enjoyed and it was hoped that the members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA would use this privilege with discretion.

MENACE TO NATIONAL PARKS A notice was read from Mr. J. Horace McFarland, President of the American Civic Association, outlining the disastrous results to our National Parks if the water power were sold to private companies. The President announced that at the meeting of the Council of Presidents, on the 7th, it was recommended to send this leaflet to all members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, accompanied by a request from the Secretary, urging them, if they approve, to write personally to their Congressman to prevent this despoliation, mentioning the name and number of the bill.

EMBARGO ACT The President then announced that Mrs. Percy Turnure, of the Bedford Club, had been appointed as representative of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA to serve on the Committee to consider "Quarantine 37," now named the Anti-Embargo Act Committee. The President stated that she favored forming a small committee within the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA to consider this subject, and urged contributions toward the work now under way. Mrs. Auchincloss, the Treasurer, agreed to receive all contributions which should not exceed one hundred dollars. Contributions from \$1.00 up are welcome.

BILLBOARD MENACE Dr. Edward L. Partridge, Chairman of this Committee, reported on the progress which had been made toward eliminating this menace. The resolution, passed by the National Association of Gardeners, at the convention in St. Louis, September 17th, was read. Mrs. Samuel Sloan said she had the resolution, which had been sent her by Mr. Ebel, Secretary of the Association, as follows:

Whereas, It has become quite evident that if signboard interests are permitted to continue unmolested, they will soon succeed in the despoliation of the natural scenery along our highways;

Therefore, be it resolved, That the National Association of Gardeners take the initiative to institute a countrywide propaganda to arouse an indignant public sentiment against the signboard interests, and certain national advertisers who are, with unsightly boards, defacing the landscape views along our highways, and

Be it further resolved, That the National Association of Gardeners invite all other organizations interested in having the natural scenery along the country's highways protected and conserved co-operate with it in suppressing the signboard vandalism.

Mrs. John A. Stewart, Jr., 2nd Vice-President of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, asked permission to read a resolution which she requested the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA to pass in connection with the above resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA is entirely in accord with the sentiment expressed by the National Association of Gardeners;

And be it Further Resolved, That it is the intention of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA to co-operate as far as possible with the National Association of Gardeners and such other organizations as may interest themselves in an effort to eliminate the signboard nuisance which threatens the natural beauty of the country.

On suggestion of Mrs. Crowninshield, the motion was duly made and seconded, and it was

Voted: To accept these resolutions.

The President stated that the Chairman of the Committee on Billboards would decide what societies should receive letters from the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA in regard to the Anti-Billboard Campaign.

In connection with an account of the meeting called at the State House in Boston, in relation to the bill recently introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature concerning the restriction of the Billboard Nuisance, it was reported that among those present were members of the North Shore Garden Club and Mr. Fletcher Steele, a Member-at-Large of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, and also Mr. Robert Homans, whom the North Shore Garden Club has retained as counsel in the matter. The bill was referred to a committee, a sub-committee of the Committee on Roads, which announced it would give further hearings on October 20th, as it considered this matter so important it wished both sides to have the fullest opportunity to state their views.

Miss Delia W. Marble, of the Bedford Garden Club, Chairman of the Committee on Historic Gardens, stated that any information from members in regard to gardens in their neighborhood would be very helpful and acceptable.

The President announced that the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA had received an invitation from the Albemarle Garden Club to hold the 1921 Annual Meeting in Virginia, and that it was the wish of all the Virginia Garden Clubs to join in this invitation. Mrs. Crosby also stated that the recommendations suggested by the Council of Presidents, and adopted at the meeting on the afternoon of the 7th, were in

effect: that the Annual Business Meeting of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA should be held in New York in the spring of 1921, separately from the Annual Excursion, as a trial for one year; to await the decision of the conference between the Committee of the Virginia Clubs, of which Mrs. Harry T. Marshall, of the Albemarle Garden Club, is Chairman, and the Board of Directors in regard to the acceptance of the invitation of the Albemarle Garden Club.

DISCUSSION OF METHODS OF CIRCULARIZATION After a discussion concerning methods of distributing invitations for the meetings of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, a roll call was made to ascertain which of the Clubs would be willing to assess their members from eight to ten cents a person to cover the cost of circularization and thus avoid the expense and trouble put upon the Clubs if asked to circularize locally according to the request sent to each President in regard to the meeting. The Clubs consenting to the assessment if necessary, were:

ALLEGHENY	GARDEN ASSOCIATION IN
AMATEUR GARDENERS	NEWPORT
BEDFORD	NORTH COUNTRY
EAST HAMPTON	NORTH SHORE
FAUQUIER AND LOUDOUN	ORANGE AND DUTCHESS COUNTIES
GREENWICH	PHILADELPHIA
HARDY GARDEN CLUB OF RUXTON	PHILIPSTOWN
JAMES RIVER	PRINCETON
LENOX	RUMSON
LITCHFIELD	RYE
MILLBROOK	SHORT HILLS
MONTGOMERY AND DELAWARE COUNTIES	SUMMIT
MORRISTOWN	TRENTON
NEW CANAAN	ULSTER COUNTY WEEDERS

Many clubs could not answer, as their representatives felt they had no power to vote.

NATIONAL OFFICE The advisability of having a secretary, with desk room for a period of three months, was discussed, with the result that it was unanimously decided to adopt this plan in order to estimate the running expenses of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA. The addressing of BULLETIN envelopes and similar duties would be transferred to the National Office.

SIGNORA AGRESTI The President spoke of Signora Olivia Rossetti Agresti, for many years connected with the International Institute of Agriculture, who has been highly recommended as a lecturer. Information concerning Signora Agresti may be secured by applying to Mrs. Charlotte B. Ware, 4 Joy Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Martin, Honorary President of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, AMERICAN announced that an invitation from the American Civic Association CIVIC had been received to attend meetings at Amherst on October 14, 15, ASSOCIATION and 16. Miss Ely was asked to find a delegate from the GARDEN CLUB MEETING AT OF AMERICA to attend the conference to take place at this time in AMHERST connection with the meetings regarding the planning of model towns.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRIET PRATT,

Secretary of The Garden Club of America.

Garden Club of America Wild Flower Committee

October 8th

After a very pleasant luncheon at the Cosmopolitan Club, arranged by Mrs. Hill, there was an afternoon program planned by the Wild Flower Committee.

Mrs. Crosby opened the meeting by reading a letter from Acting Director of the Public Parks of the United States. In this letter Director Cammerer drew attention to the encroachments of commercial interests on the waterways of the country. He stated that there is not a large lake, a large stream, a rippling waterfall in the parks towards which the commercial eye is not directed. The Redwoods of California are also in jeopardy, with the flora, birds and wild creatures that go with them. A scientist recently told him that the age of wild mammals would be over in thirty years. He spoke of the seriousness of the need for the thinking people of the country to realize the progress of this destruction, and to try to show the unthinking element what they are losing. His opinion was that a National Conservation Day should be established for the purpose of educating our people to an appreciation of the beauties of our country, to save the birds, trees, flowers and waters for a generation beyond ours.

The Director of Public Parks is trying to encourage the States to purchase preserves and maintain them, and a strong movement in this direction is already taking place.

A report of the Wild Flower Committee stated that the country had been zoned, with a member of a Wild Flower Committee as Chairman of each Zone. This Committee is to have a department in THE BULLETIN, with articles on wild flowers and such kindred topics every month.

Each Garden Club was urged to appoint a committee of at least three members for Wild Flower Preservation, the Chairman of which might well be a member of the local Garden Club board. This local Wild Flower Committee was asked to keep in touch with the Zone Chairman, who in turn will try to assist the Club committees in all ways possible.

The National Wild Flower Committee also requests each Garden Club to contribute dues of \$5.00 each year to the Wild Flower Committee of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, to help in the publication of pamphlets, etc.

The plans for the future include starting preserves; working through schools with the children; holding community conservation meetings open to the public, with lectures, flower pageants, stereopticon views, etc. There is plenty of opportunity for initiative.

After the reading of this report Mrs. Millspaugh, of Chicago, read an interesting paper on wild flowers, illustrated by beautiful film pictures of flowers and landscapes. These pictures were taken by Dr. Millspaugh of the Field Museum. Mrs. Millspaugh's thought was that as the Garden Clubs were organized to create beauty they would certainly be vitally interested in trying to keep all the beauty in our country which already is there. She spoke of the intense love of nature which all Japanese have, and showed pictures of the school children in Japan, hiking into the country, as they do every month, to be taught appreciation of their landscape. Japanese children do not need to be told not to injure trees or shrubs, nor pick wild flowers. They love them, and what one loves one does not destroy.

Mrs. C. L. Hutchinson of Chicago gave a ten minute talk illustrated by slides on the Pageant of Wild Flowers arranged by Mrs. Millspaugh and produced three times during the summer by three different groups of children in and near Chicago, thus reaching some twenty thousand people. She also showed pictures of the seven wild flowers that the Chicago Chapter of the Wild Flower Preservation Society is trying to protect by legislation, viz., the Spring Beauty, Bloodroot, Trillium, Columbine, Lady Slipper, Gentian and Lotus.

Mrs. William Carey brought from New Canaan her interesting, well mounted herbarium, and this exhibit around the walls of the audience room at the Cosmopolitan Club added much to the pleasure of the meeting, especially as Mrs. Carey was there to answer questions and to tell vividly of her interest in collecting these specimens.

After the meeting a delegate said to the writer, "I was asked to speak of wild flower preservation at the schools of Albany last week, and declined to do so because I have so little material for such talks. I am now going back to offer to speak to the children, feeling that I have more than enough to say." That remark greatly encouraged the Wild Flower Committee.

Mrs. Sloan showed very interesting pictures taken by Club members in their gardens,—about twenty-five in all. It is to be hoped that many others will give us the pleasure of visiting their gardens in this delightfully easy way through the courtesy of the stereopticon.

FANNY DAY FARWELL,
Chairman of the Wild Flower Committee.

State Park Conference

I have the feeling that the most significant event of our generation, so far as Conservation is concerned, is the State Park Conference to be held in Des Moines, January 10, 11 and 12, 1921. I feel that this will mark a new epoch in the preservation of natural areas for the enjoyment and profit of the people, because it is the first interstate conference that has ever been held with such an object. Some of our states, like Iowa, are in the forefront of the State Park movement and have admirable laws that make it easy to acquire new and desirable park sites. Other states (most of them, unfortunately) lag far behind, and have no adequate machinery for park acquirement. At this conference it is the hope that most of our states will be represented, and it is easy to see that the laggard commonwealths will be tremendously stimulated by what their representatives will see and learn in Iowa. They will return to their homes with the determination to get their home states in line.

This conference is being called by the Governor of Iowa, in co-operation with the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior. To this conference will be invited all who wish to go, and it is the hope that every interested group may send one or more delegates. I am writing to you in the hope that you will bring this magnificent opportunity before the Garden Clubs of our several states. It is my experience that these Clubs are composed of leaders in their respective communities, and that they may be depended upon to carry forward grand new movements of this character. You may count upon me for assistance that I can render in this splendid cause.

HENRY C. COWLES,
Professor of Botany,
The University of Chicago.

Further information on this important movement may be had upon application to Professor Cowles or through Mrs. Francis C. Farwell, Chairman of the Wild Flower Preservation Committee, 1520 Astor Street. Chicago. Member Clubs are urged to send delegates to the Conference.

Reports of the Member Clubs of the Garden Club of America 1919 and 1920

ALBEMARLE GARDEN CLUB, VIRGINIA During the spring and summer of 1919 the Club continued its Curb Market sales of flowers, fruits, vegetables, etc., three mornings a week. This work had been undertaken the previous year to raise funds for devastated France. In 1919, however, three fourths of the proceeds were given to the District Nurse Association in Albemarle County. The work of restoring the interesting old Schele de Vere Garden at the University of Virginia was continued through the able efforts of the Chairman in charge of that Committee. In 1920 the Curb Market sales were discontinued except for a series of plant sales through the spring planting season, at which numbers of desirable plants from members' gardens were disposed of at reasonable prices. During the season an unusual number of members entertained the Club when their respective gardens were at their best. Also the regular monthly meetings continued. Quite a successful Garden Fete was given at the home of a member in August. In September a Dahlia Show and in October a Chrysanthemum Show were the chief matters of interest. At the latter the Club had the pleasure of welcoming visiting members from the two neighbor Clubs, Orange Garden Club and Stanton Garden Club, which Albemarle had been instrumental in organizing this summer in Orange and Augusta Counties, Virginia.

GARDEN CLUB OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA The work of our Club this past year has been carried out by the following committees: Bulletin, Catalogue, Slides, Exhibition, Meetings and County Work. A Wild Flower Committee was added this month.

PENNSYLVANIA Encouraged by the work we accomplished during the war with the aid of the Patriotic Fund, it was felt that we might still extend our interest and help to the women on farms, as well as encourage all efforts to make our county productive and beautiful. We got in touch with the County Agriculturist, Mr. Grubbs, and with Miss Hall, in charge of Home Economics Extension Work. We also visited the Superintendent of Schools and offered our help in furthering gardening work among school children.

Mr. Grubbs was found to be doing a really valuable work among the farmers, but, having been offered a larger salary, was planning to leave. In order to avoid this, the Directors were able to offer him \$800 a year for two years in addition to his salary, taking some of the Patriotic Fund and making up the rest by private subscription.

In addition, we sent ten girls to the Pennsylvania School of Horticulture for a summer course.

Thirty-four schools held contests and we presented money prizes to the children, besides prizes to farmers' wives for dooryard gardens, flowers, poultry and canned goods. Next year we hope, in some way, to help the farmer market his produce direct to the consumer, thus saving the middleman's profit.

We have helped Miss Hall by providing money for milk for under-nourished school children. Following our example, the Junior Red Cross gave \$1,000 to carry on this work. In order to facilitate Miss Hall's work in the county we presented her with a Ford car and pay for its upkeep.

Through her efforts a Committee of farm women was organized from different districts, with our Secretary as Chairman. We entertained these women twice during the year at our meetings, thus making an opening for the visits of the Count Work Committee.

This work is appreciated by the Department of Agriculture and the schools, and we have been earnestly requested to continue our support.

We have held nine meetings during the year and have had several interesting lectures. We are trying to encourage papers by our own members and have had two very successful meetings devoted entirely to original papers.

We have held three exhibitions.

Eight of our members attended the annual meeting of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA and were most enthusiastic about the beauty of the gardens and keenly appreciative of the courtesies shown them.

EDITH OLIVER REA (MRS. HENRY R. REA),
President of the Garden Club of Allegheny County.

As acting President from January to April, I endeavored to follow AMATEUR a plan outlined by our President before she left for California. This GARDENERS' consisted of a study of the gardens of historic places in which Maryland CLUB OF abounds and working out garden plans from blue-prints. BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Very little of this, unfortunately, was accomplished. Some of the old places were in the hands of people who were so little interested that it was almost impossible to get them to furnish the required data; others had been lately bought or inherited by younger people, who were enthusiastic about helping us, but who begged for another year in which to know more about the original planting plans.

We had some interesting papers by one or two members on these gardens, and more are promised.

As for the working blue-print plans, the heavy and long lasting snowfalls stopped all work in that direction before the plans were completed.

We held monthly meetings, at which interesting topics were discussed, pictures shown of gardens and of travel in little-visited places.

A portion of our time was given to routine business, discussion of work with the Civic League (School Gardens), etc., and our part in the Annual Flower "Market" to be held around the Monument in May.

I urged our members to attend the meetings of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, as so much of interest is discussed.

ALICE S. JOSEPHS (MRS. LYMAN COLT JOSEPHS),
First Vice-President.

BEDFORD In planning the programme for the current year the effort of the **GARDEN CLUB**, Bedford Garden Club has been to encourage a more general interest in **NEW YORK** planting, gardening and the beautifying of village grounds in the communities covered by the Club.

Following out this policy, meetings, at which professional speakers address the Club, are now open to non-members.

Two competitions have been held, one for the best planting of annuals — following a talk on annuals given in the early spring by Mrs. Frank Hunter Potter — and one for the planting of the grounds of the new Community House at Bedford Hills, the latter following a lecture on *Village Gardens* by Mr. Fletcher Steele of Boston.

The Bedford Garden Club will carry out the successful planting plan, and also maintain the grounds for three years.

Informal Spring and Fall Flower Shows have been held, the exhibition of vegetables and flowers grown by school children forming an interesting feature of the Fall Flower Show. Seeds were distributed by the Club in sixteen district schools in the early spring, and two hundred children made exhibits.

A number of informal meetings have been held in members' gardens, also a plant exchange.

The first slides made from photographs of members' gardens have been exhibited.

A Field Day, with the Rye, Philipstown and Ridgefield Clubs, was held in September. More than one hundred guests joined the Bedford Club and visited gardens in Mt. Kisco, Bedford and Katonah.

At a meeting held in October Mrs. Charles H. Stout spoke on "Dahlias and Their Culture."

The following Committees have been appointed:— Committee on Slides, Committee on Visiting Gardens, Committee on Wild Flowers, Bedford Community House Planting Committee.

CHESTNUT HILL GARDEN SOCIETY The most interesting event of the Chestnut Hill Garden Society this year was the annual exhibition of plants and flowers, which was held at the Chestnut Hill Club House on May 25, 1920.

MASSACHUSETTS This exhibition, which completely filled the large hall of the Club house, consisted not only of an exceedingly great variety of flowers and plants from the several greenhouses of the members but also the early

spring flowers of the outdoor gardens and the similar wild flowers of the district.

Prizes were awarded not only for original plants but for arrangement of the individual exhibits, for table decorations, etc.

The exhibit was by far the largest the Club had ever given both in quantity and variety of the plants, also in their excellence and beauty. It not only showed to the members and their friends the progress that the Society had made during the five years of its existence but was a great stimulant to further work and to the greater progress we may hope for in the coming years.

GERTRUDE B. BRADLEE,
Secretary, Chestnut Hill Garden Society.

The Garden Club of Cincinnati, organized in 1914, has thirty members, all women, but includes men in its list of associate and honorary members.

The Committee on Roadside Planting, which from its inception has been one of its most important aims, is pleased to report that the 30,000 Roses and the large planting of Daffodils and Iris along the Wooster Pike is one of the joys of our springtime pilgrimage to the country. The fruit trees sent to devastated France have been gratefully acknowledged and we still maintain our War Orphan. The Entertainment Committee reports lectures by Loring Underwood, Miss Frances B. Johnston, John C. Wister, and Mrs. Samuel Taft; an Iris talk wth colored slides, with Mrs. Larz W. Anderson operating her own lantern.

An important piece of work undertaken by the Club was the Grove of Memorial Trees planted in memory of our war heroes in Ault Park this spring. A creditable Iris show was staged under the auspices of the American Iris Society, and almost all of our members are now specializing in Iris.

A Committee was formed to encourage the formation of other Garden Clubs in the vicinity of Cincinnati and to arrange yearly meetings to co-operate.

Three Dahlia shows during the Dahlia season were held. The Mordacai Silver Cup was won by Mrs. Charles Anderson, and the Club awarded a medal to their President, Mrs. Taft, in recognition of her work with the Dahlia and for seedlings created. The Cincinnati Garden Club is directly responsible for the planting of window boxes in all business houses along the thoroughfares.

MABEL B. TAFT, *President.*

The Garden Club of Cleveland has faced the same difficulty that has confronted most of the other Garden Clubs, namely, that of re-
construction after the war activities with a definite and worth while object, aside from the pleasure derived from the monthly or garden

**GARDEN CLUB
OF
CINCINNATI,
OHIO**

meetings. The best solution may not yet have presented itself very definitely, but in order to meet any such requirement, together with the increased dues of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, the annual dues have been increased from \$6 to \$10, and the membership has held up with this increase to seventy-two members.

The Collinwood Garden Club, which was started and financed originally by the Garden Club of Cleveland, and became self-supporting after the first year, has now a large membership and has brought about a very general improvement and feeling of unity in the village. The monthly meetings and Annual Flower and Vegetable Show in the fall are held in the village school. Dues of 10 cents per month cover the general expense of the Club and the parent club supplies \$100 in prizes at the show.

This same kind of a club has been organized in Wickliffe, Ohio, in the school, and with the help of the Mothers' Club and the co-operation of a large Italian settlement, it is hoped not only to improve conditions but to bring about a better feeling of unity with the foreign population. Many of the parents, who hardly speak English, can be reached through these school meetings with the help of the children and their knowledge of English. We all realize that most foreigners love gardening and it may be a most effective way of establishing a common interest. Another such club will soon be started, and with this end in view it is hoped to establish as many such clubs as possible.

**GARDEN CLUB
OF DENVER,
COLORADO** We feel that the most important event in the life of the Garden Club of Denver has been its admission this year to membership in the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA. The association has already been a source of much inspiration.

We are gratified to learn that the problem of "Wild Flower Preservation," which we had chosen as our life work, is receiving so much attention elsewhere. Our efforts along this line began two years ago.

The City of Denver is unique in having, in addition to its city parks, an extensive Mountain Park system. Miles of beautiful mountain roadways are fast being denuded of wild flowers. We have begun actively to combat this destruction in various ways. The Chairman of our Wild Flower Committee is sending a complete report of methods adopted.

We now have a Wild Flower Preserve on one of the highways, fenced and protected by the city, where we have planted thousands of Columbine plants, several hundred Lily bulbs, also scattered seeds.

The regular activities of our Club consist of meetings held every two weeks, except during the winter months. Discussions, lectures, excursions, exhibits, etc., constitute our programme. We experiment each year with one annual and one perennial flower, the Zinnia and Delphinium being the choice this year.

Our Civic Committee is using its influence toward the improvement of the Roadway and Park plantings.

We co-operate with the Horticultural Society in offering prizes and judging the planting of school grounds, and each year have conducted a successful tearoom at the Municipal Flower Show, which we have financed.

ADA B. WELBORN, *President.*

The Garden Club of East Hampton continued its usual activities during the past two years. Meetings were held twice a month during the summer, with good average attendance, and in winter the Executive Committee, consisting of ten officers and members, outlined programs for the following season.

GARDEN CLUB
OF EAST
HAMPTON, L.I.
NEW YORK

Interesting lectures were given by Mr. Leonard Barron, Mr. H. G. Faulkner, Mrs. Frances King, Miss Coffin, Mr. E. H. Wilson, and Mr. Thilow. Talks were given also by several members of the Club: one a fascinating sketch on the significance of flowers in Japan; another on general garden subjects given in a lovely old garden, where questions were answered by the hostess, and much valuable information given, and a third on California gardens, illustrated with colored slides.

Occasions remembered with particular pleasure were visits to the gardens of our neighboring Club in Southampton, and to Miss Fish's garden in Greenport.

At the Annual Flower Show this year one of our members exhibited an extensive collection of native wild flowers. The variety and charm were a surprise. The Club felt this opened an opportunity for protection, and, possibly, experimental transplanting, which would be instructive, as well as interesting. It is planned, accordingly, to have wild flowers shown at each meeting, with the purpose of preparing an herbarium, for reference, to be placed in our local Public Library.

It was decided in the fall of 1919 to start an experimental garden, in an effort to produce seed of Delphinium true to a chosen type. At the present time we have for the test a flourishing collection of specimens from English seed. Plants were discarded and sold which did not meet exactly our requirements. Seed saved from the remaining plants will be sown for a continuance of the test next year.

The Club does no special civic work, as a local organization, in which most of our members are interested, exists for that purpose. It is planned, however, to make a donation toward a scholarship in the School of Horticulture for Women at Ambler, Pennsylvania.

The season usually ends with an experience meeting where each one recounts her successes and failures.

ELIZABETH E. LOCKWOOD.

FAUQUIER AND LOUDOUN GARDEN CLUB OF VIRGINIA The Fauquier and Loudoun Garden Club during the summer of 1919 devoted itself mainly to encouraging its members to grow more and better flowers, and in spite of lack of labor, and the absence of gardeners, held an exhibition of flowers at each of its meetings, in competition for a handsome silver cup, which was won by a member with a score of 1,000 points.

The Garden Club inaugurated a series of Neighborhood Flower Shows, with a very successful show at Upperville in June.

Plans for a small Arboretum of native trees, shrubs and flowers, to be established and cared for by the Garden Club, were under discussion and it is hoped can be developed later on.

The event of the year 1920 was the Sylvan Masque, "Royalty and Romany," presented by the Garden Club in May. It was written by one of its members and staged by her, with the assistance of the Foxcroft School, in a lovely forest setting, which embodied after a fashion the Garden Club confession of faith, that nature is more than art, in any age, in any clime.

The Flower Contest was continued, and the cup won by another member, must be competed for in 1921, as it has to be won twice by a member before it is hers permanently. The Garden Club plans for 1921 include a Slide Contest, the best subjects to be sent to the **GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA**'s Committee on Slides; a Committee to arrange excursions to nearby gardens of interest, and a Committee to provide roadside sign-posts for the most important cross-roads and lanes in the territory covered by the Garden Club's membership in these two counties, and to remove objectionable advertisements and other sign-boards wherever it is feasible.

GREENWICH GARDEN CLUB, CONNECTICUT The Greenwich Garden Club of Greenwich, Connecticut, is in its seventh year and has a membership limited to sixty active members, the requirements being that "The membership of the Club shall consist of women actively engaged in gardening."

We have held meetings monthly from April to November at the homes of members. When the business of the Club is taken up and after its conclusion we listen to prearranged lectures on some special subject, or to papers read by our own members.

In addition to these stated meetings we have had special meetings known as "Field Days," when members visited several nearby gardens. On these occasions we sometimes have visited as many as four or five gardens in one afternoon, eliciting new ideas from the many points of view thus presented.

During the past year our Club has planted and arranged a hardy border of flowers, shrubs and trees on the grounds of the Greenwich General Hospital. This work is to be maintained and continued under

our auspices, and our Club has been so heartily commended for work thus accomplished that we feel encouraged to extend our activities still further for the benefit of other local institutions of public moment, as far as we may have the means to do so.

Our last Annual Show of Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables was held at the home of our secretary, Mrs. E. Dimon Bird, at which awards were made for excellence in the usual classes.

Recently at the suggestion of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA a number of the home gardens of our members have been opened to visiting members of the other affiliated clubs; a list of these gardens is kept by both of our secretaries,—Mrs. E. Dimon Bird and Mrs. Sartell Prentice, who will be pleased to furnish on card and application the privilege which now may be offered.

ELSIE S. EDSON (MRS. FRANKLIN EDSON),
President Greenwich Garden Club.

The Green Spring Valley Garden Club has been having difficulties this year. I wonder if many of the other Clubs have not found it hard to get back to normal conditions after the years of war, when gardens meant vegetables and "land armies" and flowers for hospitals, and Garden Club meeting places were turned into Red Cross workshops!

We have, however, been meeting regularly, except during the three winter months, when most of our members go to town or Florida or California, and the "stay-at-homes" find that living in the country has its disadvantages.

We are much interested in the plans for a Community House to be built in our midst and will, as a Club, undertake the planting in connection with it, and try to make it a center for the distribution of flowers, seeds and plants. We also have a small Garden Library and occasional lectures open to all.

Last fall we had a most interesting lecture on bulbs by Mr. Chester Hunt of New Jersey. This spring one of our members, Mrs. Todd, who had recently returned from Japan, gave us a delightful description of Japanese flower arrangement.

This past spring we have also co-operated with the Baltimore Civic League in its "Flower Mart" for the benefit of city planting. Our Club specialized in vegetable and flower seedlings, and found that tomatoes and cabbages were much more in demand than Snapdragons and Asters.

We have, as a Club, journeyed to Mr. Vincent's Dahlia Farm near Bel Air this fall, and last week had a most interesting talk on the Preservation of Wild Flowers. We have appointed a Committee to take up this work.

We feel very proud of the Valley with its beautiful estates and miles of field and meadow and woodland, but the Garden Clubs have not

GREEN SPRING
VALLEY GAR-
DEN CLUB,
MARYLAND

fulfilled their whole purpose unless the beauty in their own gardens overflows.

"And thou shalt be like a watered garden whose waters fail not, and they that shall be of thee shall build up the old waste places."

MRS. M. H. BOWMAN, JR., *Recording Secretary.*

GARDEN CLUB OF HARFORD COUNTY, MARYLAND The Garden Club of Harford County, Maryland, held but three meetings during the year 1919. At one of these it was decided that the Club should use its influence in endeavoring to save a very beautiful part of the County, "The Rocks of Deer Creek," hoping to have it made into a State Reservation or Park; we are still working with that end in view. Flowers were sent to the hospitals and plants given away to our neighbors as usual.

During the season ended September, 1920, our Garden Club held eight well attended meetings. At two of these we had lecturers, Mr. Windsor, on *Gardens in England and France*, and Mr. Vincent, on *Dahlias*. At another, a talk upon spraying was given by one of our members; at another the hostess gave a demonstration in canning. One afternoon was given up to reading Mrs. Martin E. Ridgely's report on the Annual Meeting of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA. At the three other meetings there was a general exchange of garden experiences, and transaction of business.

During the war and the year following the Club merely existed, but the past season shows a renewed interest, greater than in any previous year.

MRS. BERTRAM NORTH STUMP,
President, Garden Club of Harford County, Maryland.

HARTFORD GARDEN CLUB, CONNECTICUT Informal talk by Mr. Hurd, Miss Beach's superintendent, on the cultivation of lettuce, endive, celeriac, etc.
Two civic plantings: one, of evergreens and shrubs, at the Trades School for the Blind (Mr. Parker, Supt. of Parks, co-operated with our Committee, furnishing the shrubs, and Mr. Hallett, landscape gardener, contributed his services), and a small perennial garden planted personally by the Committee with plants contributed by our members, at the School for Blind Children.

Mr. Crockett of Cadwell & Jones on *Spring Flowering Bulbs*.
Illustrated Paper by Mrs. Riggs on *Flower Symbols in Art*.

Lecture by Mr. J. Wilkinson Elliot on *Gardens Here and Abroad*.
Talk by Mrs. Charles Goodwin on *Form and Color in the Garden*.

Papers by Mrs. Root, Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Robinson on *Some Problems of Indoor Gardening*.

Visit to Gillett's Fern and Flower Farm, Southwick, Massachusetts; visit to Pierson's Greenhouse at Cromwell, Connecticut.

Picnic luncheon to the Litchfield Garden Club at Elizabeth Park.

Took our guests to the Rose Garden and also to the gardens of Mrs. G. C. Williams and Miss Alice Foster.

MRS. ROBERT W. GRAY, *President, Hartford Garden Club.*

In June, 1919, it was our privilege to entertain, at the Annual THE GARDEN Meeting, the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA. That was to us an occasion CLUB OF of inspiration and keen delight which greatly enhanced our interest in ILLINOIS Garden Club work.

In July we held a View Day, when our gardens were opened to neighboring Clubs not members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA. We contributed \$1,000 to the City Gardens Association and sent to Fort Sheridan Hospital a large quantity of shrubs and plants which were cultivated by convalescent soldiers. Our programme for regular meetings included lectures on Wild Flower Preservation, the Arnold Arboretum and Forest Preserves.

Alice K. Carpenter, *Vice President, 1919.*

In 1920 there were eight regular meetings, with papers by experts in horticulture. At the October meeting we had the pleasure of receiving the Garden Club of Lake Geneva as our guests.

During the summer a Flower Market was held every Saturday morning under a gay awning, by the fountain, in Market Square, Lake Forest. It was a charming and successful feature of the village life. The proceeds will be used for improvements in a children's playground. A contest for the plan of a model small dooryard has arranged and it is hoped that the winning plan may be carried out, as an example.

The Club has supplied the Public Libraries of Winnetka and Lake Forest with daily-renewed flowers arranged for effect.

In Winnetka, an Elm Tree, marked by a bronze tablet on a boulder, was planted in grateful memory of the late William Gold Hibbard. A fund for the City Gardens Association was raised as a memorial to our well-loved former President, Mrs. Frederick Greeley.

We co-operated with the Horticultural Society in giving three well attended Flower Shows in Lake Forest. The admission tickets entitled their holders to visit several neighboring gardens. With the substantial sum obtained, the Horticultural Society will start a small Arboretum in Lake Forest West Park and will plant there fourteen Memorial Trees dedicated to the Lake Forest Soldiers who fell on the Field of Honor.

FLORENCE MARTIN, *President, 1920.*

**JAMES RIVER
GARDEN CLUB,** Aside from the great benefit and pleasure in coming together fifteen times each year, the outstanding features of our Club work for the past year are as follows:

(Organized by
*Mrs. M. C. Patterson, March 1,
1915, through the
inspiration of
Mrs. Frances
King.)*

1. Plant exchange and sale.
2. Arbor Day Celebration, members planting 24 Dogwood trees.
3. Two cut-flower exhibitions. (a) Spring Daffodils, (b) Iris from members' gardens.
4. Contest for best plan for city garden. Prize 100 Gladioli bulbs. Plans discussed at Club meeting, and judged by Chas F. Gillette, Landscape Architect.
5. Two vegetable and fruit exhibits from members' gardens.
6. Informal talks by professionals on, Vegetable Gardens; Aquatic Gardens; Architecture in the Garden; Window Boxes.
7. Conducting booth (miniature vegetable garden) in Pure Food Exhibit.
8. Assisted in Victory Loan Drive.
9. Two original papers by members, *Spring Bulbs*, by Mrs. William Northrop, and *Japanese Gardens*, by Mrs. John Skelton Williams.
10. Prizes offered: \$10—Public School Garden; \$25—Scholarship Woman's Land Army Training Camp.
11. Various members of the Club conducted a Curb Market twice each week during the season, selling flowers and produce from members' gardens in the city market. This proved to be the Club's most strenuous undertaking. However, we were able thereby to send \$130 to devastated gardens in France and \$100 to Serbia. A certain thrill comes to us all when we reflect that in the city of Nisch, in far away Serbia, there is a small garden tended by little children, and known as the "James River Garden," the gift of our Club.

November 1, 1920. Since the writing of the above report, the Club has established 25 Junior Flower Clubs among the little girls of three of the local public schools, and distributed more than 500 packages of flower seeds and about 2,000 plants. Fifteen dollars in prizes has been offered to these Junior Clubs. In April the Club held a plant sale, from which it realized \$100. In May invitations were issued to the eight Garden Clubs of the State to meet in Richmond. A State Federation of Garden Clubs was formed which will meet once a year in different parts of the State. In June four members of the Club planted a garden border of over 1,000 plants at the Dooley Hospital for Crippled Children in Richmond. This was done in the name of and by contributions from the Club. On October 20th a public sale of shrubs and bulbs from the gardens of members was held, from which we realized \$100.

**MRS. THOMAS S. WHEELWRIGHT,
President, James River Garden Club, Richmond, Va.**

The Lake Geneva Garden Club, drawing to the close of a successful season and feeling that its fellow members in the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA may be interested in the activities of the past summer, has instructed the Secretary to send a report to the editor of the BULLETIN of THE GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA. The Secretary feels a good deal like a child with a stick of peppermint candy. Both ends being equally good, she doesn't know at which to begin.

LAKE GENEVA
GARDEN
CLUB,
WISCONSIN

But the main interest centered in the Harvest Flower and Vegetable Show held in Horticultural Hall on August 25th. The members of the Garden Club, assisted by the Gardeners' and Foremen's Association, gave an exhibit which included everything a garden can produce.

Besides being of great interest to the whole community, the proceeds from the Show helped to support a local charity.

An illuminating lecture by Miss Jay gave us pictures of great beauty and showed us especially how a barren spot can be transformed into a veritable paradise.

Mr. C. L. Hutchinson, one of our members, talked most interestingly on the Arnold Arboretum, illustrating his talk with color slides.

During the month of August the members of the Club motored to Grass Lake to visit the Lotus beds. Those who have never seen that loveliest of water flowers are strongly advised, when in the vicinity, to take a trip to Grass Lake. They will find it well worth while.

Of special interest to our Club are the visits to the gardens of our members, and I cannot close this report without particularly mentioning the garden of our president, Mrs. Potter. With the utmost grace she planned her garden to meet her needs as well as rejoice the eye.

KATHERINE LEFENS,
Secretary Lake Geneva Garden Club.

Council Meeting July 21, 1919.

LENOX GAR-
DEN CLUB,
MASSACHU-
SETTS

Council Meeting August 18, 1919. An informal discussion by the members of various garden plants, and their care.

Council Meeting September 15, 1919. Mr. Ralph Hoffmann gave a talk on *The Flora of Berkshire County.*

Club Meeting July 2d. Mr. Benjamin Fairchild gave a lecture entitled *Planting in the Wild.*

Club Meeting August 4, 1919. Miss Lounsbury read a paper on *The Romance of Flower Discovery.*

Club Meeting September 1, 1919. Mr. Herbert W. Faulkner lectured on *Seeds Bewitched.*

Annual Meeting October 6, 1919. Miss Helen Holmes gave a talk on *The Natural Garden.*

Council Meeting June 21st. It was voted to offer a prize of \$5.00 to the individual in each town in which the Garden Club has members who has the best cared for premises—no hired labor, the work having

been done entirely by the owner. It was voted to have the gardens opened to members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA returning from the meeting at Manchester.

July 5th. *Modern Methods of Grafting*, Dr. Robert T. Morris.

July 19th. Reports of the Annual Meetings.

August 2d. *The Flora of Berkshire County*, Mr. Ralph Hoffmann.

August 16th. Papers with questions on gardening, answers by members.

Labor Day. *The Possibilities of a Small Garden*, Miss Lilian C. Alderson.

September 20th. Mr. Thomas E. Francis, *White Pine Blister Rust*.

October 4th. *The Propagation and Care of Shrubbery*, Mr. Charles E. Hunn.

REPORT OF THE GARDEN CLUB OF LITCHFIELD, CONNECTICUT

The seventh year of the Litchfield Garden Club has been marked by a continuance of its activities along civic and horticultural lines. The care of the grounds surrounding the New Haven Railroad property, and the planting done by the Club, have developed what was formerly an unsightly bit of ground into an attractive setting for the station.

There were seven lectures delivered before the Club, on subjects various and interesting, relative to the work of the season.

A morning Market was held once a week during August, to which the members of the Club contributed vegetables, fruit, eggs, butter, chickens and flowers, also home-made jellies and preserves. The proceeds of this market will be devoted to sending a young girl from Litchfield to one of the agricultural schools, in order that she may be fitted to earn her living in this line of work.

An Album is in preparation, a gift to the Club, which is to contain photographs and descriptions of the gardens of the members, which will be added to the already valuable Library of the Garden Club, containing many beautiful and useful books, gifts of the members. It is also planned that the Club become a contributor to the Slide Committee of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

The accomplishment of which the Garden Club is possibly the most proud is the purchase of the building formerly known as the Lawn Club of Litchfield, which it has repaired, redecorated and put in good condition for renting, thus providing an attractive building for the many uses for which such a one is needed. The rental has been made most moderate, and the use of the building is free during the daytime for the activities of the churches. The Garden Club also hopes to have the pleasure and privilege of donating it frequently for the many worthy objects which come to their notice. Although the workmen are not as yet out of the building, it has already been booked for sixty rentals.

Above is the report to the Annual Meeting in June, which, is amended to include the season of 1920. The Litchfield Garden Club successfully carried through the first season its venture as owner and

administrator of the building called the Playhouse, which was in almost constant use, and the members feel entirely justified in their rather unusual departure from the well-trodden path of Garden Clubs.

A Show of arranged flowers was held in August, open to all competitors, which brought a goodly array of exhibits. One meeting was devoted to a talk on the books included in the Garden Club Library, and to the development of books on gardening; an interesting account of the work of reforestation done in Connecticut was given by the State Forester at another meeting; a talk on milk production from the point of view of the farmer occupied still another, while a most delightful morning was spent in the study of Evergreens, with specimens of the leading types, shown by one of the best known experts in that line.

The work of the Standing Committees went on as usual, there being no change in the regular line adopted when they were formed.

MARGARET L. GAGE,
President of the Garden Club of Litchfield.

The Garden Club of Michigan has had its usual number of meetings, two of them being most successful shows for Tulips and Daffodils. The improvement in blooms and artistic arrangement at these shows was most marked. We have seriously considered having an artistic planting of bulbs in our Park so the public can enjoy them growing.

Professor Sanford of the Michigan Agricultural College gave a most instructive lecture on Conifers, illustrating their differences with boughs. An interesting lecture on *History of Gardening*, with charcoal sketches of the forms of gardens in different countries, was given by Mr. Fleming under the auspices of the Club. Miss Jay gave a delightful lecture, the returns being used for the Serbian Aid Fund. Five hundred dollars was realized; \$300 was given for a scholarship in the Lothrop School of Horticulture, Groton, Massachusetts.

In June an al fresco supper was given in an Iris garden. A tree planting picnic was held in October, to which each member brought a tree or shrub as well as her lunch. The planting was done in the bare grounds of a little hospital, after which we ate our lunch, in a nearby woods, in true Garden Club style.

We have had a very happy year, and in many ways a useful one.

MRS. JOHN S. NEWBERRY,
President Garden Club of Michigan.

Our Club, whose membership is limited to thirty, has held meetings at the houses of its members practically once a month throughout the past year. The programmes consisted of papers presented by members. Among those of special interest were an extensive study of garden pests, prepared by a woman physician in collaboration with the plant pathologist at the Wesleyan University Botanical Laboratory, a discussion of the growing and care of Dahlias, and sketches by those

THE GARDEN
CLUB OF
MICHIGAN

who have been afield, of gardens in Hawaii, California, New Orleans, and other places which are not restricted in their beauties by the limited sunshine and rock-bound soil of New England. At the July meeting the Club listened to the report of the President and delegate to the Annual Meeting of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA. All were impressed with the important work being done by the national organization.

In addition to this, our Club has undertaken such activities as are possible in a small Connecticut city. It volunteered to develop the grounds around the Public Library, planting shrubs and perennials, thus providing the Library with many beautiful flowers for inside decoration. In addition to recreating the Library's background from an esthetic standpoint, the librarian tells us, that our efforts have not been without ethical value, inasmuch as they have enabled her to give the eager little lovers of flowers, both native-born and alien, constant lessons in respect for public property. We have also begun a reference collection, at the Library, of books on gardens and gardening, loaned or given by our members, and a shelf of seed and bulb catalogues. As in former years, the Club took an active interest in the annual June Garden Fête, the largest event in Middletown for organized charities. At our booth everything was to be had from seedlings to garden hats and watering pots, and a handsome sum was turned in to the general coffers of charity.

On September 23d, a Dahlia Show, open to the public, was held at the Library, with ribbon prizes for the best exhibits by amateurs. A very wide interest was aroused in this and adjacent communities, and many beautiful exhibits were sent in. The next meeting will include a competition for winter bouquets of dried flowers, grasses, bayberry, bitter-sweet, and all the bulbs and shrubs of the fall.

Most important in the annals of the Club during the past year was, of course, our reception into the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA in April, a connection which we are sure will be an education and stimulus.

SARAH GILDERSLEEVE FIFE, *President.*

MILLBROOK GARDEN CLUB, N. Y. The work of our Club this year has returned to normal lines, but the shortage of labor still cripples the upkeep of our gardens. Our lecture programmes have been resumed, and although we had no flower show, the children's gardens made a successful exhibit of flowers and vegetables, and in floral arrangements gave us a delightful surprise.

The Club is in the process of incorporation, in order to hold title to five acres of land which it has acquired for the purpose of maintaining a small park (we call it a garden) for the use of our village. The land is situated at the head of the village street and its natural topography is most interesting—small hills, a swamp and a high plateau commanding a delightful view. The planting is to be of native and local material

only, and we hope to show how beautifully our local trees, shrubs and wild flowers lend themselves to orderly but naturalistic effects.

A children's playground was graded last winter, and last week a most interesting event took place there. One hundred and fifty-six trees were planted after the manner of an old French garden, forming a large hollow square for the swings, seesaws, etc., to be used by the children. The trees were planted by the families of the men who went to war from this township, and from this tribute our little park has been given the name of the Tribute Garden.

A village auxiliary is being formed and the planting will be taken over by various committees on trees, shrubs, wild flowers, bog and water garden materials, etc. Of course this small park will provide an excellent outlet for all of the talent, all of the energies and all of the funds of our Garden Club for several years.

MRS. OAKLEIGH THORNE,
President Millbrook Garden Club.

In the last year we have rather relaxed in our activities and gone back to our informal meetings as before the war. It has been a joy to give more time to our own gardens.

We sent 600 packages of seed, with printed directions in French, to Mrs. Willard Rogers for her reconstruction work in France, and received a grateful acknowledgment.

We had our usual booth at the Rittenhouse Square Flower Market, exhibited in three Flower Shows, two of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and the New Iris Society. We also had a Winter Bulb show and a Rose show at our own meetings, including a competition for the best table decoration.

This Spring we visited John Bartram's Garden, the oldest botanical garden in America.

Eight of our members, including the President and Delegate, attended the Annual Meeting of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

JOHANNA R. BULLOCK, *President.*

(MRS. HORACE BULLOCK)

Ardmore, Pa.

The Garden Club of Morristown has increased its membership to 74. Last Spring a schedule was printed giving the name of each hostess, the Lecturer—if any—and a list of flowers, fruits and vegetables to be judged competitively. Members were asked to bring “blooms”—the best their gardens afforded at the time—the final awards to be announced at the end of the season. Several of the Garden Clubs of northern New Jersey have joined together, each Club appointing two delegates, forming a Representative Committee. Should any important issue arise it is hoped better and more effective work will thus be accomplished. The pleasure and profit of such friendly co-operation seems

THE
GARDENERS OF
MONTGOMERY
AND
DELAWARE
COUNTIES,
PENNSYLVANIA

GARDEN CLUB
OF
MORRISTOWN,
NEW JERSEY

already proved by two interesting meetings, which we hope to continue semi-annually, drawing garden lovers in our State more closely together.

This plan of amalgamation was suggested to our members by a Virginia Garden Club where it had been successfully tried. A Committee for the exchange of plants, perennials and bulbs has been started.

One of our meetings was devoted to Birds, an illustrated lecture to which members' children were invited.

We hope next summer to have the nucleus of a collection of picture slides, and also open possible "worth while gardens" to visitors through the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

We have donated a few books on gardening to our Public Library and, with the co-operation of the Librarian, have had exhibits of specimen wild flowers, collected by school children, hoping to encourage their more careful preservation while arousing an interest in their beauty. If only each Club could be the open sesame in its community to the joy of a flower garden, however small, the problem of making villages and city suburbs "blossom as the rose" would soon be solved.

CAROLINE T. KISSEL, President.

NEW CANAAN
GARDEN
CLUB,
CONNECTICUT

There were ten regular meetings, two Field Days, and two Annual Flower Exhibitions, in September and in June.

Papers and talks:

By presidents of neighboring Garden Clubs, on "President's Day"; Wild Flowers of Connecticut, with slides, Mr. Norman Taylor; *The Annual Magazine*, with contributions from Club members; Experiences, by Club members; *Roses*, Mrs. Harold Irving Pratt; *The Understanding of Landscape Design*, Mr. H. A. Caparn; *Rock-work, Rock-plants, Pools and Sundials*, Mrs. W. E. Verplanck. *Rural Spain*, with original slides, by Mrs. S. S. Auchincloss; *An Antique Garland*, Mrs. J. Putnam Brinley (Club member); *Annuals*; Mr. John B. Gerrish (Club member); *The Annual Magazine*, with contributions from Club members.

At each regular meeting save that of mid-winter a flower exhibition was held, of two to three classes, three judges from the Club being appointed.

The Annual Exhibition of September comprised fifty-two classes; that of June, seventy-nine. At the last, open competition was a feature, with gratifying success. There was a competition in garden photographs and there were juvenile exhibits. The judges of the Annual Exhibitions are invariably professional gardeners, the decorative classes being judged by members of outside Clubs.

Various Activities: An herbarium of local wild flowers, compiled by Mrs. William H. Cary. A Committee for Civic Improvement, which has not yet reported. The Club mothers and receives reports from:

Children's Gardens.

(There are approximately two hundred gardens. The children have an annual exhibition of their own.)

The New Canaan Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, under the management of which are the Children's Gardens.

Respectfully submitted,
MARY R. CHAPPELL, *President.*
(MRS. HENRY W. CHAPPELL)

The Garden Association in Newport has two definite objects in view, both of which it has tried, especially since war activities have ceased, to accomplish.

First, to interest and bring together its members by giving lectures during the summer months and having teas in the Garden of the Association, at which flowers are shown and prizes given. Members owning gardens with distinctive features are kind enough to also give teas in them to the Garden Association and its friends.

More important, however, is the second object the Association strives for: to stimulate and improve the taste of the community. That is done through the Garden of the Association, which is open to the general public. There Roses especially are grown. New and rare ones, also old fashioned ones difficult to get to-day, are added every year to the collection. These are carefully labelled. New color schemes are planned for the annual beds and the perennial borders are gradually getting to look as they were intended to. As a result of the meeting of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA on the North Shore, changes suggested by the beautiful gardens seen there have been planned for the work to be done this coming year.

Four Committees: on Roses, Bulbs, Bed-planting, and Up-keep—are in charge of the Garden, and there is also an Entertainment Committee for the shows and teas given there.

The others are Lecture, Budget, and the Educational Committee, which was created this year. This last one has to do with the school-gardens, to which we give assistance and prizes. Joined to it is the Wild Flower Committee, and that is still in the process of development.

The Garden Association co-operates with various societies which work toward civic betterment. It was instrumental in getting the New Haven Railroad to improve the approaches to the station. A playground opposite the station has also been cleaned up, shrubs planted, and the Association hopes to make it still more attractive.

EDITH WETMORE,
President the Garden Association in Newport.

GARDEN ASSOCIATION
IN NEWPORT,
RHODE ISLAND

NORTH COUNTRY GARDEN CLUB OF LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK This club was formed in October, 1913, at a meeting of Federated Clubs in Philadelphia, and was originally composed of twenty-five members, representing widely separated districts of Long Island. Following the suggestion of Mrs. Stuart Patterson, "Godmother of all Clubs," the Club has decided to keep its membership small, in order that each member may more easily discuss, in an informal way, her plans and difficulties in making a garden.

Horticultural societies had been formed in several Long Island villages, so that the Garden Club did not start new enterprises, but rather aided these existing activities, by furnishing judges, giving prizes, and by general advice. The Club has also had leaflets printed and circulated, describing the best methods to be pursued in creating and caring for small gardens. Mrs. Aaron Ward, the celebrated rosarian, is one of our members, and her successful methods in planting and caring for roses should be studied by all Rose growers. During the war, the Garden Club sent money to purchase seeds for the Royal Horticultural Society in England, and money for agricultural kits was sent to France. At this year's annual meeting, on October 6th, three new Committees were formed, with which it is hoped to make the Garden Club a more potent factor in our communities. The Committees were: A Committee on Public Improvement, for the purpose of beautifying our villages, and to encourage the planting of trees; A Visiting Committee, to promote meetings between our club and members of neighboring clubs; and, lastly, a Meeting and Programme Committee, to arrange dates and places of meetings of our own Club.

MELZA RIGGS WINTHROP, *President.*
(MRS. BEEKMAN WINTHROP)

NORTH SHORE GARDEN CLUB, MASSACHUSETTS We enjoyed exceedingly the Annual Meeting of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA on the North Shore June 29th, 30th and July 1st. Our attendance at meetings has averaged about twenty-eight.

Five papers have been read by members, subjects being:

1. *Working for Succession of Bloom with as Little Labor of Transplantation as Possible.*
2. *Two Gardens of Java and Ceylon.*
3. *Inherited Horror of Cutting Trees.*
4. *A Japanese Garden.*
5. *A Walk Over Long Hill.*

Mr. Cook of the State Forestry Conservation Department spoke on Forest Conditions here.

We have taken up the following subjects: American Academy at Rome. Lantern Slides. Opening Our Gardens to GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA Members. Collecting Items for the Historical Gardens Society. The Iris Society. Preservation of Wild Flowers. Conservation of Forests. Quarantine 37. Suppression of Bill-boards. Intern-

national Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Preserving the California Redwood. Prizes at Horticultural Hall Shows, Manchester. Saving Our National Parks from Commercial Irrigation Schemes.

During the past year many communications have been written GARDEN CLUB regarding the bill-board offense. Impressive views of scenery have OF ORANGE been taken from behind certain signs, and then from in front to include AND DUTCHESS COUNTIES, these signs, thus emphasizing the offense.

We have a Slide Committee, one seeking to beautify public grounds NEW YORK and those of hospitals, and one for Wild Flower Protection.

We like to feel that our allegiance to the Mother Club was shown by inviting the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA to a lecture by Doctor Wilson, of the Arnold Arboretum, upon the *Flowers and Gardens of Japan*, which took place at the Colony Club, New York, in connection with its Spring meeting.

Our representation to the June meeting, suitably large, returned to report the unreserved cordiality of the hostess Club, and to comment upon marvelous gardens.

Our minutes contain the following: "The Garden Club of Orange and Dutchess Counties desires to put on record its deep sense of loss in the death of Mrs. Benjamin T. Fairchild who, as Mrs. Ely, led the present interest in gardening, by her book, *A Woman's Hardy Garden*.

"From the day when, in her country home at Warwick, N. Y., she gathered about her a few friends to consider the starting of this Club, until her death in May, Mrs. Fairchild was perhaps more instrumental than any other single person in the success of our Club.

"Alike by her social gifts and personal charm, by her intimate knowledge of plants and flowers, and by her untiring energy and interest even when health was failing, she never ceased to be one of our most important and valued members.

"Now that she has passed behind the veil, we join with gratitude in the ancient prayer that she may rest in peace, and that light perpetual may shine on her. 'Where grow such sweet and pleasant flowers as nowhere else are seen.' "

EDWARD L. PARTRIDGE, President.

From September, 1919, to September, 1920, the Pasadena Garden Club held ten regular meetings and one impromptu meeting. The programme covered a wide range, and each talk was given by an expert in his line of work. Subjects considered were:

Shrubs for the All-Year Garden; The Elfin Forest or Chaparral, with slides showing the rapid growth of shrubs after a fire; *Amenities of Gardening and Drought-resistant Plants; Gardens Seen From the Air,*

by an officer of the U. S. Air Service; *The Arroyo Seco Park and Plans*, a subject of great interest to the people of Pasadena.

The impromptu meeting was held at the estate of Mr. and Mrs. M. Cochrane Armour to see the Ceanothus, or Wild Lilac, at its height of bloom. During the year the Club has had a number of practical interests considered by committees appointed by the President; the proper care of vacant lots, the feasibility of reforestation after forest fires, the best method of handling the oak borers so destructive to the live oaks of Southern California, the planting of shrubs in the Arroyo Seco Park. Each Spring and Fall a contribution of \$25 is made to the Pasadena Horticultural Society, an association of professional gardeners and nurserymen, with the proviso that all exhibits at the Flower Shows be labeled with their botanical names. The policy of the Club is to confine its interests strictly to horticultural lines.

MIRA B. CULIN, *Secretary.*

GARDEN CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA With beauty as the watchword, this year, the Garden Club of Philadelphia has endeavored to come into its own once more; to cherish and protect the glory of the living green God has given us; to appreciate the natural beauty of the country and help others to know and love it.

The Club made a pilgrimage to the Azalea Gardens, Charleston, and two canal-boat trips to the upper reaches of the Delaware. Inspired by these journeys, the members desire to have more garden joys, and to share them with others.

The financial results of the Garden Plant Sale at Alverthorpe made possible development of the Chestnut Hill Community House Garden. The Club booth at the Rittenhouse Square Flower Market gave some city children a chance to buy other flowers than salvia and red geraniums, and incidentally helped the Playgrounds Association.

Co-operation with the Society of Little Gardens and The Weeders brought Mr. Cromarty, Canadian Housing Commissioner, to Philadelphia to tell of the new garden cities now being developed by our progressive northern neighbors.

Among the other activities of the Club were Flower Arranging Competitions, Delphinium, Dahlia and Chrysanthemum Shows. A Photographic Exhibition is being planned from which the best pictures will be culled to be made into slides for the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

For the future, trees and native wild flowers are to be claims for special interest. The ambition of the Club this year is a Wild Flower Garden in Fairmount Park.

MRS. BAYARD HENRY, *President.*

Three original papers by members in 1919, among them *Flower Arrangements*, by Mrs. Quackenbush, and *Garden Democracy*, by Miss Giles. Also *French Experiences*, by Miss Rogers.

Four papers by outsiders in 1920.

Paper by Mrs. Potter of Bedford Club on *Garden Annuals*; Mrs. H. I. Pratt on *Roses*; Mrs. Paulding, *An Army Woman's Garden, September Planting and Summer Bulbs*, from GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA Library; paper on Annual Meeting of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, by Mrs. Higginson, Club Delegate.

Open Meeting, *Small Gardens*, by Professional; annual Dahlia and Vegetable Show both years; besides, prizes for Dahlias and prizes for vegetables grown by children, and separate prizes for arrangement of flowers by children and table decorations by members. In 1920 music and dancing added attractions.

In 1919 the Club continued sending flowers and vegetables to the U. S. Army Hospital. Prizes given school children for best essays on Wild Flowers.

Signs 25"x27" erected on roadsides asking that Wild Flowers be spared. Committee on Improving Grounds report planting trees and shrubs on school and church grounds. Plans drawn by Mr. Electus Litchfield for beautiful Pavilion and rearrangement of Community Gardens. Picnic place for motorists made by member on State Road near spring, hoping to help clear road of boxes and papers.

In 1920 the Bedford Garden club asked our members to lunch with Mrs. Holter and visit six of their loveliest gardens. Delightful time.

In 1920 the Bedford and Millbrook Clubs lunched with Mrs. Sloan as guests of our club, and as it was too wet to visit Constitution Island as planned, colored slides of Gardens were shown.

In June, 1920, informal Flower Show.

Two experience and business meetings in 1920.

New constitution adopted. KATHERINE SLOAN, *President*.

The Princeton Garden Club has had a successful and I think profitable year. We have met our obligation to Miss Washburn, the horticultural gardener in the public school, to whom we had agreed to pay for three years one-half of her annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, the other half being paid by the State. It was understood that at the end of this period, if her services were thought valuable enough to warrant her retention, the State and Board of Education would pay the whole amount. It is needless to say Miss Washburn's efficiency and value have been well proven and she continues to direct the school gardening.

THE GARDEN
CLUB OF
PRINCETON,
NEW JERSEY

Our Club has also continued to maintain the "French Market," which is held Saturday mornings in Spring and Autumn at a booth in a central part of town, served by Club members. Fruits, vegetables,

flowers, flowering plants, seedlings, etc., according to the season, are donated by members of the Club. Last year the proceeds of these sales were given to our new town hospital. This year they are being given to our town Library for the purchase of books on Gardening, Farming, and kindred subjects. Books of this character are much in demand and expensive to buy, so we gladly encourage this interest.

The plan of forming an association of the seven Garden Clubs of New Jersey we feel to be an admirable one. We have already had delightful meetings at Short Hills, where the exhibit of Dahlias was marvelous, and also charming meetings at Rumson and Morristown. We look forward to the help and stimulus which this opportunity of meeting together will give in the exchange of experiences and in the discussion of our common problems. We are, at present, planning a Memorial to our late President.

In conclusion, our Club has held its regular fortnightly meetings during the Club year, and the majority of the papers have been written by the members.

HARRIETTE F. ARMOUR, *President.*
(Mrs. George Armour)

GARDEN CLUB The Garden Club of Ridgefield, Connecticut, feels renewed interest
OF in its work this summer, has increased its membership to eighty-five
RIDGEFIELD, active members, and has a larger average attendance than ever before.
CONNECTICUT Its Village Improvement Committee is planning needed work
on the town's beautiful trees, and advocating the planting of new
trees wherever necessary. A movement is also being started to provide
a public park for Ridgefield, with seats, band-stand, etc.

The School Gardens Committee has one hundred and twenty-six little gardens planted by the children and doing well, and will have a exhibition separate from that of the Garden Club, at which many prizes and ribbons will be awarded.

The Club's public exhibition will take place on September 10th and will include several new classes, among them being bouquets, old and new, and miniature gardens. Each member of the Club has pledged herself to make at least one exhibit. Three new prizes have been offered by members to gardeners showing best muskmelon, greatest number of ribbons for vegetables and for flowers. A silver cup has been given by one member to be owned by the exhibitor winning first prize for vegetables for three years.

One member, Mrs. LeBoutillier, reports raising a Peony from seed having the first blossom this Summer, plant to be named the Adeline Bleecker; it differentiates entirely from the original. One member has produced a very good squash from crossing Giant Summer Crookneck with Long Island White Melon. This was Mrs. Geo. B. Agnew.

MRS. GEORGE P. INGERSOLL.

The Rumson Garden Club this year has increased the number of its Flower Shows. The Flower Show Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Bertram Borden, has arranged for a small show each month, as well as two large ones held in June and September. These small shows have added considerable interest to our monthly meetings.

Arrangements have also been made by Miss Ruth Adams for lectures to be given each month by professionals and some papers written by members.

Mrs. Howard Borden has charge of the civic work of the club and her Committee has arranged for the making of vegetable gardens by the school children, who plant and take care of them themselves. A professional starts them in the Spring and during the Summer they are visited each week by the Committee, who in that way are brought in close touch with the children and their families and are thus able to help them in many ways. The children have a show for their vegetables in August and prizes are given for the best exhibits. We find that the children do not lose interest, as we started with seventy-five gardens in the Spring and only three have been given up. These gardens were started during the war and we consider them one of the most important of our activities.

MRS. GEORGE GRAY WARD, JR.,
President of Rumson Garden Club, Seabright, New Jersey.

The Hardy Garden Club of Ruxton, an interested group of women who, with few exceptions, do their own gardening, was organized about six years ago. Since then there has been a noticeable improvement in the gardens of the members, which are of a small and very informal character. At its meetings there is always an exhibit of flowers in season, personal discussions on growing flowers and vegetables, or paid lecturers.

Last year the Club bought sixty varieties of Tulips from Mr. Chester Hunt, which were given to the members, and the results exhibited at the May Tulip Show. Next day the Tulips were taken to the Flower Mart held by the Civic League and sold for \$79.

This year Iris roots of named varieties, also Jonquils, were given to the members to be grown and exhibited in 1921. Two of our members had four exhibits at the Iris Show held in Philadelphia last June and were awarded three second prizes. The Club exhibited flowers at the County Fair in September and in competition with other clubs won blue ribbons and money prizes.

Flowers were sent during May, June and July to hospitals, and the altar of the Episcopal Church, Ruxton, is supplied with flowers from the members' gardens.

It is the object of our Club to do something every year to commemorate the Garden Club and beautify the neighborhood. An Oak

RUMSON GARDEN CLUB,
NEW JERSEY

HARDY
GARDEN CLUB
OF RUXTON,
MARYLAND

Tree with an appropriate bronze tablet has been planted at Ruxton station in honor of the men of Baltimore County who served in the war. We have an exchange of plants and seeds every year, and the Winter months are helped by the thoughts of flowers that will be born again for us in the Spring.

MRS. ERNEST L. DINNING, *President.*

RYE GARDEN
CLUB,
NEW YORK

During the year ending October 5th, the Rye Garden Club held 19 meetings. From April to October, inclusive, regular meetings were held on the first Tuesday of each month, informal meetings on the third Tuesday.

The meetings included four Lectures and six Field Days. On Field Days the Club members visited, by invitation, various gardens in Long Island, New Jersey and Westchester County.

During the summer of 1919 the Club undertook the flowering of East View Hospital and this Summer is supplying vegetables to the United Hospital, Port Chester.

In August, 1919, a competition was held among the Club members for the planting of grounds and garden of the Quilting Bee in Rye. Blue-prints of the grounds were given to each member, and prizes awarded for the best plans.

Each Spring the Club holds a Bulb or Flower Show and each Fall a Harvest Show. Entries for the Harvest Show are open to the public and exhibits include vegetables, fruit, canned goods, cakes and pies.

In May of this year the Presidents of six Garden Clubs in the vicinity met in Rye at the invitation of the Rye Garden Club and discussed the possibilities of a combined Flower Show. It is now hoped that this may be held in the Spring of 1921.

GRACE W. T. PUTNAM, *President Rye Garden Club.*
(MRS. A. WILLIAM PUTNAM)

GARDEN CLUB OF SANTA BARBARA AND MONTECITO, CALIFORNIA

January 19, 1920. Annual Meeting at residence of Mrs. Chas. H. Graves.

The Club work is in charge of the following committees:

Publicity, Exchange of Plants, New Plants, Photography, Entertainment, Meeting Places, Membership, Programs, Librarian, Special Correspondent for BULLETIN.

February 23. Meeting at residence of Mrs. Ralph Isham. Address by Hon. Thomas Nelson Page.

March 25. Special Meeting near Old Mission to dedicate the Victory Trees, a group of Olives, to commemorate the successful termination of the World War. After dedication a meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Rowland Hazard.

April 5. Meeting at residence of Mrs. W. M. Leeds. Address by Prof. Gregg of the University of California. Subject: *History of Landscape Gardening and Design for Small Home Gardens.*

April 30. Special Meeting at ranch of Mrs. J. H. Moore, to view the Wild Flowers.

May 3. Meeting at residence of Mrs. George C. Kendall. Address by Sydney B. Mitchell. Subject: *Iris*.

May 27. Special Meeting to view the Rose gardens of three members, followed by meeting at residence of Mrs. H. K. Elston. Address by C. Francheschi Fenzi. Subject: *Gardens of Italy and England*.

August 2. Meeting at residence of Mrs. C. B. Raymond. Address by P. A. Vincent. Subject: *Dahlias*. Also address by E. Malis. Subject: *Seasonable Planting*.

October 4. Meeting at residence of Mrs. W. G. Henshaw. Address by E. S. Kellogg, County Horticulturist. Subject: *Garden Pests*.

In addition to the above meetings there have been held four executive meetings at the residence of Mrs. Edwin H. Sawyer.

The Club is composed of one hundred regular members and two honorary members.

MARY OTIS ISHAM, *Secretary*.

After the two years in which our Club was drawn somewhat out of its regular line of thought, owing to the desire of all our members to do everything possible for the comfort of our soldiers, we have returned to the peaceful tenor of our way and have had as the dominant note of our meetings during the past year the study of gardens and all things lovely in nature.

We very gladly welcomed back into our President's chair our organizer and first President, Mrs. Rogers, and it was fitting that under her leadership we should this year have been accepted into the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

It was decided that this year should see all the money in our treasury spent for the benefit and entertainment of our Club, and it was also resolved that no subject foreign to our original purpose should be introduced at any meeting.

We have had very interesting speakers who have talked to us on: *Arrangement of Flowers, How to Raise Bulbs, Moths and Butterflies, Evergreens and Birds*.

Three original papers were given on *Early Tulips, Late Tulips and Impressions of the New York Flower Show*.

During the Summer there was a series of garden parties planned, when no programme was given, the beauty of the gardens being sufficient entertainment. One of these meetings was held in the Shakespeare Garden in Wade Park.

Only one strictly business meeting was held, as the business for the most part has been managed by the Executive Board and brought before the Club only to be voted on.

We have presented a bird bath to the Shaker Heights High School

SHAKER
LAKES GAR-
DEN CLUB,
CLEVELAND,
OHIO

and contributed \$60 toward GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA's Medal of Honorary Award.

The civic idea has not been lost sight of during the year, shelter houses being ornamented with vines and shrubs.

KATHERINE BALL, *Secretary.*

THE SHORT HILLS GARDEN CLUB, NEW JERSEY The Short Hills Garden Club, after a period of inaction, to take breath so to speak, returned to garden interests, culminating in four Flower Shows.

The Dahlia Show in September, 1919, visited by many members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, resulted in the founding of the Emily D. Renwick Medal through the origination of a superb Dahlia by our Secretary, Mrs. Stout, which was named for our first President. The proceeds of its sale created a fund to be used in establishing a Medal, bearing her name, which was presented to the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, to be awarded to the member of that organization attaining the greatest achievement in gardening, or pertaining to gardening, in each year.

In May a Daffodil Show claimed our attention.

In June a Rose and General Flower Show was held, in which the Garden Clubs of Morristown, Somerset Hills and Summit co-operated.

One hundred and thirty-five members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA were entertained at our 1920 Dahlia Show, and in the opinion of our visitors, it surpassed our previous efforts.

A Library devoted to garden subjects has been started with about seventy-five volumes, and it is expected that it will grow in size and usefulness.

Our collection of colored lantern slides, for use in our Wild Flower Conservation propaganda, now numbers one hundred, and with two brief explanatory lectures for adults and children are for general use at a small rental.

A plan for a closer alliance between the Garden Clubs of New Jersey, to induce more intimate intercourse and co-operation in schemes for horticultural progress that may be beneficial to the State, as well as to the Clubs, promises interesting work for the future.

ANNE T. STEWART, *President.
(MRS. J. A. STEWART, JR.)*

GARDEN CLUB OF SOMERSET HILLS, NEW JERSEY The Club membership has been increased to seventy-eight. Business meetings are held twice a month in the morning at the home of members. A competitive garden exhibit follows each meeting at which ribbon awards are made in three classes each of flowers and vegetables. A member receiving a Blue Ribbon is required to give, on request, full information regarding the planting and culture of her winning product.

In each of the localities included in the membership a Committee

now exists to encourage improvement in public planting. Unusual labor conditions have delayed the execution of some of the plans which have been accepted, but a beginning has been made which must simplify future development.

The grounds selected for planting include the home of the Visiting Nurse, St. Luke's Church, the Public Library, etc.

This Club united with Short Hills, Morristown and Summit in holding an open Flower Show at Short Hills on June 23, with the hope of creating an Annual North Jersey Rose Show to be held in turn under the auspices of each participating Club. It is proposed to hold it in Bernardsville next year. At these shows all amateur gardeners of the neighborhood, including children, are invited to compete, whether members of Garden Clubs or not.

The Club has sought to influence local and State Highway Commissions to minimize as far as possible the destruction of trees and shrubs when widening and rebuilding roads.

Autumn meetings of 1920 were held during the first week of November. Of these one was an open lecture by Miss Elizabeth Leighton Lee, Director of the School at Ambler, given with the double purpose of inspiring the support of Garden Clubs for such Schools and of informing young women of the possibilities of Horticulture as a profession for themselves.

On November 5th an informal Chrysanthemum Show was held for Club members only.

MATILDA H. LLOYD, *President.*

At a meeting held in September, 1919, the question of the future plans of the Club were considered. It was decided to continue the GARDEN Club and to make a vigorous drive for new members. A new Executive CLUB, L. I., Committee was elected and the Club now has a membership of thirty. NEW YORK

During the current year, 1920, a particular effort has been made to reawaken the interest of the members of the Garden Club, which during the years of the war had, naturally, languished.

The Executive Committee met in April, 1920, and arranged a summer schedule.

June 16th. Business Meeting. Prizes for Spinach, Radishes, Asparagus, Peonies, German Iris, Lupin, Columbines.

June 30th. Competition for best floral centre pieces for Luncheon or Dinner tables. Prize for best display of roses. Walk in garden.

July 14th. Experience Meeting. Prizes for Sweet Peas.

August 3rd. Combination Meeting with Garden Club of East Hampton at Mrs. Reginald Barclay's, Sag Harbor, at 3:30 P. M. Lecture by Miss Coffin.

August 25th. Garden Excursions from 3 to 4:30 P. M. The members of the Garden Club of East Hampton invited to be our guests.

September 15th. Annual Meeting. (Last meeting of the season.)

Prizes for Celery, Potatoes, Ever-bearing Strawberries, Grapes, Asters, Japanese Anemones.

EMILY WILLIS ROBBINS, *President.*
(MRS. H. P. ROBBINS)

THE GARDEN CLUB OF SUMMIT, NEW JERSEY During the War the Summit Club abandoned its regular meetings, and the members devoted themselves to Red Cross, War Garden and Land Army Service. During the past year the Club has been simply enjoying itself. It has met every two weeks during the season, and at each meeting has had talks on practical garden subjects by experts.

Mrs. McKinney of Madison, N. J., talked on *The Bearded Iris, Its Culture and Charm*; Mr. Manda of South Orange, on *Trees, Evergreen and Otherwise*, for this section; Mr. Lager of Lager & Hurrell of Summit, on *Orchids*, and Mr. Smith, from Bobbink & Atkins, on *Fertilizers*. Mr. Totty of Madison, N. J., gave three afternoons, *Roses, Chrysanthemums*, and *The Fall Hardy Garden*.

Mr. Rothe of Glenside, Pennsylvania, gave a most interesting talk on *Rock Gardens*, showing about eighty colored slides.

Our season is closing with Mr. Leonard Barron of Garden City, on *Fall Gardens and Spring Preparations*, with slides.

We were able to make some creditable exhibits at Short Hills, both in the June Flower Show and in the September Dahlia Show.

But if it were possible for us to put into execution all of the ideas with which we are bubbling, Summit could not hold us.

We have worked with the Summit Board of Trade in the matter of signs and have succeeded in modifying to modest proportions those announcing the location of Summit.

We hope to extend our influence further in this matter.

MRS. JOHN R. TODD, *President.*

GARDEN CLUB OF TRENTON, NEW JERSEY The Garden Club, of Trenton, New Jersey, has a membership of twenty-nine at the present time. Monthly meetings are held from October until June. Original papers are read by members, garden topics are discussed and lectures given by professionals.

From the proceeds of an illustrated lecture given last Winter by Dr. Reik of New York, and donations from some of the Club members, we were enabled to plant shrubbery and boxwood in the grounds of the Old Barracks, a Colonial landmark in Trenton, built in 1758 and used for quartering troops during the Revolution. The Club also sent perennials to be planted in the grounds of the Camp Dix Hospital.

In September the Club presented a silver cup as a prize for the best Dahlia in the Annual Show of the Trenton Dahlia Society, a large organization made up of amateur gardeners from all parts of the city.

After the Annual Meeting in October we had an exhibit of Autumn flowers from our gardens.

The President has appointed a Committee to work out some plan

for the "Preservation of Wild Flowers," as we feel that educational work along this line is very much needed in our vicinity. The Programme Committee is planning, in addition to our regular meetings, a Flower Show of Spring bulbs early in May, and an excursion to some interesting garden within motoring distance of Trenton.

The Garden Club of Twenty, though such a small organization, has had a very successful year, our chief activities being our contributions toward the "French Orphan" Funds and toward the "Home Garden" work in Baltimore, which is of immense benefit to the health and home making interest of the people of Baltimore. We also gave of our time and money toward the "Flower Mart," which is a Flower Bazaar held annually in Washington Square.

Our (during war time) somewhat interrupted interest in our gardens has been revived and we had a most successful competition in the Spring for the Prettiest Garden; the Best Kept Garden; the Most Bloom in the Garden; the Best Conditioned Plants; the Best Color Scheme.

MRS. W. CHAMPLIN ROBINSON,
President of the Garden Club of Twenty.

In addition to the regular meetings, many entertaining and instructive outdoor afternoons were arranged by the Program Committee. In the Spring a bird picnic was held in a grove famous for its numerous varieties of warblers, and later an afternoon was spent in another grove of historic interest where the land slopes down to the Hudson at the point where the first steamboat landed. In September we heard a talk on "Mushrooms" by one of our members who has made a study of the fungi and has many varieties on her place. We have given a few minutes at each meeting to the wild flowers and also have set aside Saturdays in June for visitors to our gardens.

ULSTER GARDEN CLUB OF
NEW YORK

As the result of a lecture on Dahlias by Mrs. Stout, our Club has specialized on Dahlia culture this year, most of the members experimenting with only a few tubers and seeds, as this plant has not been successfully grown by us in previous years. Late in September we devoted one afternoon to the distribution of bulbs, seeds and plants to any of our townspeople who might call for them, and were delighted to find how many people were thus made happy.

One interesting meeting in September was held at the home of Mrs. Birge Harrison in Woodstock, where Mr. Harrison gave us an entertaining talk on *Gardens of American Indians*.

In October we listened to an illustrated talk on *Bees*, given by John Aspinwall of Newburgh. Our committee on Photography reports that the Club has about seventy slides of different gardens. Our President has appointed a Committee to publish in our daily papers little articles on gardening that may be useful to the public.

We have had several exhibits of flowers arranged in the windows of an attractive store, the location being such that many people might enjoy it. Especially beautiful was one display of Mushrooms.

CHARLOTTE W. TAPPEN.

WARRENTON GARDEN CLUB, VIRGINIA The year 1919 found the Warrenton Garden Club indifferent about undertaking any work which I can report. Like all the other clubs we had been active in war work and the reaction had set in. A roadside Committee was mildly at work as we are ever watchful of our lovely roadsides, and we held the usual Flower Show in the Town Hall. Fourteen meetings were held, at one of which was a very good showing of Roses, at another Peonies, and interest was awakening again.

Our environment does not permit of much work along civic lines, nor does the inclination of most of our members, so that 1920 cannot boast of much more work accomplished than 1919, but beginning in March, when our first Narcissus appeared, until now, October 27th, when most of the annuals are at their best, thanks to a marvellous Autumn, we have had delightful meetings with a large attendance for a club of but thirty members.

On June 3d Mrs. Fowler, from the Shaw Aquatic Gardens in Washington, gave us a lecture with lantern slides.

The second week in June we held the Annual Flower Show in the Town Hall. These shows are free and have been of very real value in promoting the love of gardening in the town and vicinity.

A little later in June we met in a garden by moonlight and heard the Choral Club sing. Mr. Crosby gave us a lecture at View Tree, and, of course, we have had meetings where we exchanged ideas and plants.

We have had amusing and instructive original papers in poetry and prose. Cannot these be considered good works in these over-crowded and short-handed days?

In May Mrs. Fell and I went to Richmond on the invitation of the James River Garden Club to be present at the formation of a Federation of Virginia Garden Clubs, of which there are seven. This was the most notable event of 1920. MARY P. A. APPLETON, *President.*

WASHINGTON GARDEN CLUB, CONNECTICUT An important accomplishment of the year 1919-1920 has been the completion of plans for improving the appearance of the centre of the Village Green. These have been made in co-operation with the Village Improvement Society and consist in planting a hedge and shrubs and extending a sidewalk, etc. The balance left in our treasury from our successful War Farm Unit makes this possible. It will enable us also to buy important gardening books which will be placed on the Garden Club shelves in the Village Library, and to put into permanent form several valuable papers written by members.

The letters to members of the Retail Florists Association were sent. No signs have appeared in this vicinity.

The following lectures have been given to the Club:

Mr. Clarence E. Lee of New Milford, *Practical Methods for the Home Garden*.

Prof. Crandall of Storrs Agricultural College, *Bee Culture*.

Mr. Herbert W. Faulkner of Washington, *Fertilization of Plants* (illustrated with charts and models from Hamilton Gibson's designs).

Mr. Totty of Madison, New Jersey, *Hardy Fall Flowers* (illustrated with specimens from his nursery).

Mr. E. D. Holmes of Hartford, *Marvellous Wild Flowers* (illustrated with remarkable photographs taken by Mr. Holmes).

Planting a Small Garden, Walter Pritchard Eaton.

The Rock Garden, Mr. Clarence Lown.

Liveable Gardens, Mrs. Searing.

Nut Culture, Dr. Robert T. Morris.

M. V. K. SHIPMAN, *President*.

Last Spring, the "Weeders" had charge of a booth at the Rittenhouse Square Flower Market, which was originally planned as a means of obtaining funds for the planting and upkeep of the square, and through their efforts were able to contribute one thousand dollars.

Eighteen "Weeders" took a most interesting course last Winter on the *History of Landscape Gardening*, given by Mr. Fletcher Street, and have undertaken to keep charts showing the duration of bloom in their flower gardens.

With three other Garden Clubs, they were hostesses at a lecture with moving pictures of English Garden Cities.

They co-operated with the Annual Meeting of the American Civic Association at the Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia.

Two new Committees have been appointed, as follows:

A Program Committee, whose Chairman will arrange a schedule of meetings, flower shows, lectures, excursions, etc., for the year.

A Wild Flower Committee for the study and exhibition of wild flowers, and the protection of same.

During this past Fall, the "Weeders" have undertaken the grading, seeding and planting of a piece of ground at the corner of Broad and South streets, adjoining the Diocesan Church. While lying within the colored belt of the city, it is at the same time conspicuous because of the traffic on Broad Street. This is the first undertaking for civic improvement that the Club has engaged in, and they hope that the sentiment for projects of this sort will be stimulated by this work.

Members of the Club have continued their interest in the three School Gardens, originated by the "Weeders," on the Main Line, and have encouraged garden work by distributing seeds and plants.

MARTHA PEPPER STENGEL, *President*.

(MRS. ALFRED STENGEL).

"THE
WEEDERS,"
PENNSYLVANIA

THE GARDEN CLUB OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

The Garden Club of Wilmington, Delaware, organized during the war, confined its activities primarily to co-operating with the City War Gardens and the following year to reconstruction work, turned this year with zest to the delights of its individual gardens and to making a contribution to civic improvement by the planting of a triangle at the intersection of three important streets in the centre of the city.

Besides the pleasure of a closer acquaintance with each other's gardens, real benefit has followed interesting lectures at winter meetings. It was pleasant to see more and lovelier Water Lilies blooming as a tribute to Mrs. Fowler's illustrated lecture, more shapely fruit trees, thanks to Miss Exley's talk on pruning, etc.

Visits were made to see comprehensive collections of Tulips, Iris, Peonies, Lilacs and Dahlias. That no one can see the perfection to which intelligence and care has brought these lovely flowers without being inspired to go and do likewise, is proof of the value of these pilgrimages.

If hope springs eternal anywhere it's surely in the garden's breast, and for the following year we anticipate even greater effort and corresponding results.

*ETHEL H. DU PONT, President.
(MRS. W. K. DU PONT.)*

Departments

Garden Miscellany

What a Fall it has been for planting! Lucky is the woman who decided to make, or remake, her garden this Fall instead of waiting until Spring. Plants which were set out October 1st have had time to make a superb root growth. Indeed, the weather has been so balmy that some plants have become befuddled thinking it was Spring, for I find flowers on the Japanese Quince, Apples, Crabs and Forsythia.

And what a season for those latest flowers that one hesitates to plant because they are nearly always ruined by early frost—the Japanese Anemones, Chrysanthemums, Climax Aster, and Cosmos!

The Autumn has brought many important Flower Shows. I have never seen a professional show as charmingly arranged, nor in as artistic surroundings, as that just given in Morristown by the Gardener's Association of the County. The nearby Garden Clubs worked with the professionals on the Committee of Decorations, and it was a very happy blending of excellent taste and professional perfection. They were most fortunate in using an old building, whose dull stone interior walls and old brick trim made a perfect background for the Autumn leaves and tall Cedars, with which the space was trimmed. Wide, tall windows let in quantities of light. The display benches were entirely covered with leaves and greenery, and the blessed

absence of advertisements of any kind, or uncouth vases, made it an entrancing, well-planned picture, as well as a show of the first rank.

The Short Hills Garden Club has set a standard for Flower Shows that has hardly been equalled in America—Mrs. Stout's Dahlias alone are worth a trip from San Francisco.

But the many smaller Flower Shows are gaining in excellence. The Philipstown Club has a unique show in late September in an old Colonial House. They made a specialty of interesting the country people for miles around. The Rumson Club had a remarkably beautiful show in Mrs. Borden's exquisite garden.

When these shows can be held out of doors, with natural background in sunlight and shadow, they are especially lovely; but this is very difficult. This year the East Hampton Club placed their frailest exhibitions in the quaint Library building to be judged, and later moved them out into the court and onto the shady Library lawn, where the larger collections of plants had already been shown. This entailed much labor but was worth it.

There is a growing interest in the class of exhibits called "Artistic Arrangement of Flowers." Indeed, there were so many at one July show that they had to be divided into classes: Arrangements for Dinner Table. Arrangements for Side Table. Small Arrangement for Living Room. Large Arrangement for Living Room. Dainty Arrangement for Boudoir. Simplicity should be an important consideration.

The following are some of the names of the hardy Chrysanthemums much admired at the Morristown Show:

Beatrice (Old gold); *Ida Skiff* (bronzy amber); *Mrs. Albert Phillip* (deep lavender-pink; early); *Mrs. Max Behr* (chestnut scarlet; the exact shade used for Chrysanthemums on the old Japanese lacquer). These are medium sized, rather shaggy, and suitable for borders or picking. They can be bought from Chas. N. Totty, Madison, N. J. Among the Pink Pom-Pom section, nothing has been found to equal *Lillian Doty*.

There is a new type of small flowered, single Dahlia, put out by Mr. Totty, called "Star Dahlia." The pink one, *Infield Star*, looks just like a Japanese Anemone—the same size, and most useful in the back of the borders with Michaelmas Daisies, as they come much earlier than Cosmos. They will be listed in Totty's Spring catalogue, at \$1.00 each.

The double, pink Cosmos is one of the few flowers that I think is really improved by its doubling, and then only for cut flower use. The center is so unusually soft and pretty, and it takes away that spotty, yellow eye, which does not blend as well with the pink as with the white.

A. G. H.

NEW ARRANGEMENT CLASSES

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS

**Garden
Pests and
Remedies** For forcing Calceolarias and Cinerarias the best artificial manure has been found to be $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. superphosphate and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. sulphate of potash, dissolved in $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of water, and watered in as needed.

MILDEW During a damp Autumn when temperature is fairly high, mildew is commonly a great pest in the garden. There seems to be an idea that the mould is chiefly confined to Roses and Vines, but, in some form or another, it will appear on a great many plants. Mildew is, of course, the growth of a parasitic fungus, and it may spread alarmingly in twenty-four hours. Foliage and fruit may be so badly affected that the grower is filled with dismay. With mildew there is nothing that matters so much as prompt treatment. Even the smallest patch of mildew should not be tolerated, and when the little white specks begin to appear, take drastic action at once. For mildew there is nothing so good as flowers of sulphur. If the foliage is dry, syringe well in the evening, and then dust well with the dry sulphur.

—*Gardening Illustrated.*

**RECIPE FOR
RABBIT EX-
TERMINATOR** Sulphuride thickened with enough Bordeaux powder to make it thick enough to use as a paint, and with a brush in the Fall paint all the lower limbs of young fruit trees, roses, grapes, etc., which rabbits attack. Paint high enough from the ground in case of deep snow.

MARTHA B. HUTCHESON.

FIELD MICE Mrs. Crowninshield tells us of a positive preventive for the inroads of field mice on our roses and fruit trees:

Before covering for the winter, paint the stems with a strong solution of arsenate of lead.

ROMAYNE LATTA WARREN.

**News and
Views** Massachusetts has been sorely tried by the grievous scourge of sign-boards which cover her fair fields. Like Job, she has groaned beneath the plague, and although her courts have judged it unconstitutional to abolish the bill-boards, an amendment to the Constitution has been enacted authorizing the appointment of a commission to control and regulate these offensive advertisements.

**BILLBOARD
NUISANCE** The North Shore Garden Club has entered into the fray with much warmth. Members have attended all the hearings undaunted by the emphatic disapproval of the bill-board manufacturers and their attorney, Mr. Tuttle, who is far from being a sucking-dove. The climax of his indignation at such an attempted interference with the rights of property came when, with a gesture of "frightfulness," he shook his fist in the face of our delegate and cried out a warning against "these Bolsheviks from above." The Club has engaged a very able lawyer, who, with the help of representatives of other groups of people interested in the matter, has drawn up and presented for adoption resolutions looking toward the abatement of the nuisance.

The programme for reform proposes that all signs within 500 feet of the highway should not have a larger area than 10 square feet, which means a sign only 2 feet by 5 feet; and that signs at a further distance should not exceed 100 square feet, or 10 feet square; that no natural object such as a boulder or fine tree be defaced by advertising; that no pictures be permitted on bill-boards; and that at the intersection of roads no bill-board be permitted to interfere with the clear vision of the motorist. Finally, it is proposed that a system of "zones" be generally adopted whereby certain residential districts may obtain complete immunity.

Our hopes are high, but at any rate we feel it an object well worth our diligent effort, and we hope that other Garden Clubs may work for the same end.

Our correspondent from the James River Garden Club writes that they feature a Plant Sale in the Spring and Fall, the money going to their lecture fund and other objects. The prices for plants are small and there is a ready sale for hardy flowers. Trees of Dogwood, their State flower, and of the Harrison Yellow Rose, their Club flower, are always to be had. Many old-fashioned flowers such as Cowslips from Shirley, and Daffodils from Tuckahoe, have been secured by those who like a memory garden. One of their most beautiful shrubs, the Crêpe Myrtle, which blooms from June to October, could be well adapted to tub culture for the Northern gardens if protected in pit or greenhouse in Winter. It can be had in four colors—pink, cerise, lilac and white.

The Hardy Garden Club of Ruxton made an interesting experiment last Fall when it ordered from Chester Hunt sixty varieties of Tulip bulbs and distributed them to its members with the request that the resultant blooms be watched, and exhibited in the Spring. As each one bloomed, its proud possessor showed it at a garden meeting. The first was the early and charming *Kaufmannia*, and the last of the exhibit of thirty-three varieties, shown together, was on the twelfth of May.

We learned much from the idea, for instance, that the lovely *Clara Butt*, she of the enchanting color and disappearing habit, is not the best pink Tulip but is surpassed by *Princess Elizabeth*, a flower of longer stem and much greater substance, and of equally exquisite shade. To our collective mind, *Euterpe* was the best and most vivid of the mauve shades, notwithstanding *Ewbank's* silvery lavender which we have always greatly cherished.

We found that one of the most beautiful kinds is the *Vitellina*, very early and of a primrose color so delicate that it looks like a pale ray of sun in early Spring—it has a fascinating green rib down the middle of each petal which adds to its tender loveliness. We think *Pride of Harlaam* has a rival to its claim of being the best red, that

VIRGINIA
PLANTS FROM
HISTORIC
GARDENS

TULIP
EXHIBITION

Le Rêve is the queen of all tulips. We feel that now we are really authorities on the tulip subject, and that the money was well spent in spite of a sadly depleted treasury.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT IN RAISING DELPHINIUM The Experimental Garden which the Garden Club of Easthampton started with so much interest this Spring, is making real progress and is watched with great anticipation by its members. A year ago, Delphinium seeds were purchased from several English seedsmen and sown in sterilized soil about December first. This Spring when the plants were large enough to transplant, a plot of ground—40 by 40 feet—was fenced off, manured and limed, and some eight or ten members of the Club met, armed with spades and watering pots, and many dozens of strong little seedlings were set out in rows. It was very amusing working together. Once a week small committees of three or four kept the little garden thoroughly cultivated and in order. The result was that by Fall there were many remarkably sturdy plants of a large variety of shades of blue, the lovely English "Belladonna" variety prevailing. This being a little too pale in color, we chose several of our strongest plants with the best foliage and the blue nearest to our needs,—these plants have been carefully separated from the rest, and another Summer will be cross-fertilized and their seeds sown in fertilized soil, and the results watched with keenest interest.

We have also received many more packages of foreign seeds. They will be sown as before, and set out in the Spring with the hopes of finding the perfect blue, not too pale for full sunlight, and which will shine in the shade without being too deep in color for all gardens. This year's plants have been sold to members of the Club to pay for expenses incurred while carrying on the experiment.

ADVICE TO RASPBERRY GROWERS Mrs. Ordway of the Easthampton Garden Club was asked how she succeeded in raising such quantities of Everbearing Raspberries this season. She replied, "By irrigating the vines between the rows, and applying commercial fertilizer in July." The flavor of the berries was excellent and continuous until the very last of October.

Egyptian Sweet Pea The garden of Mrs. Samuel Taft, President of the Cincinnati Garden Club, is attracting new interest of gardeners the country over because of a small sky-blue blossom—an Egyptian Sweet Pea—given to Mrs. Taft last Spring by Miss Eva Keys, who has always been keenly interested in Egyptology. The Honorary Secretary of the Egyptian Exploration Society of Boston gave her the seed, the original of which was found in the hand of a mummy.

The little blossom is a curious but beautiful shade of blue, and inquiries from gardeners all over the country are being received by Mrs. Taft. So far as is known, it is the only plant of its kind in the United States.

AUTUMN
EXHIBIT
WITH SPRING
FLOWERS

On October 27th the Morristown Garden Club gave a luncheon at the Golf Club, at which were present sixty members of the six New Jersey Garden Clubs, representing Trenton, Princeton, Seabright, Summit, Short Hills, and Bernardsville.

Later the guests were taken to the Annual Flower Show of the Morris County Gardeners' and Florists' Society, which celebrated its twenty-fourth anniversary with the best exhibition of the kind ever held in the county.

Chrysanthemums predominated, with a fine display of Roses, Dahlias, Carnations, and several tables of vegetables and fruits. Carrots and Parsnips were shown nearly a yard in length, together with single entries of Green Figs, Raspberries and Strawberries. Owing to the continuance of mild weather, Dahlias had a place for the first time at a late October exhibit in this section. Among the rarest blossoms in the flower display was a bowl of Bovardia placed in a class by itself, as was also a grouping of Orchids; Violets, too, competed in this Autumn show.

M. H. B. MCKNIGHT.

Special Plant Societies

AMERICAN CARNATION SOCIETY
A. F. J. Bauer, Sec'y., Indianapolis, Ind.
CHRYSANTHEMUM SOCIETY OF AMERICA
C. W. Johnson, Sec'y, 2242 W. 109th St., Chicago, Ill.

AMERICAN DAHLIA SOCIETY
E. C. Vick, Sec'y, 205 Elwood Ave., Newark, N. J.

NATIONAL DAHLIA SOCIETY
R. W. Gill, Sec'y, Portland, Oregon
CALIFORNIA DAHLIA SOCIETY
N. F. Vanderbilt, Sec'y, 725 Fifth St., San Rafael, Cal.

SOUTHERN DAHLIA SOCIETY
W. E. Claffin, Sec'y, College Park, Md.

AMERICAN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY
A. C. Beals, Sec'y, Ithaca, N. Y.
AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY
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In being urged to join the Special Plant Societies, the question always arises, "What do I get out of the Rose-Iris-Peony-Dahlia, etc., Society?"

Aside from the excellent Bulletins which these societies issue, and the shows where may be seen the wondrous new varieties of our pet type of flower, we make new and interesting friends from all parts of the world with whom we exchange experiences, learn of new types, and find new little personal ways of doing something better than heretofore. This contact, both personal and by correspondence, serves to keep our hobbies at white heat, and helps solve many problems which books seem to ignore.

But have you ever thought what these societies are doing for your pet flower, and what your membership fee and your manifestation of interest means to them? Their committees are working unselfishly to discover new methods of culture, new means of combating disease; are delving into the history and origin of the flower, in order that

year by year its types be improved, and its beauty appreciated. Your membership encourages and stimulates all this, and in turn the Society becomes more efficient and helpful to you and your friends.

We hope that Garden Clubs will also help these societies. In some cases they may become affiliated. In other cases they can co-operate with them in their shows. There are many ways of doing this, and we will in future issues treat on this subject in each society for the benefit of all **BULLETIN** subscribers.

HENRIETTA M. STOUT.

Notes

You ask for suggestions concerning the use of Christmas trees. In my family we go to the nursery where Evergreen trees are grown, select one, perhaps three or four feet high, have a box or tub filled with earth, which is easily concealed by moss or green paper. After a few days in the house the children tire of it and we plant it out on the grounds. We have never lost one and each child lays claim to one or more. Sometimes if the weather is fine at Christmas, they go into the yard and decorate the tree with popcorn, paper flowers, bright berries. By so doing, nothing is lost and a fine tree gained.

MRS. E. E. FAYERWEATHER, *Amateur Gardener.*

Thomas F. Hunt, dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of California, who is on sabbatical leave in Europe, has accepted appointment as permanent delegate representing the United States at the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy. Dean Hunt has long been interested in the problems of the institute. He was one of the delegates of this Government at the last meeting of the general assembly and spent much time then traveling over Europe and studying agricultural conditions. He went to Europe in September, 1918, as a member of the commission sent by the United States Department of Agriculture to make a study of agricultural conditions in the allied countries. His wide knowledge of agricultural conditions in America, coupled with his extensive investigations in Europe, make him an exceptionally well-qualified man to represent the United States at the International Institute.

Nov. 11, 1920.

I have been very much gratified at the response the list of plant names in your **BULLETIN** has brought. From the number that came in promptly I was in hopes that even a larger number were going to fill in the blank than have actually done so.

I have seventeen replies, part of them representing the combined work of a whole Club, or of quite a number of members of it.

Very truly yours,

F. L. MULFORD, *Horticulturist.*

What a National Botanic Garden Should Mean to the Women Gardeners of America

DAVID FAIRCHILD, *United States Department of Agriculture*

The United States of America is one of the few countries in the world which has no national botanic garden worthy of the name. It is true that we have privately endowed gardens and excellent city-owned gardens, but there is no great national garden. The plant loving women of England and Japan have often asked why there is a lack of knowledge among the women of America in regard to the cultivation of flowers and flowering shrubs and the beautification of their yards. No country in the world which approaches ours in wealth has a greater dearth of understanding and appreciation among its women of the beautiful flowering plants with which their door-yards could and should be decorated. There are many reasons for this, first among which is perhaps the fact that our climate has greater extremes of heat and cold than occur anywhere in England or the continent of Europe, and many of the gorgeous flowers and flowering shrubs that have made English gardens so famous will not thrive for us. But there is another reason which centers in the non-existence of a great federal botanical garden from which a stimulus should radiate, encouraging and assisting those women who have a taste for gardening.

A national botanical garden is a place into which should be poured all the useful and ornamental plants of the world which are adapted to cultivation in that particular spot. While it is true that on any one spot only a small fraction of the plants of the world can be grown, it is also true that, without a center such as that afforded by a botanical garden or arboretum, there is no place where a woman interested in ornamental horticulture can go and see the new plants or can read and get information about them. It is the logical place in which to maintain collections of varieties of ornamental plants which are correctly named. The amateur members of the Rose societies and Iris societies and Peony societies would make pilgrimages to the garden to study these collections and select the new varieties shown there for their gardens. The nurserymen would welcome heartily the naming of their varieties, so that there would not be the ridiculous mistakes in varietal names which do occur and which so discourage the amateur gardeners.

With the establishment of a National Botanic Garden in the City of Washington, which would be made possible by the passage of Senate bill 4485, presented at the sixty-sixth Congress, second session, there should be started a stimulus for ornamental horticulture as well as practical horticulture, the value of which would be hard to overestimate.

Gardening in this country is entering upon a new stage—the development of the forms best suited to our peculiar climates. These

THREE IMPORTANT MATTERS TO WHICH GARDEN CLUB MEMBERS SHOULD GIVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

forms will come about only through the process of breeding and selection, and it is necessary that collections of species which are desirable for our gardens should be maintained somewhere, in order that they can be crossed and hybridized for the production of those superb forms which are to beautify in the future the gardens of this country. The newer methods of shipping fresh pollen make it possible to supply plant breeders all over America with pollen for breeding purposes. Few private gardens or estates last long enough in this country to be ideal places for such collections, when it comes to trees and long-lived plants. The botanical gardens and arboreta of the old world have taught us this lesson. The women of America have already learned to come to Washington for that information which is stored in the minds of the largest group of scientific agriculturists which the world has ever brought together and which is freely given out by them. They know how much the Department of Agriculture has done for them, and they appreciate how much more could be done were the facilities here in Washington increased.

The Department of Agriculture is engaged mainly in the more practical food producing phases of horticulture. A botanical garden, properly conducted, should form a center of information in regard to those groups of plants with which the Department of Agriculture is scarcely fitted to deal, namely, those concerned with the beautification of our gardens. Such a garden would also be able to furnish them with authentic information regarding the wild species which ought to be naturalized in our gardens—information which few nurserymen can afford to give. The women gardeners of America could not fail to be benefited also by the stimulus of the better botanical environment which would be furnished to the scientific botanists and horticulturists of Washington, were there such a thing as a botanical garden in the District of Columbia.

It is a strange paradox which every scientific man in Washington concerned with the study of plants is obliged to explain to foreigners, that, although the largest local Botanical Society of America is located in Washington (consisting of more than four hundred members) and, although the Bureau of Plant Industry with its two thousand employees is engaged in the study of plants, there is no collection of growing plants worthy of the name to be found within a day's ride of the laboratories and offices of this group of scientific men. This body of men has only been able to keep in touch with plants through the fact that during the Summer months the experts are scattered over the country studying them. The atmosphere of city streets and parks is not enough to create that atmosphere of plant enthusiasm which is essential for the best work. A great botanical garden is the only method conceivable for bringing this about, and the floriculture of the country would get the indirect benefit from the building up in

Washington of better equipped, broader-minded scientific men in the field of horticultural research.

There are a few of us botanists who have been in the Department of Agriculture for a quarter of a century, hoping each year that something would be done to make a real beginning towards a great National Botanic Garden. The Congressional Garden at the foot of the capitol has never had the respect of the scientific botanists of the country, lacking as it has funds and room to expand. It has done what it could, and in the early days of Washington its superintendent, Mr. Smith, played a great rôle in the work of determining the best shade trees for the capital. But it is not practicable to enlarge it in its present location, and, without enlargement, it can never be more than a small public garden, comparing in this respect more with the city botanic gardens, so-called, of hundreds of the smaller cities of Europe.

Senate bill No. 4485, if passed by Congress, would secure what appears to be the only remaining feasible site for such a garden within easy reach of the people of the city of Washington. No site selected is ever ideal. It is the opinion of the best experts in Washington that the Mount Hamilton tract of four hundred and some odd acres, adjoining the Anacostia waterway, is eminently suited for the development of a botanic garden. Along this waterway has already been developed the Shaw Water Gardens, from which have been sent all over America many of the choicest hybrid Water Lilies known to horticulture. This waterway could be treated as a charming water garden, filled with native and exotic water plants, a feature as yet not highly developed in any botanical garden in the world.

The machinery for the introduction of new plants into America already exists in the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction of the Department of Agriculture, and, as it is doubtless desirable that the botanical garden be a separate institution, the Department of Agriculture, which has heartily endorsed the project, would co-operate so that the stream of incoming plants discovered by agricultural explorers in different parts of the world would inevitably bring into the National Botanic Garden all those worth while which are suited to cultivation in the climate of Washington.

If the women gardeners of America want a federal Botanic Garden, the psychological moment for them to act is now. The coming session of Congress should not pass without their focusing their opinion on Senate Bill 4485, which, if passed, would authorize, without immediate expense, the securing of the land for such a National Botanic Garden and be the first step necessary for its creation. If this opportunity is lost, it is probable that this suitable site will pass into commercial hands and be cut up by real estate development. Write immediately to your Congressman asking his support for Senate Bill 4485.

The Present Peril of the National Parks

J. HORACE MCFARLAND, *President American Civic Association*

It has been the general impression that the national parks were as secure against commercial intrusion as a cemetery by the very fact and method of their creation. The successful assault on the Yosemite for a city water supply ought to have warned us all that no such security existed. Under present legal relations, since the passage of the Federal Water Power Act approved June 10, 1920, no single square foot of national park, monument, reservation or even cemetery, is safe from the claims of the power promoter if it has on it a drop of water.

Further, irrigation interests, including scores of corporations organized for the purpose, are casting covetous eyes on the water in national parks, and on locations suitable for irrigation dams, reservoirs, flumes, pole-lines, tunnels and conduits.

A project originating in Idaho got through the Federal Senate early in 1920, and nearly passed the House prior to the summer recess. It is a plan impounding the water of the southwestern corner of the Yellowstone National Park in a reservoir to flood eight thousand acres. This "Falls River Basin" was described as a worthless and unvisited swamp and the project offered to establish instead "a beautiful lake." Investigation during July has shown that this basin is perhaps the most beautiful valley in the park, with broad, grassy, well watered meadows, described as "a camper's paradise," and surrounded in part by high lands from which spring several lovely waterfalls, from 130 to 380 feet in height. Following up a completed similar reservoir outside the park shows that as the water is drawn down in summer, dead trees and slimy beaches are uncovered, so that the beautiful Jackson Lake is now bordered by an inaccessible morass.

Yellowstone Lake, a major attraction of this greatest of our national parks, and Shoshone, Lewis and Heart Lakes, the only other considerable bodies of water in the park, are also desired by the irrigationists as reservoirs to be drawn down during the summer. It is proposed by a Montana corporation, according to a letter written by the Secretary of the Interior Payne, "to dam the Yellowstone River near the mouth of the Yellowstone Lake," thus flooding and making inaccessible the present beautiful shores of the lake, covering some islands, and in general, destroying much of the rare beauty of this marvelous region. Flumes, tunnels and pole-lines are a part of this project.

Secretary Payne says "the certain encroachment upon the parks by the power and other interests tending toward commercialization should be resisted to the utmost."

There is no real necessity for this desecration of the public property; it is proposed only because it is cheaper. Secretary Payne further says: "Any such encroachment upon the Yellowstone, in my judgment is not necessary, and will do very great harm. Since the water does not remain in the park, means may always be found for its utilization after it leaves the park to the same and often to a greater extent than if the effort was made to use it in the park."

Not only the Yellowstone Park is being attacked. Claims have been filed for power utilization of portions of the Yosemite, and even the Grand Canyon of the Colorado is to furnish private water power profit through the reduction of its wonders if these schemes succeed. The same Idaho Congressman who nearly succeeded in passing the vicious bill for flooding the southwest corner of the Yellowstone has openly announced his intention to oppose all appropriations for park maintenance unless his constituents are permitted to work their will, and has kindly pointed out that all the more acts setting aside great areas of the public lands to park and recreational uses, or preserving stupendous natural wonders, have had inserted in them a sneaking provision for irrigation uses. Glacier, Sequoia, General Grant—all the parks are to be entered upon, as the irrigationists may find them cheaper sources of water than the outside lands!

The present administration of the Interior Department and the existing Federal Water Power Commission have definitely agreed, at the urgent request of the American Civic Association, not to consider any applications for park desecrations until Congress has had time to act, either in definite protection or in gradual destruction of the parks. These officials will probably retire March 4, 1921, and no one can now predicate the attitude of incoming cabinet officials of the next administration.

Only one way exists to protect and defend the national parks for all the people. It is for every man and woman who believes in the value of the parks to insist to congressmen, both representatives and senators, that all commercialism be kept out, whatever may be the plausible and specious claims that disguise it. There must be insistence that the Congress promptly amend the Federal Water Power Act, by excluding national parks, monuments, reservations and cemeteries from its otherwise beneficent provisions. *Letters to congressmen are essential to the effort, and all Garden Club members who have not already done so should write immediately.*

Bill-board Legislation

FLETCHER STEELE

You no doubt know that the people of Massachusetts lately voted to amend the Constitution of the Commonwealth to permit the restriction and regulation of bill-boards by law. Consequently the General Court passed a law to this effect and delegating the power to carry out and enforce the law to the Highway Commission. We have an enlightened, able and conscientious board of highway commissioners of whom the Chairman, Mr. Sawyer, has long been interested in ameliorating the bill-board nuisance. For instance, bill-boards for advertising purposes have been for some time prohibited on all land included within the boundaries of Massachusetts highways.

The Commission held a public hearing about the middle of September at short notice, about which I was immediately informed by the courtesy of the North Shore Garden Club. I attended as the official representative of the Boston Society of Landscape Architects. The public showed its interest by an unexpectedly large attendance, the North Shore Garden Club being strongly represented not only by members but by Mr. Homans, an appointed spokesman and legal adviser.

The Commission opened the conference by announcing their new responsibilities to restrict and regulate bill-boards as imposed by law; explained that the regulations must be defined and stated by the Commission; and asked the public for suggestions.

In my opinion the most significant development to be considered by the Bill-board Committee of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA was the fact that *the opponents of bill-boards, with minor exceptions, were not ready with any concrete suggestions to aid in drawing up a set of rules and regulations for bill-board abatement or suppression.* While this was due in part to the short notice of the hearing, it was also evident that the principal reason was ignorance of the legal limitations and property rights involved, all effort being given to reasons *why* and not to methods *how* bill-boards should be abolished. On the other hand advertisers and their legal advisers were always ready with phrases.

The upshot was the announcement of another hearing to be held in October and the request by the Commission that all interested parties should forward in writing their suggestions for drafted regulations to the Highway Commission by October 1st. A Committee of bill-board opponents was immediately formed to draw up suggestions for such regulations and all were invited to join. I informed Mr. Gallagher, President of the Boston Society of Landscape Architects, who decided at once that we must be represented on this Committee. Many interesting ideas were drawn out at the hearing, particularly those showing the attitude of legislators toward the legal aspect of bill-board legislation and their relation to property rights.

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Important Notice. This list has been compiled from lists received by the Secretary. If any errors in names or addresses occur, kindly notify the Secretary immediately that correction may be made both in the CLUB file and in the next issue of the BULLETIN.

The editor announces with much pleasure that Mrs. Charles W. Stout has been added to the Board of Editors as Chairman of the Special Plant Societies Committee. Mrs. Stout's plans for this department are announced elsewhere. The editor has sincere regret in announcing the resignation of Mrs. John Stewart, Jr., and Mrs. William K. Wallbridge from the Board. The vacancy left by Mrs. Wallbridge has not yet been filled.

Owing to the arrangements for mailing the BULLETIN, it is impossible to send the magazine to more than one Summer and one Winter address. Members who have more than two addresses are requested to notify the BULLETIN office which two they prefer to have used, that the May, July and September issues may be sent to the Summer address, the December, January and March issues to the Winter address. Members are reminded that other magazines do not change the address of subscribers even once a year, but depend upon forwarding directions left by subscribers at a permanent address.

At the Annual Meeting it was decided to increase the non-member subscription to \$2.50 a year. Each subscription must be sponsored by a GARDEN CLUB member. Blanks will be sent on application to the Editor.

A few copies of the six issues of the New Series are still available at 50 cents each.

In writing to the BULLETIN please give your full name and address and also the name of the Member Club to which you belong. The BULLETIN file is arranged by Clubs and unless information is given as requested confusion will arise.

To Club Secretaries: It is found that some copies of each issue of the BULLETIN go astray. To save time it has been decided to send to each Club secretary three extra copies to be given to any members of their Club who fail to receive their copy. Please explain this to your Club at your next meeting.

To Club Members: When your copy of the BULLETIN does not reach you please apply to the secretary of your Club who will have extra copies for replacing those lost in the mail.

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